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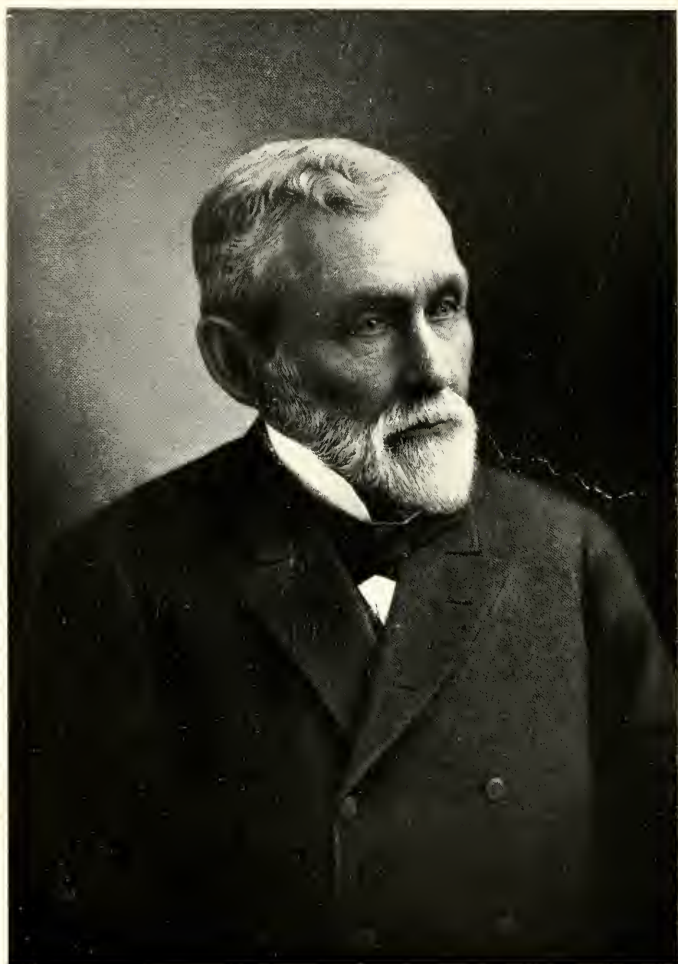
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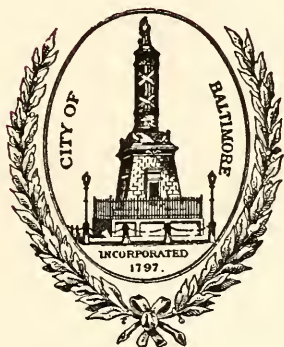


L. S. Jackson

BALTIMORE

ITS HISTORY AND ITS PEOPLE

BY VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS



VOLUME III—BIOGRAPHY

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

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OWEN DALY

Mark Daly, father of Owen Daly, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country with his wife in 1827, and died here about 1900. At first he made his home in New Haven, Connecticut, later taking up his permanent residence in Baltimore, Maryland. In the latter city he was engaged for many years in the wholesale grocery and feed business, in which he was eminently successful, and from which he retired about forty years prior to his death. He married Mary Maconnon, also born in Ireland, and they were blessed with six children, of whom those now living (1912) are: Owen, see forward; John T., secretary and treasurer of the Maryland Dredging Company of Baltimore.

Owen Daly, son of Mark and Mary (Maconnon) Daly, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 24, 1860. His education was obtained at Calvert Hall, which he left in 1876, and entered the employ of what was at that time one of the largest banking houses of the city of Baltimore, but which is no longer in existence. In this financial institution he had the best opportunities of learning, in a most thorough and practical manner, every detail connected with the class of affairs generally managed by a banking concern, and he was not slow to profit by the advantages thus offered. He continued with this bank until 1892, when he founded the banking and brokerage firm of Daly & Company, of which he is the head, his associate being Thomas J. Jeanerette. This is one of the largest banking institutions in the city, owing to the progressive ideas introduced and maintained by Mr. Daly. His reputation for ability as an enterprising manager has remained unassailed, and his clear head and well-trained mind are frequently consulted by others. He is a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and was at one time a member of the governing board of this body; he has served as a director in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and also in the Central Trust Company, the latter being now extinct. In recent years he has refused all directorships and all club memberships. In political matters he is an Independent Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political controversies nor sought public office, his business responsibilities engrossing the major part of his time. As a patriotic citizen he takes an intelligent interest in public policies and his advice is often sought. Large of nature, thorough and upright, while he is a successful moneymaker, he is proportionally generous in his contributions to all benevolent projects.

Mr. Daly married, in 1888, Anna Helman, and has had four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Daly is a woman of gracious tact and refinement, and it is small matter for wonder that her husband finds little to attract him in club membership. Their home is noted for its open-handed hospitality, and the natural and unrestrained tone of the sociability which prevails there makes it a very attractive spot to a large circle of friends. Mr. Daly is devoted to his wife and family, and his cultivation of this ideal home life seems to be the only hobby he entertains. The success of his enterprises sufficiently denotes the quality of his mind and the vigor of his physical vitality. Courageous, cheerful, ready and alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in his management of men, Mr. Daly owes his success to his own efforts and the qualities inherited from a vigorous and distinguished ancestry.

ERNEST JUDSON CLARK

Among the younger business men of the City of Baltimore, Maryland, there are not many who fill the space in the community, and command the attention of the chronicler of passing events, as does Ernest Judson Clark, a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who possesses in a special manner the confidence of his fellows. He is the State Agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, for Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The ancestry of Mr. Clark is a most interesting one. By three lines of descent in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland he traces the family to England. It is due to the remarkable military ability of General George Rogers Clark, of the Virginia branch of his family, that the United States received the territory which is now known as the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the record attained by General William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition in his exploration of the Northwest stands out as one of the most important pieces of American history.

(I) John Clark, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Clark family, was born in England, being a lineal descendant of John Clark, of Cambridge, to whom was granted the family coat-of-arms in 1632, and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, settling in Southampton county, Virginia, bearing his share bravely in the Revolutionary struggle, and died in the Continental army during the latter part of March, 1779.

(II) James Clark, son of John Clark, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, September 3, 1765, and migrated to Ohio in March, 1797, where he became one of the early judges in the Cincinnati courts and a member of the first Ohio State Legislature. He also was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died September 4, 1852, at Clough, Ohio.

(III) Orson Clark, son of James Clark, was born in Virginia, February 6, 1792. He was an extensive land owner near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1815 he married Nancy, daughter of John Corbly Jr., a Baptist minister, son of John Corbly, also a Baptist minister, who was born in England in 1733, came to Virginia when a young man, and died in the "Redstone" district, now known as Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1803.

(IV) Benjamin Franklin Clark, son of Orson and Nancy (Corbly) Clark, was born at Clough, Ohio, June 26, 1832, and has spent a useful life in the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has been eminently successful, but is now retired from active business. He is a land owner near Newtonsville, Ohio. He is a man of fine presence and intellect, and while never actively a worker in political matters, has given his support when he deemed it necessary to the general welfare of his community by serving in a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Roudebush, and granddaughter of Daniel Roudebush Jr., and great-granddaughter of Daniel Roudebush, who removed from Frederick county, Maryland, to Goshen, Ohio, in 1799 or 1800. The Roudebushes are of Holland Dutch descent, but the wife of Daniel Roudebush Jr., was a lineal descendant of Colonel William Ball, the grandfather of Mary (Ball) Washington, mother of General George Washington. Colonel William Ball, who came to Virginia in 1657, and settled at "Millenbeck" plantation on the



Yours truly
Ernest Hudson Clark

Rappahannock river, was a descendant of William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Barkham, Berks, England, who died in 1480. The wife of Joseph Roudebush was the daughter of Adam Lever Jr., who migrated from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and settled near Goshen, Ohio, and whose father, Adam Lever, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who emigrated to America and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania.

(V) Ernest Judson Clark, son of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah (Roudebush) Clark, was born near Newtonsville, Ohio, June 27, 1872. He has inherited the strong constitution and robust frame of his ancestors, and his early life was a particularly happy one, comprising as it did the training which a boy receives on a large farm, with much time spent in the enjoyment of outdoor sports, and in following his natural inclination in the study of plant and animal life, in which he has not lost his interest up to the present time. His elementary school education was received in the town of Newtonsville, and he then attended the Lebanon University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1890. During this period of his life a taste was cultivated for diversified and liberal reading which he has indulged whenever the demands made upon him by his business and social duties have permitted. Shortly after his graduation he engaged in teaching for one year in Western Ohio, and in June, 1891, entered the life insurance business with the firm of R. Simpson & Sons, state agents for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Ohio. He filled the position of solicitor, traveling special agent and assistant superintendent of agents for the State during the following three years. He then resigned his position in favor of that of superintendent of agents for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for Ohio and West Virginia, of which company J. C. Campbell was State agent with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. His executive ability in this capacity soon manifested itself so plainly, and clearly showed him to be the right man in the right place, that the company, January 1, 1897, transferred him to Baltimore as State agent for Maryland and the District of Columbia, with offices in Baltimore and Washington. At this time he was not yet twenty-five years of age, being the youngest man who had ever been appointed to such a position by his company. His record proves that the officers of the company made no mistake in selecting him for this important office, as in the fourteen years which have elapsed since his appointment, he has built up an unusually large and profitable business, established himself as a man of influence, and earned the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association in 1900, served as its secretary until 1904, when he became its president. As secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, he served from 1904 to 1907; in the latter year he was urged to accept the presidency, but he declared that it was not possible for him to devote the amount of time to the presidency of the National body which he considered the duties and responsibilities of the office required, and declined the honor. On January 13, 1911, Mr. Clark was appointed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City as one of the receivers for the United Surety Company of Baltimore, which went into voluntary liquidation on that date, Mr. Clark being unanimously recommended by the stockholders of the United Surety Company for this most responsible position, he having previously served as its first vice-president and one of its directors. The literary contributions of Mr. Clark have been largely confined to technical writings pertaining to the life insurance business with which he is so closely identified; in this field he is regarded as an authority. His earlier studies have been amply supplemented by later

reading, travel and observation, and this wide range of experience makes of him a very companionable man. He has never aspired to holding public office, but has always cast his vote with the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and for many years he has served as treasurer of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church of Baltimore. He holds membership in the following clubs and organizations: Baltimore Country Club, Merchants' Club, Maryland Historical Society, National Geographical Society, various Masonic bodies, including both Scottish Rite and Templar Masonry, being a thirty-second degree member of Chesapeake Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, of Baltimore; the Baptist Social Union of Baltimore, of which he is president; the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which he is a member of the board of managers; National Association of Life Underwriters, of which organization he is at the present time chairman of the committee on laws and legislation; the Baltimore and District of Columbia Life Underwriters' associations and the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

On October 13, 1910, the Ohio Society of Maryland was organized through the influence of Mr. Clark, with a membership of Ohio's sons, composed almost exclusively of professional, scientific and business men of unusual prominence and influence in the State of Maryland. Mr. Clark was unanimously elected the society's first president.

On November 14, 1900, he married Marie Breson de La Tour, and has one son and two daughters. Mrs. Clark is the daughter of Louis de La Tour, of Lynchburg, Virginia, formerly of Paris, France. She is a lineal descendant of General Charles de La Tour, the first governor of Nova Scotia, after whose wife she was named. General de La Tour was also the grandfather of Theophile de La Tour d'Auvergne, known as the "First Grenadier of France". De La Tour was the family name of the Bouillon dukedom, and the great French marshal, Turenne, second son of the Duke de Bouillon, was named Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne. Mr. Clark has in his life the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and of his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of praiseworthy problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relations to his State and his country. In private life his amiable and generous disposition has endeared him to many friends.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH

In every land there are certain families whose history is so closely interwoven with that of the nation that it is impossible to write one without, in some degree, recording the other. Of this fact there are many illustrious instances on both sides of the sea, but in the state of Maryland there is, perhaps, none more notable than that of the Goldsboroughs. In legislative halls, in the councils of statesmen, on the bench and at the bar, on the battlefield and in the counting-room, the members of this family have powerfully influenced the destinies of their State and of the Nation. In more than one of these fields of endeavor distinction was achieved by the late Charles Goldsborough, during the Civil War a brave officer of the Confederacy and for many years a prominent business man of Baltimore.

The Goldsborough family is of English origin, and was planted on the Eastern Shore of Maryland by Nicholas Goldsborough, who came from Dor-



Charles Gasbrough.

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setshire, England, in 1636, and from that time to the present the many notable deeds of his descendants have been very closely woven into the history of the Colonies and the annals of the establishment and development of this Commonwealth.

Charles Goldsborough, grandfather of the honored citizen of Baltimore who bore his name, was a son of Charles and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Goldsborough, and in 1794 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He began his congressional career in 1805 and served his district without interruption until 1817. During these years the bitter opposition of the Republicans (or Democrats, as they would now be called) to the Federalists developed, and Mr. Goldsborough, as the champion of his party, was in the thickest of the fray. His terms in the Lower House of Congress witnessed the beginning of the battle between the war party and the anti-war party; they witnessed the second conflict with England, and they incidentally witnessed the closing days of the Federal party. After the completion of Governor Ridgely's administration the Federalists in the General Assembly elected Charles Goldsborough as his successor. During Governor Goldsborough's term of office the law which countenanced imprisonment for debt was repealed by the Legislature, an achievement in the cause of humanity. Upon his retirement from office Governor Goldsborough returned to his Eastern Shore plantation, where he passed the remainder of his life. Governor Goldsborough married, in 1795, Elizabeth Goldsborough, of Myrtle Grove, Talbot county, who died, leaving two daughters: Elizabeth Greensbury, who married the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and Anna Maria Sarah, who became the wife of William Henry Fitzhugh. In 1804 Governor Goldsborough married Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Charles and Williamina Goldsborough, and their children were: William Tilghman, see forward; Williamina E. Cadwalader, who married William Laird; Mary Tilghman, who became the wife of William Goldsborough; Caroline, who married Philip Pendelton Dandridge; Richard Tilghman, who married Mary Henry; and Charles Fitzhugh, who married Charlotte Henry. Governor Goldsborough died December 13, 1834, at Shoal Creek, near Cambridge.

Robert Henry Goldsborough, brother-in-law by his first marriage to Governor Goldsborough, was one of the most picturesque figures of this notable family. He was the son of Judge Robert Goldsborough and of his wife, Mary Emerson, daughter of Henry Trippe, of Dorchester county, and was born January 4, 1779, at Myrtle Grove, Talbot county. After graduating from St. John's College, Annapolis, his early years were given up largely to social enjoyments and the usual pleasures of country gentlemen of fortune. Later, however, when he entered political life, he proved himself one of the ablest statesmen Maryland has ever produced. His birth, education, training, all tended toward the crystallization of the principles which the Federalist party stood for, and those principles were persistently and consistently maintained throughout his life. In 1803 he was elected to the House of Delegates, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the delegation were Republicans and Democrats. In 1807, when war with Great Britain was threatening, he raised a troop of horse in his county, of which he was elected captain. In 1812, after war had broken out, although he had been a most strenuous opponent of it, he took an active part in defending the county from the incursions of the enemy occupying the Chesapeake, and was personally present in command of his troop at the affair of St. Michaels in 1813. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Levin Winder to succeed General Philip Reid as United States Senator, serving until March 4, 1819, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Edward Lloyd.

His career in the Senate was most creditable. It was said by those best qualified to speak with authority on the subject that he could always get a hearing in a house absolutely intolerant of weakness of any kind, and in a body including some of the best minds the country has produced he was acknowledged to rank with the leaders. After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Goldsborough held no public position until 1825, when he was elected to the House of Delegates from his county, and in the following year he was made one of the Board of Public Works for the Eastern Shore. In 1827 he was appointed one of a Commission to confer with the authorities of the neighboring states with reference to the recovery of fugitive slaves. In 1832 he was elected upon the National or Clay ticket as presidential elector of the Fourth District of Maryland. In 1835 he was chosen by the Legislature to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers in the United States Senate, Mr. Chambers having been appointed chief justice of the Second Judicial District of Maryland. He was occupying this distinguished position at the time of his death, which occurred in 1836. Mr. Goldsborough was largely instrumental in establishing the *Easton Gazette*, a paper which is still issued. A man of great public spirit, he was a friend to internal improvements, to protection of domestic manufactures, to banking institutions, to popular education, to associations for benevolent or religious purposes. He was a charter member of Coats Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, and for five consecutive terms was elected Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Baltimore. In social life he was the delight of every circle that was favored by his presence, and from the extraordinary courtesy of his manners and his extreme elegance and refinement he was styled the Chesterfield of Maryland.

William Tilghman Goldsborough, son of Charles and Sarah Yerbury (Goldsborough) Goldsborough, and father of our late townsman, Charles Goldsborough, was born March 5, 1808, in Dorchester county. The ancestral manor, Horn's Point, a few miles below Cambridge, was second to no other plantation in that neighborhood in productiveness of soil and beauty of situation. Mr. Goldsborough served three terms as senator for Dorchester and in 1861 was a member of the Peace Commission. In 1867 he consented once more to serve his country and his state as a member of the celebrated Constitutional Convention. Mr. Goldsborough married Mary Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. Edward Lloyd, of "Wye," Talbot county, one of the foremost orators of the state, and at one time governor of Maryland, and they became the parents of a son, Charles, see forward. The death of Mr. Goldsborough occurred January 23, 1876, in Baltimore. He was a "gentleman of the old school" in the best and highest sense of the term; of unswerving integrity, untarnished character, and up to the day he died was one of the active, able, earnest men who were serving the State and Nation in a thousand ethical and material ways.

Charles Goldsborough, son of William Tilghman and Mary Eleanor (Lloyd) Goldsborough, was born in 1839, at Annapolis, and was educated with singular care and thoroughness, completing his scholastic training at the "Balmar School," West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he began his active business life in Baltimore, entering the counting-house of Lambert Gittings & Company, the most extensive shippers of that date in the city. The dominant characteristics of leadership which, in his ancestors, led to political eminence, early developed in Charles Goldsborough a singular aptitude for commercial mastery, and in four years' time he was tendered a partnership in the firm.

This offer, flattering to anyone, but doubly so to a man young as Mr.

Goldsborough then was, he declined. The Civil War had begun, and the call to arms was eagerly responded to by this impetuous, valiant young Southerner. Forgetting business for the nonce, he straightway cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, accepting the post of commissioned officer in the Confederate States navy, serving under Captain Smith Lee, a brother of General Robert E. Lee, at Drury's Bluff, which, it will be remembered, was the one stronghold never captured. During the troublous days incident to that campaign he was ordered to another scene, Captain Lee making a personal application to Secretary Mallory for his retention. His commission in the navy came from the strong personal recommendation of Admiral Buchanan, an uncle by marriage of Mr. Goldsborough, endorsed by General Robert E. Lee. The naval service finally becoming useless, he enlisted in the First Maryland Light Artillery, and surrendered at Appomattox. He was one of the purest patriots and bravest soldiers that Maryland gave to the Confederacy.

After the war Mr. Goldsborough again took up an active business career, as head of the firm of Goldsborough & Tate, bringing to bear in this new sphere of action much of his martial, intrepid spirit. In the conduct of business, as in the whole tenor of his life, he was eminently public-spirited, believing that a business man owed much to his city and country. His executive ability and force of character made him a power and a leader in the commercial world. For many years he had a controlling interest in the Wilson Distilling Company, but withdrew his membership. At the time of his death he was president of the Highspire Distilling Company.

Although a soldier and a man whose mind must have been at times overwhelmed with the problems of commerce and finance, Mr. Goldsborough was never indifferent to the gentler and more graceful aspects of life. His personality was singularly attractive, and as a member of the most exclusive society of Maryland he was everywhere welcomed. He was president of both the Merchants' and Athenæum clubs, and governor of the Maryland Club, the oldest in the city. The Merchants' club is an aggregation of the most influential, opulent and potent citizens of Baltimore. The club building is one of the features of the city. The Maryland Club was founded by a number of the most cultivated gentlemen of the State for the purpose of keeping alive a civilization in some respects peculiar and which seemed to be endangered by the progressive spirit of the younger generation. At the time that Mr. Goldsborough acted as governor it numbered among its members gentlemen from all portions of Maryland, and the close association there established resulted in the perpetuation of that traditional hospitality of which every Marylander is proud. Gentlemen from all parts of the United States and from centres of civilization in Europe have referred with enthusiasm to the courtesies received from its members. Mr. Goldsborough was also a member of the Elkridge Fox and Hunting Club and held membership as well in the Manhattan and Commercial clubs of New York. In financial circles his counsels were in request and his acumen as a financier readily recognized, a fact testified to by the many and varied trusts reposed in him. Among others may be cited his directorship in the National Union Bank, a position which he held for many years.

Mr. Goldsborough married, in 1865, Mary, daughter of James Galt, of Fluvanna county, Virginia, an opulent planter and the owner of four thousand acres of the finest farming land in the United States. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goldsborough, five sons and two daughters. The sons were Charles, William Fitzhugh, Robert G., Francis C. and Lilburn T. One daughter is the wife of Francis H. Purnell and the other is Ellen Lloyd.

In the death of Mr. Goldsborough, which occurred May 31, 1903, his family and friends sustained an irreparable loss, and Baltimore was bereaved of one of her truest and most devoted sons. Every movement that made for the development and betterment of his beloved city had ever had his hearty co-operation and support. Perhaps his leading characteristics may be stated as indomitable perseverance in any undertaking he once embarked in, boldness of operation in his projects, unusual capacity for judging the actions and spirits of men and unfailing loyalty to friends. Always willing to listen to and respect the opinions of others, when the time came for action he acted for himself and according to his own judgment. His self-reliance never failed him. His unerring estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with those who seldom failed to meet his expectations and requirements. His relations with his subordinates were unusually happy, in spite of the strict discipline which he knew so well how to maintain without harshness. His clear and far-seeing mind enabled him to grasp every detail of a project, however great its magnitude.

Mr. Goldsborough's personal appearance was strikingly prepossessing. His face, fine, sensitive, the home of honesty, uncompromising honesty, was replete with singular force, expressing thought and courage, with the refinement that comes of gentle birth and of scholarship. He hated all falsehood and all deceit, but one of the dominant notes in his being was a love for his fellowman and when he died a very noble spirit departed.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH JR.

It not infrequently happens that the genius of a family, after manifesting itself for successive generations along certain lines, will suddenly seem to be diverted into other channels and, while displaying no diminution, will expend itself in other directions and on other objects. This has been strikingly exemplified in the history of the Goldsborough family, many of the members of which, for a century or more, were distinguished as statesmen, rulers and legislators, but which, within the last fifty years, has developed a genius for commerce. This first manifested itself in the character and career of the late Charles Goldsborough, whose sketch precedes this in the work, and has descended in full measure to his son, also Charles Goldsborough, who has been for the last decade numbered among the leading business men of Baltimore.

Charles Goldsborough, son of Charles and Mary (Galt) Goldsborough, was born December 25, 1870, and received his education in the best private schools of his native state. He early developed the taste and aptitude for commercial life by which his father was distinguished, and decided to make the mercantile world the scene of his life-work. When Mr. Goldsborough entered upon his active business career with the firm of Ulman, Goldsborough & Company, he began at the bottom and worked up. There was not a detail nor a department of the business of which, in the course of years, he did not become entirely master, and beyond all doubt, his subsequent success is largely due to the experience and knowledge gained during the years of his apprenticeship. The firm of Ulman, Goldsborough & Company, which owned and controlled the Highspire Distilling Company, is no longer in existence, having been succeeded by the Highspire Distillery Company, Ltd., an enterprise in which the Goldsboroughs, for many

years, were not merely holders of a controlling interest, but were, perhaps, the most prominent factors in developing it into a world-renowned institution. After the change Mr. Goldsborough devoted his entire time and attention to the Highspire Distillery Company, Ltd., of which he is now the president. He is also president of the Distillery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is financially, and more or less actively, interested in many other enterprises of note in the city.

Despite these many demands upon his time and thoughts, Mr. Goldsborough is no business recluse, no man of one idea. His is a many-sided character, one of those rare combinations which would make its presence felt in any community in which he might reside. Possessed of a capacity for enjoyment that many might envy, he is one of the most companionable of men, and is a member of the Baltimore Country Club and the Baltimore Athletic Club. The versatility of his intellectual interests is testified to by his membership in the Maryland Historical Society and the Original Research Society.

Mr. Goldsborough is a man of dignified presence, possessing a large amount of mental and physical magnetism. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and tastes, enterprising and original in business ideas, liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. He is withal a man of serious aims, broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, conscious of the dignity of life.

Twenty years ago, when Charles Goldsborough was but beginning his business career, the people of Baltimore displayed comparatively small interest in the matter of good municipal government. To-day, our city probably leads the country in the activity displayed by the prominent business men in civic affairs. That the Monumental City can claim such a proud position of eminence among the great commercial centers of the world is due to the efforts of men like Charles Goldsborough.

HENRY HOLLYDAY GOLDSBOROUGH

Henry Hollyday Goldsborough, a well-known lawyer, and for many years prominently identified with the public affairs of the State and country, was a descendant of a family whose members for some generations have been closely in touch with political matters of vital importance.

(I) Robert Goldsborough, the earliest American ancestor, was born at Blandford, county Dorchester, England, in 1660; came to this country in 1678, and settled at "Ashby", a part of Goldsborough Neck, near Easton.

(II) John Goldsborough, son of Robert Goldsborough, was a planter in Talbot county, and for a period of twenty-nine years was a member of the House of Burgesses under the proprietary government. He also served as a justice of the peace in the interests of the English government.

(III) John Goldsborough, son of John Goldsborough, was born in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland. He was for many years deputy commissioner of wills, and after the Revolution, register of wills.

(IV) John Goldsborough, the third in a direct line to bear this name, was also born in Cambridge. He followed the profession of law, and at the time of his death, in 1840, he held the responsible position of cashier

of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine, of "Bonfield," near Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland.

(V) Henry Hollyday Goldsborough, son of John and Anna Maria (Chamberlaine) Goldsborough, was born in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, June 22, 1817, and died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, November 30, 1899, being the oldest representative of his family at the time of his death. His earlier education was acquired at the Easton Academy, where he was a student for about seven years and from which he went to a private school under the direction of Rev. Joseph Spencer, in Talbot county. At the end of about one year he resumed his studies at the Easton Academy, in the classical department, and one year later entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, completing his collegiate course in two years, and being graduated with the highest honors of the senior class. He commenced the study of law in the office of his father in the latter part of 1839, remaining with him until the death of the latter, August 12, 1840. He then took up his studies in the office of Theodore R. Loockerman, where he completed them, was admitted as attorney-at-law in the Caroline County Court in March, 1841, and in the following spring was admitted to practice in the Talbot County Court. In the course of ten years, during which he was busily employed, his practice became a large and remunerative one, and he combined with this great political activity.

Early in his career, and again in 1845, he was nominated by the Whig party as a representative to the House of Delegates, but in each case was defeated by another nominee. As an independent Whig candidate in 1846, he succeeded in defeating several other members of the party, who had misrepresented his principles during the previous contests. The attorney-general of Maryland appointed him, in 1849, deputy-attorney-general for Talbot county, an office he filled creditably and acceptably until it was abolished, in 1850, by the adoption of the Constitution of that year. The following year, being nominated by the Whig party for the office of state's attorney, he was defeated by a few votes. In 1852 the Whig State Convention nominated him as one of the electors for his congressional district for the election of General Winfield Scott to the presidency and William A. Graham to the vice-presidency. When the Whig party passed out of existence and the "Know Nothing" party was organized, Mr. Goldsborough gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1855 the Democratic Convention assembled at Cambridge nominated him as a candidate for the office of commissioner of public works for the Fourth District, which embraced all the counties on the Eastern shore, but he was defeated by a small majority. In 1856 he was nominated as one of the electors for the First Congressional District, for the election of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, as president and vice-president, respectively. He, with his colleagues, was an earnest and active worker in the interests of the candidates of his party, but the vote of the State was cast for those electors who favored the opposing candidates. The Democrats of Talbot nominated Mr. Goldsborough for a seat in the House of Delegates in 1857, and the contest, which was a heated and animated one, resulted in the success of Mr. Goldsborough. In the State Assembly he was a member of some of the most important committees and was a leading spirit in the noted session of 1858. In the latter part of 1859, he was elected by the Democratic party of Talbot to a seat in the State Senate and became a member at the January session of 1860. He was a member of several important committees, and was appointed chairman of the committee on finance.

Upon the secession of the Southern States he immediately proclaimed himself as a supporter of the Union and by his efforts in the Legislature, particularly in the Senate, he was largely instrumental in inducing the State to remain on the side of the Federal government. At the extra session which commenced in January, 1862, Mr. Goldsborough was president of the Senate, and resolutions were passed sustaining the general government in all its efforts and measures to maintain the Union. Although Governor Hicks, January 7, 1862, appointed Mr. Goldsborough as a commissioner for the State of Maryland to select the articles to be exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition in London, the condition of affairs in his own country prevented him from accepting this honorable office. June 20, 1862, he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff by Governor Bradford, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in September of the same year the Governor commissioned him commandant, with the rank of brigadier-general of the drafted militia. In 1863 he was elected Comptroller of the State treasury by the Union party, by a majority of thirty thousand, and in 1864 he served as president of the convention whose duty it was to frame a new constitution and form of government for the State. In the spring of 1864 the Republican State Convention held in Baltimore elected Mr. Goldsborough as a delegate to the National Convention of the party, which nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and he was one of the delegates-at-large of the party. In November, 1864, the Republican party elected him circuit judge of the Eleventh District of the State, for a period of fifteen years. At the end of three years he was superseded by other judges under the provisions of the constitution adopted September 18, 1867. In the year and month just mentioned he was nominated for the office of Attorney-General of Maryland by the Republican party, but was defeated by Hon. Isaac D. Jones. In the following year he served as elector-at-large in the interests of General Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and from that year until 1872 he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. In the latter year he resumed his legal practice and supported Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown in their candidacy for presidential and vice-presidential office. The Republican Congressional Convention nominated him for Congress from his district in September, 1874, but he was defeated by Hon. P. F. Thomas. The position of local appraiser of the Port of Baltimore was tendered him, January 19, 1875, and he discharged the duties of this office for a period of ten years. Upon retiring from this office he again resumed the practice of his profession, and became greatly interested in genealogical work. His researches in this latter direction were broad and thorough, making him well acquainted with the histories of the old Maryland families, and he was very liberal in imparting this information to all those who displayed the necessary amount of interest in this pursuit.

Judge Goldsborough married (first) in 1852, Anna Maria, daughter of Samuel T. Kennard, a farmer of Kent county, Maryland, and they had ten children, of whom the following are now living: Louis P., of Baltimore, who married Caroline Emory Cheezum; Nannie, who married Frederick F. Tapley, and resides in Massachusetts; Lizzie, who married Richard Dozier Jr., and resides in South Carolina; Mary Hammond and Charles Carroll, both residing in New York. Judge Goldsborough married (second) in 1871, Catherine Caldwell, of Boston, Massachusetts, and had children:

Katharine, who married G. Adolph Foster; Anita, who married Robert C. Barclay, of New York, now residing in Virginia; Grace Barclay,

who married Thomas J. Payne, of Virginia, now residing in Chicago; Margaret Lloyd, residing in Baltimore.

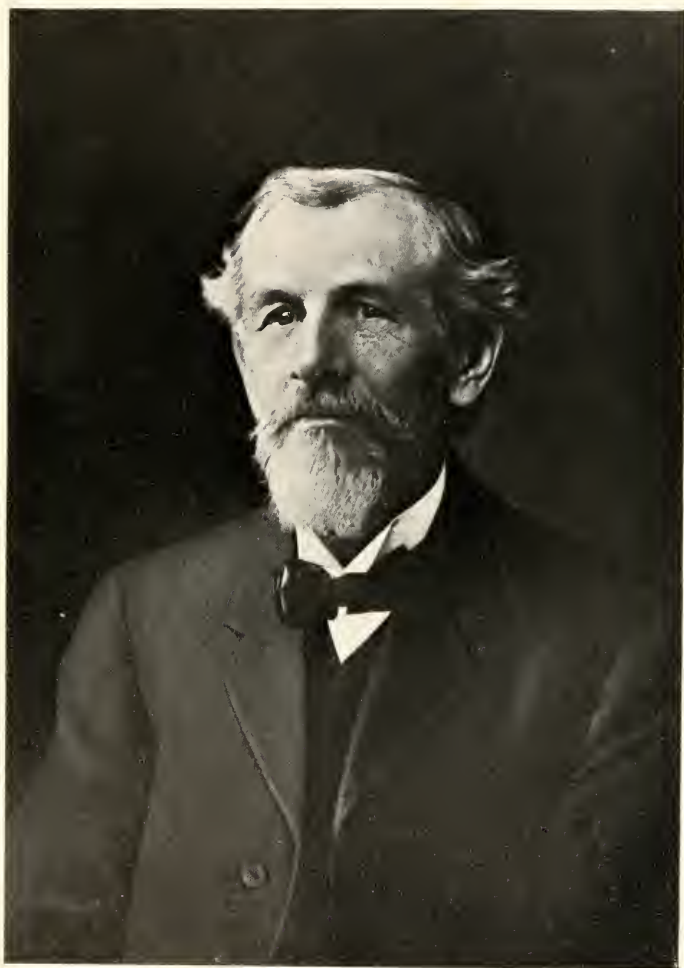
Judge Goldsborough was a man the memory of whose virtues, social qualities and good traits will not permit him to be soon forgotten. He was an ardent advocate of any cause he undertook to support, a fluent, eloquent speaker, and not readily to be deprived of his self-possession. He was a kind husband and a loving and indulgent father, and his charitable donations, while numerous, were always bestowed in an unostentatious manner.

ALEXANDER Y. DOLFIELD

Throughout the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way unaided from the lowest rung of the ladder to positions of eminence and power in the community, and not the fewest of these have been of foreign birth or descent. The more credit is due them for the additional obstacles they have been obliged to overcome, and the indomitable courage with which they have been possessed. Financial affairs have been especially benefited by this influx of foreign ideas, and those of German descent have earned distinction to an even greater extent than those of other nations. An example in point is the life of Alexander Y. Dolfield, now living retired from business activities, whose unabating energy and unfaltering industry, combined with great executive ability, have gained for him the sobriquet of the "Mayor of East Baltimore." Unlimited strength is the impression conveyed by his appearance and his entire life, and the impression is a well founded one.

Alexander Y. Dolfield was born in Baltimore, near Broadway, October 10, 1839, attended the public schools of the city, and was graduated from Male Central High School, now the Baltimore City College, in 1857. When the school fall sessions opened, he became a teacher in Trinity Lutheran School, a position from which he resigned at the expiration of one year in order to accept a clerkship in the Franklin Bank, now the First National Bank of Baltimore. From the outset of his business career his methods were marked by celerity and rapidity of decision, combined with an accuracy which appeared to be almost infallible. Difficult problems appealed to him almost as a form of recreation, and his interest in all that formed the foundation of progress in commercial and financial lines was intense. For thirteen years he was associated with the above mentioned bank, rising gradually in rank until 1872, when he resigned, and was officiating as teller. At this time, in association with a number of prominent men of the eastern section of the city, he organized the German American Bank of Baltimore, and he was elected to the position of cashier, an office he filled very capably for the lengthy period of twenty-nine years, when he was elected to the presidency, July 11, 1900. The bank, which until this time had been located in the building which had formerly been the Fells Point Savings Bank, purchased this property and some adjoining it, both structures were razed, and a beautiful greystone building erected on this enlarged site, and it is now one of the ornamental buildings in the city. It is situated on South Broadway, is thirty-eight feet wide and sixty feet in depth, and has the most luxurious and modern appointments.

In 1888 Mr. Dolfield was appointed a member of the Baltimore Belt Annexation Commission, which recommended that the area of Baltimore be increased from fourteen to thirty-two square miles, a measure which



Alexander J. Wolfiehl

met with universal approval and was at once adopted. This is the only public office Mr. Dolfield has ever consented to hold, but he has, nevertheless, been a factor in political circles, as his strong personality, sound judgment and correct valuation of opportunities has created a following which has been of decided importance at critical moments. Naturally energetic and a born leader, he has easily been in the foreground in any movement pertaining to the enhancement of the interests of East Baltimore, which has given to the city many of her most astute and sagacious business and professional men, men of great acumen and pronounced merit. The high esteem in which he is held by the business world of his section is shown by the fact that he is the vice-president of the East Baltimore Business Men's Association, and his counsel is sought by many in high positions in financial circles. It is now almost a half a century ago that Mr. Dolfield inaugurated the first of a series of German-American Building Associations, of which he is the treasurer, by means of which thousands of houses have been purchased by members of the laboring classes, thus enabling them to live in more sanitary and comfortable conditions, and in this manner indirectly elevating social intercourse. Some time ago Mr. Dolfield resigned from the presidency of the German-American Bank, and now devotes his time to looking after his private interests, which have grown to huge proportions. In 1886 Mr. Dolfield organized the East Baltimore Business Men's Association, and accepted the vice-presidency of same, which he still holds. He served as president of the Broadway Park Commission, being appointed by Mayor Pinkney Whyte. It was largely due to his activity that Broadway was paved with asphalt, making it one of the beauty spots of the city. His religious affiliations are with the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees. When he was first appointed as a trustee of this church he was the youngest trustee, and now, after thirty-seven years, he is the oldest.

He and his family occupy a high position in social circles, and their friends number many throughout the city. Hale and robust in appearance, with hair and beard of an iron-grey, his shrewd yet kindly eyes have a humorous twinkle which bespeak his warm and generous heart. Courteous and dignified in his manner, he is always considerate of others in action and speech. In his life there have been the elements of greatness because of the excellent use he has made of his opportunities, and now, in the sunset of his life, he can carry with him the conviction that he has the deep admiration of the citizens of Baltimore, not only as a keen and upright business man and financier, but as one who has ever been foremost in advancing the interests of the city. Baltimore may well be proud to number this man of German extraction among her sons.

WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN

It is a fact, and one which cannot but be regretted by every deep-thinking man, that the historiographers of the present day, whether by accident or design, are in the habit of overlooking the class of citizens to which William H. Grafflin belongs, while they give prominence to the lives of warriors, statesmen, doctors, lawyers and all those whose callings lead them to walk in the paths of the learned professions. Nevertheless, it will not be denied that there are no citizens more worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellowmen than those who labor earnestly to build up the

commerce and manufactures of a country; who give employment and labor to and consequently feed the masses, and whose efforts in life have tended to make of Baltimore a great and leading mercantile center. William H. Grafflin is prominently identified with this class, and for many years has labored faithfully for the growth and advancement of the city. He is a member of a family which has been connected with the interests of America in various directions for a number of generations, and one whose various members have always actively participated in any movement to uphold and defend the rights and liberties of their adopted country.

(I) Jacob Grafflin was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1767, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1857. He was an infant in arms at the time of the death of his father, at which time his mother removed to Baltimore. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of sail making, a calling which he followed very successfully for a number of years, and was still a young man when he retired from active business. He was twice married, having eight children by his first wife. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of Ludwig Herring, of Baltimore, who was a well-known carpenter and builder of that city, and by this marriage there were sixteen children.

(II) George W. Grafflin, third child of Jacob and Sarah (Herring) Grafflin, was born in Baltimore, October 6, 1821, and died in the same city, November 6, 1896, at his home, No. 1123 St. Paul street, his funeral taking place from the Associate Reformed Church at Maryland avenue and Preston street. He was educated in St. Mary's College, and his first business position was with Fisher, Miller & Company, drygoods commission merchants, as clerk. In 1845 he was one of the organizers of the firm of O'Brien, Grafflin & Frick, jobbers of drygoods, the firm being subsequently changed to O'Brien, Grafflin & Hanson, located on Hanover street. This firm was in existence until 1857, when Mr. Grafflin retired from it and became the cashier of the Franklin Bank, an office he held until his resignation in 1859. In that year he became associated with his brother, John C., in the manufacture of burlap bags, the firm doing business under the style of John C. Grafflin & Company. In 1868 Mr. Grafflin commenced the manufacture of fertilizers, and for a period of thirty-five years was closely connected with this branch of industry. In association with Benjamin G. Harris, Francis A. Neale and G. A. Liebig, he organized the Patapsco Guano Company, serving at first as treasurer of the company, later as president, an office he was filling at the time of his death. This company built a modern factory in 1870, which was destroyed by fire seven years later, and promptly rebuilt with the most modern inventions and improvements added. The brands of this company are well known and recognized throughout the United States, and the output has increased from year to year, until it has assumed huge proportions. It is one of the oldest plants of its kind in the country, and has served as the nucleus from which a number of similar plants have branched. The plant is located on the harbor of Baltimore, and has ample water and railroad facilities for the transportation of all its manufactures. Another plant which owes its inception and organization to the activity of Mr. Grafflin is the Lazaretto Guano Company, of which he was president. He also organized and was president of the Georgia Chemical Works, of Augusta, Georgia.

As a business man he was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on a basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity and would palliate no false representations, either among his employees or among his customers and corre-



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spondents. No amount of gain could suffice to allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude, and justice and truth were his guiding spirits. His career presents a fine example of honesty, integrity, energy and perseverance. He was a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, but never aspired to the holding of public office. He was, however, very public-spirited and was held in high esteem in the community in which he lived. He and his family were members of the Associate Reformed Church. He married in Baltimore, Laura J., born in Baltimore in 1820, died in the same city, November 6, 1893, daughter of William Hooper. They had children: William H., see forward; Amne L.; Laura R., who married Richard B. Buck, of Baltimore, and is now deceased.

(III) William H. Grafflin, only son of George W. and Laura J. (Hooper) Grafflin, was born in Baltimore in 1848. His education was acquired in schools in his native city, one of them being that of Dr. Dalrymple, which was a branch of the University of Maryland. After his graduation he became associated with the Patapsco Warner Company, at first as bookkeeper, then as treasurer, and upon the death of his father, he succeeded the latter as president of this corporation. Later he wound up the affairs of this concern and devoted his time and attention to his extensive real estate and other interests. He is one of the directors of the new International Cotton Mills Company, his associates being J. H. Wheelwright, S. Davies Warfield and Dr. David H. Carroll. He is also a director of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, and a member of the Maryland Club.

Mr. Grafflin married in 1910, Mrs. Helen Kimball, née Needles, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has inherited many of the admirable traits of his ancestors, and in addition has developed a number which are worthy of imitation. He possesses all the elements of a strong character, and this has fitted him to assume the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. Not alone his business acumen and sound judgment have won friends for him, but in the midst of the many demands made upon him by his own private interests, he has given much attention to public interests of varied nature. He is very liberal and charitable, and is guided largely by his first impressions, which generally prove correct.

GEN. ALFRED E. BOOTH

The progressive business man, if he be at the same time a citizen of large and liberal public spirit, remains, even after his retirement from the activities of the commercial arena, a power in the community, lending aid and force to all that makes for advancement and betterment. Such a man is General Alfred E. Booth, for more than a quarter of a century a member of the world-famous house now known as the Booth Fisheries Company, and for many years identified with the leading financial and political interests of Baltimore. General Booth's talents are largely an inheritance from his father, the mention of whose name in any quarter of the commercial world would be greeted with the respect due to that of a merchant prince.

Alfred Booth, father of Alfred E. Booth, was born February 14, 1820, in Glastonbury, England, and was a son of Benjamin and Margaret Booth. In 1847 he emigrated to the United States, settling on a farm at Kenosha, Wisconsin. His abilities, however, were especially adapted to a mercantile career, and it was but a twelvemonth later that he went to Chicago,

where he established a very small fish business on Randolph street. The enterprise prospered as it could not fail to do in the hands of a man of Mr. Booth's energy and talents, and in a few months he had two employees. In course of time he added to the fish business a large trade in oysters, and gradually extended his field of operations, opening stores and packing houses in different parts of the city. With business ability of the highest order he combined an indomitable will, and it is not too much to say that he created out of nothing the greatest fish and oyster packing trade in the California and Oregon, and for fish at Manistique and Escanaba, Michigan, **the products of the packing houses being marketed through the agency of branches in numerous large cities.** In every city and hamlet of the United States the name of the firm, A. Booth, was known through the wide circulation of its products, while abroad it was familiar both as exporter and purchaser. Later the style became A. Booth & Sons, and in 1898 the firm was incorporated as the A. Booth Packing Company. Subsequently it world. He established collecting houses for oysters, fruit and salmon in became A. Booth & Company, and is now the Booth Fisheries Company.

The invincible courage of Mr. Booth and his stoutheartedness in times of disaster, were well-nigh phenomenal. When the great fire of 1871 swept away the whole business portion of Chicago, he wasted no time in unavailing regrets, but at once resumed business, increasing the number of his branch houses. At the period of his retirement, in 1880, the firm gave employment to fifteen thousand men, and there were no fewer than eighty-five branch houses. In the welfare of this great number of employees Mr. Booth took a warm interest, invariably rewarding merit by speedy promotion. Before his retirement he traveled extensively, going abroad at least every two years, and making numerous journeys in the United States. Coming as he did from the mother country, he ever gave to the land of his adoption the loyalty of a citizen, and to her people the affection of a kinsman.

Mr. Booth married, in April, 1849, Isabella Hewes, of Chicago, and the following children were born to them: Alfred E., mentioned below; W. Vernon, of Chicago, who spends much of his time abroad; Mrs. William Gaylord, also of Chicago; and two other daughters who died young.

Mr. Booth was a man of strong domestic affections, finding his chief recreation and pleasure in the home circle. He possessed a most lovable, sympathetic disposition and was always a staunch friend. Truthloving, fearless, and fraternal, there was in his manner a certain warmth and geniality which was extremely winning and never failed to attract those with whom he was brought in contact. He died March 4, 1902, leaving an honored name. Tributes to his character and work appeared in the newspapers of practically every State in the Union. A fortune of ten millions was the least part of the legacy which he bequeathed to his children. Vigorous intellect, magnanimity, patience with people and events, these are a heritage of infinitely greater value than that of mere wealth. What the world needs is men such as Alfred Booth—men capable of managing gigantic commercial and industrial concerns, and of conducting business on terms fair alike to employer and employed, men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor. When this comes to pass, the world-old conflict between capital and labor will be forever at rest.

A man of large heart and social nature, Mr. Booth was always accessible to his friends. Never neglecting any duty, he could at almost any hour find time for a social chat or a word of encouragement to the downhearted. Such a man leaves a memory that is cherished for many years

after he has passed from earth. His success was one of the very rare ones which are achieved by the tireless industry and directing intelligence of one man. A broad gauge man was he, in every respect, a great captain of commerce and a true nobleman of nature whose motto might well be, "*Faber meae fortunae.*"

Alfred E. Booth, son of Alfred and Isabella (Hewes) Booth, was born March 14, 1852, in Chicago, and received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the University of Chicago, from which he graduated. Immediately thereafter he was associated by his father in the latter's business, where he acquired experience and at the same time developed those business talents which he inherited from his father and which in later years he exercised with such signal success. After the great Chicago fire, he came to Baltimore to take charge of the branch house in this city, where he has ever since resided. When it became a stock company he was its vice-president, and maintained his connection with it until 1899, when he retired. He has since devoted himself to caring for his private financial interests and to his civic duties, to which his public spirit leads him to pay close attention, always giving his influence to projects which promote culture, make for good government and recognize the common brotherhood of man. His business experience, his breadth of view, and the fact that he is known and recognized as a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency, have caused him to be often selected for positions of financial and public trust. For twenty-seven years he was a director in the Third National Bank, and he now holds the same office in the Fidelity Trust Company and the Maryland Casualty Company. The broad humanity of the man is shown in his gift to the city, in 1906, of a handsome and imposing drinking fountain, constructed of marble, granite and bronze, and situated on Market Space, where it is perhaps the most used fountain in the city, giving refreshment to the numerous teams of the men who bring their products to the market.

General Booth belongs to that class of men who wield a power all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. He is a Republican, but not a partisan, and, while he has held and now holds office, his influence has never been exercised in behalf of any organization. No better evidence could be furnished in regard to his liberality of sentiment and his elevation of character than the fact that his services were enlisted by two Democratic executives who desired to receive the benefit of his counsel in civic affairs. He was appointed by Mayor Mahool a member of the Park Commission, and Mayor Preston, recently elected, chose him as one of those to serve on the Paving Commission. His title of General was received through an appointment on the staff of Governor Lowndes.

General Booth has inherited from his father not business ability and public spirit alone, but also the genial nature which was the cause of the later's widespread personal popularity. He belongs to the Maryland, Merchants', Baltimore Yacht and other clubs, where he is generally the center of a group of friends, being a man of charming and polished manners, and a witty and original conversationalist, a man who makes friends easily, and holds them "with hoops of steel." He is of commanding presence, with a countenance open and cheerful, and at the same time expressive of a high order of intellect, dignified in bearing, and possessing an unfailing tact and a constant consideration for the rights and feelings of others. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and past commander of Knights Templar of the State of Maryland. He was brought

up in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while not a strenuous attendant upon public worship has subscribed largely to the support of the church and to benevolent and charitable organizations.

General Booth is essentially a man of deeds rather than words. He has abundantly proved that on his part no effort shall be wanting to place and keep in the van of progress the old metropolis which has been his home for forty years, and the Monumental City receives no more efficient and whole-hearted service than that rendered her by the genial and devoted son of her adoption, General Alfred E. Booth.

ARTHUR GEORGE BROWN

Arthur George Brown was born in Baltimore, September 26, 1842, and is a son of George William and Clara Maria (Brune) Brown, the former having served the city as mayor and as judge of the Supreme Bench. Mr. Brown's great-grandfather, Dr. George Brown, came from the north of Ireland and settled with his family in Baltimore in 1783. Another ancestor, William Buchanan, was chairman of the Baltimore Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War and, for a time, commissary-general of the Continental Army.

The early years of Mr. Brown were spent in his native city with the exception of the summer vacations, and he received his preparatory education at the Baltimore College School and Rippard and Newell's school in that city. The following three years were spent in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and he then matriculated at St. James College, Washington county, Maryland, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in July, 1862. He made a choice of the legal profession for his life work, and commenced reading law in the office of Brown & Brune, in Baltimore, being admitted to the bar in March, 1865. Endowed with energy and being an indefatigable worker, he attained prominence in the legal fraternity of the State, and is now judge of the Court of Arbitration of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is provost of the Baltimore University School of Law, and was president of the State Board of Law Examiners for a number of years. In 1889 he served as chairman of the Association of Citizens to restrict and regulate the liquor traffic, whose efforts resulted in the passage of a high-license law, and in 1903 he was appointed by the Governor one of the board which submitted to the General Assembly a draft of a revised corporation law. Mr. Brown is a trustee of the Peabody Institute and of the College of St. James, and prior to 1902 was for a number of years a trustee of the Johns Hopkins University. He is a member of the Maryland Club, of which he was the president for a period of nine years.

Mr. Brown married, June 18, 1874, Mary Elizabeth Alricks, and they have a son, Horatio F. Brown, and a daughter, Mrs. R. E. Lee Marshall.

WILLIAM A. MARBURG

Among the citizens of Baltimore who have achieved distinction in business entitling them to be placed among the representative men of the community, there are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pur-



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suit, while it excites little notice from the great masses as the years pass by, yet results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow-citizens, and as lasting as well-merited. In this class may be placed the subject of the present memoir, William A. Marburg, who has gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature. The Marburg family held a prominent position in business circles in Germany for many generations, and the descendants in this country have been no less honored.

Charles L. Marburg, grandfather of the Mr. Marburg of this narrative, was a merchant in Germany, where his entire life was spent. He married Eleanore ———.

William A., son of Charles L. and Eleanore Marburg, was born in Germany in 1814, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 19, 1873. He came to this country when he was about sixteen years of age, and after a time engaged in the tobacco business. So successful were his business methods that he was considered the largest importer of cigars in the United States up to the outbreak of the Civil war. At this time he retired from active business, contenting himself with giving his sons the benefit of his experience. He married Christine Munder, born in Baltimore, in 1820, and they had children: Eleanore, died in 1870; Charles L., died in 1907; Louis H., died in 1880; Edward, died in 1864; William A. (see forward); Albert, married a Miss Gardner, of New York; Amelia, unmarried; Frederick, died in 1895; Emma, unmarried; Theodore, married Miss Granger, of Wilmington, North Carolina.

William A., son of William A. and Christine (Munder) Marburg, was born in Baltimore, June 14, 1849. For a time he was a student at Knapp's Institute, Baltimore, then studied for some years under private tuition. His business training was acquired under the able supervision of his father, and February 1, 1865, he and his brothers, Charles L. and Louis H., formed the company of Marburg Brothers, Mr. Marburg Sr. furnishing the necessary capital. They engaged in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, building up one of the largest concerns of this kind in the South, and accumulating a vast fortune. In 1868 their father became a partner in the business, taking a quarter interest, which he retained until his death in 1873. Albert M. Marburg, another brother, was admitted to membership in the firm in 1883, and Theodore, the youngest, was admitted as a partner in 1885. In May, 1891, the company sold its holdings to the American Tobacco Company, William A. Marburg being elected vice-president of this corporation. His business energy has not been confined to the tobacco industry, as his official record in the following named corporations shows: He is the oldest director, in point of service, in the National Union Bank of Maryland; director in the Bartlett, Hayward Company; director in the American Marine Steamship Company; and president of the National Water Company of Wisconsin. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Water Board from 1885 until 1895. His interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city is deep and sincere, and his substantial aid is freely given wherever he thinks it will further public progress. As vice-president and trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital he has been an official more than in mere name, and the social side of his character is demonstrated by his membership in a number of clubs, among which are the Maryland, Baltimore, Elkridge Hunt, Union League of New York and Railroad of New York. With the exception of time spent in travel, Mr. Marburg has always lived in Baltimore, where he

occupies one of the finest residences in the city. He stands as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to aid progress and improvement, and in the example he has set of making the best use of opportunities. Quiet, unostentatious, his life conforms to a high standard. His charities are numerous and well bestowed, and his kindly nature makes him easy to approach. Mr. Marburg is unmarried.

McHENRY HOWARD

Baltimore numbers among its citizens many men of energy, enterprise and farsightedness, who have endeavored to advance the city in wealth and standing in every respect, and place it in the front rank of American cities, and a foremost place among these men must be assigned to McHenry Howard, a member of the Baltimore Bar for many years, a true patriot and one who has ever had the interests of his country at heart. These noble traits have been inherited from the ancestors on both sides of his family, and the history of the Howard family is one of the most interesting and notable ones in the annals of the State of Maryland.

(I) Joshua Howard, immigrant ancestor of this famous family, was born near Manchester, Lancashire county, England, in 1665, died in Maryland, in 1738. He was an active participant in "Monmouth's Rebellion," against the expressed desire of his father, and after this insurrection, being discharged from the English army, he decided to emigrate to America rather than return to his home and face the displeasure of his father. He accordingly came to America in 1685-86, where he obtained the grant of a large tract of land in Baltimore county, Maryland, not far from the present city of Baltimore. This he called "Howard's Square," and there he spent the remainder of his life. He married Joanna O'Carroll.

(II) Cornelius Howard, son of Joshua and Joanna (O'Carroll) Howard, was born in 1706 or 1707, died June 14, 1777. He married, January 24, 1738, Ruth, born May 23, 1721, died November 17, 1796, daughter of John Eager and granddaughter of George Eager. George Eager, the immigrant ancestor, was of Baltimore county, Maryland, and died in 1705 or 1706; he served as a military officer of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1696; he married Mary, who was the Widow Wheelock-Bucknall. John, son of George and Mary Eager, was born February 23, 1691, died April 11, 1722; he married Jemima, who died September 18, 1725, daughter of James and Jemima (Morgan) Morray, the former the immigrant ancestor, who settled in Baltimore county, Maryland, and died in 1704, the latter the daughter of Captain Thomas Morgan, immigrant ancestor, of Baltimore county, who died in 1697.

(III) Colonel John Eager Howard, son of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, June 4, 1752, died at his residence "Belvidere," October 12, 1827. Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he attained his majority and immediately devoted himself with all the energy of his youth to the defense of the rights of his country, and by his noble example was the cause, in a number of instances, of turning the tide of affairs in favor of the Colonial party. He raised a company of militia of which he was appointed captain, having declined the rank of colonel in favor of those with more actual experience than he had had any means of obtaining. Later he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Regulars, transferred to the

Sixth Regiment, and finally succeeded to the command of the Second Regiment, after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill. He distinguished himself in the battles of White Plains and Germantown, and when the Maryland troops were sent to the South in 1780, Colonel Howard displayed unusual military skill, which would have done credit to a much older commander, when he retreated to Charlotte, North Carolina, after a disastrous engagement at Camden, South Carolina. At Charlotte, General Greene assumed command of the Southern army, and assigned Colonel Howard to the division commanded by General Morgan. At the battle of Cowpens, his bravery and conduct had such an important bearing on the outcome of the conflict, that Congress conferred a medal upon him. It was due to his personal example and the furious charge he made upon the enemy with bayonets, that they were completely routed, when the tide of battle was apparently going against the Continental troops. Throughout this most trying campaign his courage never abated, and his example so inspired his men that they followed implicitly wherever he led. General Greene wrote of him: "He deserves a statue of gold, no less than Roman and Grecian heroes." And General Lee said of him: "At the battle of Cowpens he seized the critical moment and turned the fortunes of the day. He was alike conspicuous at Guilford and the Eutaws, and at all times and on all occasions eminently useful." He was severely wounded in the battle of Eutaw.

His fellow citizens appreciated the honorable part he had taken during the progress of the war, and in November, 1788, elected him as Governor of Maryland, an office in which his services were on a level with those he had rendered in military affairs, and which he held for a period of three years. He was elected to the Senate of the United States in the fall of 1796, and served in that capacity until March 4, 1803. Washington was very desirous that Colonel Howard should accept the office of secretary of war in his Cabinet, and wrote to him: "Had your inclination and private pursuits permitted you to take the office that was offered to you, it would have been a very pleasing circumstance to me, and I am persuaded, as I observed to you on a former occasion, a very acceptable one to the public." When the War of 1812 was in progress, Colonel Howard, although too old to take an active part in the field, did excellent service by sheer force of the patriotic idea he expressed so forcibly. When the British Army threatened Baltimore and there was some talk of surrender, he exclaimed: "I have as much property at stake as most persons, and I have four sons in the field, but sooner would I see my sons weltering in their blood, and my property reduced to ashes, than so far disgrace my country."

His home, "Belvidere," was considered the Republican court of the State of Maryland, and there might be found representatives from military and literary circles, statesmen and all of any note in the country. Among the frequent visitors were: Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, Washington, Lafayette, the Quincys, the Adams, Bishop Kemp, Dr. Allison, and many other notabilities. This estate, descending to Colonel Howard from his mother, Ruth Eager, was a large tract of land, and Colonel Howard very generously donated much of it to various purposes which were all for the public benefit. One of these plots is the ground on which the Washington Monument stands; others are the sites of institutions, cemeteries, churches, and the residence of the late Judge Samuel Chase. Baltimore owes much to him for its growth and magnificence. Business was almost entirely suspended on the occasion of his funeral, everyone being desirous of testifying to the love and esteem in which he was held, and numerous military and civic organizations followed his remains to the grave.

The President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, followed in the coach of state in which he had driven from Washington in order to pay the last respects to this grand old patriot, and he was mourned throughout the country with unaffected sorrow and sincerity.

Colonel Howard married, May 18, 1787, Margaretta Chew, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who was born December 17, 1760, and died May 29, 1824 (see Chew VI). She was a woman of much natural and acquired grace and refinement, an excellent conversationalist and a charming hostess, which attractions added to the fame of "Belvidere." Children: 1. John Eager, whose death occurred prior to that of his father, married Cornelia A. Read, and had one soon. 2. George, served as Governor of the State of Maryland, married Prudence Gough Ridgely, and had a number of children. 3. Benjamin Chew, married Jane Grant Gilmore, and had a number of children. 4. William, married Rebecca Ann Key, and left three children, one of them, a son, married and also had children. 5. Juliana Elizabeth, married John, son of James McHenry, who was on the staff of General Washington, and served under him after the war; they had one child, the late James Howard McHenry. 6. James, married (first) Sophia Gough Ridgely; (second) Catherine M. Ross, and had children by both marriages. 7. Sophia Catherine, married William George Read, and had children. 8. Charles, see forward. 9. Mary Ann, died in infancy.

(IV) Charles Howard, son of Colonel John Eager and Margaretta (Chew) Howard, was born April 26, 1802, died June 18, 1869. He lived the life of a gentleman of his time, but his abilities as a leader were recognized by his fellow citizens, and he served in public office at various times. He was presiding judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, 1848-51; city collector, 1853-54; was active in the reform measures of 1856-60; was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners by the General Assembly of Maryland, 1860, and presided until July, 1861, when he and his colleagues were removed by the military power of the general government, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren for almost a year and one-half. He served as president of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Company in the earlier years of the existence of this corporation. In all matters of public enterprise and benevolence he was in the front rank of the workers, and assisted by personal labor as well as by liberal donations. African colonization early aroused his attention, and he was president of the Maryland State Colonization Society. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Peabody Foundation, vice-president and active member of the Baltimore Poor Association, a member of the board of trustees of the Maryland Hospital, and of the board of managers of the Asylum for the Blind.

Mr. Howard married, November 9, 1825, Elizabeth Phoebe Key, born October 10, 1803, died September 9, 1897 (see Key V). Children: 1. Francis Key, born October 25, 1826, died in London, England, May 29, 1872. He was educated to follow a legal career, but felt himself better fitted for literary work, and was subsequently the editor of several papers, and the author of a number of pamphlets which gained him a widespread reputation. He suffered imprisonment at the same time as his father. He married Lydia Hollingsworth Morris, and one of his sons, Charles Morris Howard, is a prominent lawyer of Baltimore. 2. John Eager, who served as captain in the Confederate army, and is unmarried. 3. Charles, served as major in the Confederate army. He married Mary Catherine Winder, of the Eastern Shore, Virginia, and they had a number of children. 4. Mary Lloyd, married her cousin, Colonel Edward Lloyd, of "Wye House," Tal-

bot county, Maryland, and has children. 5. Colonel James, who was in the United States army, and lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army, died November 1, 1910, unmarried. 6. Alice Key, died January 28, 1879, unmarried. 7. Edward Lloyd, served as major and surgeon in the Confederate army, and died September 5, 1881. He married Laura Maynard, and had one child, which died after its father. 8. McHenry, see forward. 9. Ellen Key, married Charlton Hunt Morgan, brother of John H. Morgan, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have three children. 10. Elizabeth Gray, died November 12, 1862, unmarried. 11. Anna Arnold Key, died in infancy.

(V) McHenry Howard, son of Charles and Elizabeth Phoebe (Key) Howard, was born December 26, 1838, in Baltimore, Maryland, in which city his entire life has been spent with the exception of his four years' service during the war. His education was acquired in private schools, a number of years being spent in the Hamilton and Topping schools, and he then matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1858. He took up the study of law in the office of S. Teackle Wallis, a famous lawyer of that time, pursued this course for two years, and then went South with the Confederate army. He was first sergeant in Murray's Company, First Maryland Regiment, and was on the staff and served under Generals Charles S. Winder, George H. Stuart, I. R. Trimble and G. W. Custis Lee. At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore, where he established himself in the practice of the legal profession, in an office of his own, and has been actively identified with this profession since that time. He is a man of marked capacity, decided character and undoubted integrity, and the ability with which he conducted the cases entrusted to him, soon established a reputation for him, which he not alone maintained, but has consistently augmented. For a time he was in association with Judge D. G. Wright, but later accepted the post of chief examiner for the Title Insurance Company.

While Mr. Howard is a true and staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, he is no unthinking partisan, and has deeply imbedded convictions as to right and wrong, which he has not the least hesitation in expounding. Narrow and sectional opinions are very far from being to his taste, and his policies are based upon the foundation of the best development of the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the community and the nation. For two years he served as a member of the Second Branch of the City Council, and was of active benefit to the community during his term of office. His record as a soldier has been as honorable as his record as an attorney and as a citizen. Wherever opportunity offered he was in the thickest of the fight and was captured at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and at Sailors' Creek, two days before the surrender at Appomattox. He was one of the organizers of the Fifth Regiment, and captain of Company E. He also had charge of a company in the Seventh Maryland Regiment, which was raised during the railroad riots of 1877, for that emergency. His religious affiliations are with the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and he is associated in various capacities with the following organizations: One of the councilors and for many years a member of the Maryland Historical Society; one of the organizers and secretary and president of the Army and Navy Society of the Confederate States; for many years governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; first vice-president of the Society of Sons of the Revolution; member of the Civil Service Reform League and of the Red Cross Society.

Mr. Howard married, June 18, 1867, Julia Douglas, daughter of General Clayton G. and Sarah (Jerdone) Coleman, of Jerdone Castle, Louisa

county, Virginia. They have had children: Elizabeth Gray; Charles McHenry, married Ellen Newman Carter; Mary, and Julia McHenry.

Mr. Howard is a fine representative of his long line of admirable ancestors, and his life work has been a fitting and harmonious continuation of what they accomplished in their days. Personally he is one of the most companionable of men, warm in his friendship, and with a heart full of sympathy for those who are less fortunate in this life than he has been. His broad views and large faith in the innate goodness of humanity in general, have made him the center of a circle of true and devoted adherents, and the firmness of his character, and the clearness and soundness of his judgment bring numbers to him in search of the benefits to be derived from the possession of these qualities.

(The Chew Line).

(I) Colonel John Chew, the immigrant ancestor, died in 1668. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Hog Island, 1623-24-29, and from York county, 1642-44. He married Sarah ———.

(II) Colonel Samuel Chew, son of Colonel John and Sarah Chew, was born in 1634, died March 15, 1676-77. He was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses, 1659; of the Council, 1669-77; chancellor and secretary of the Province; colonel of the Provincial Forces of Maryland, 1675. He married Anne Ayres, who died April 13, 1695.

(III) Benjamin Chew, of Maryland, son of Colonel Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, was born April 13, 1671, died March 3, 1699-1700. He married, December 8, 1692, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Benson (the former an immigrant), and granddaughter of Thomas Smith, the immigrant, who was of Calvert county, Maryland, and died in 1685, and who married Alice ———, who died in 1698.

(IV) Chief Justice Samuel Chew, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Benson) Chew, was born October 30, 1693, died June 16, 1744. He was a physician, and served as chief justice of the three lower counties, now Delaware, 1741-43. He married, October 22, 1715, Mary, daughter of Samuel Galloway, and granddaughter of Richard Galloway. Richard Galloway, the immigrant ancestor, was of Maryland, married Hannah ———, and died January 28, 1663. Samuel, son of Richard and Hannah Galloway, was born July 7, 1659, died February 13, 1720; married, April, 1689, Anne Webb, who died January 20, 1722-23.

(V) Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, son of Chief Justice Samuel and Mary (Galloway) Chew, was born November 29, 1722, died January 20, 1810. He served as member of the Council, Province of Pennsylvania, 1755; attorney-general, 1755; speaker of the Assembly, 1756; commissioner of defense of Philadelphia, 1761; chief justice of the Supreme Court, 1774. He married, September 12, 1757, Elizabeth, born May 6, 1732, died May, 1819, daughter of James and Mary (Turner) Oswald, of Pennsylvania.

(VI) Margaretta Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin and Elizabeth (Oswald) Chew, married Colonel John Eager Howard (see Howard III).

(The Key Line).

(I) Hon. Philip Key, the immigrant ancestor, was born in London, England, March 21, 1696, died in Maryland, August 20, 1764. He served as burgess of St. Mary's county, Maryland, 1728-32, 1735-38, 1746-54; member of the Council, 1763-64. He married Susannah Gardiner (see Gardiner V).

(II) Francis Key, son of Hon. Philip and Susannah (Gardiner) Key, was born in 1731-32, died in November, 1770. He married, December 12, 1752, Anne Arnold Ross, born October 9, 1727, died January 5, 1811. She was the daughter of John Ross, born in England, August 13, 1696, who immigrated, and died in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, September 18, 1766. He married Alicia Arnold, also an immigrant, who was born October 18, 1700, and died July 9, 1746. John Ross was the son of Henry Ross (?), who married, August 11, 1695, Jane ———. Alicia (Arnold) Ross was the daughter of Michael Arnold Jr., of St. Margaret's, Westminster, born in 1675, died November 8, 1735; married, February, 1696, Anne Knipe, born in 1676, died in September, 1703; he was the son of Michael Arnold. Anne (Knipe) Arnold was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knipe, of Westminster, born in 1639, died August 6, 1711, who married Anne Wolseley, who died in August, 1686; he was the son of Rev. Thomas Knipe. Anne (Wolseley) Knipe was the daughter of Colonel Devereux and Elizabeth (Zouche) Wolseley, and the granddaughter of Sir Thomas and Helen Wolseley, of Staffordshire, England; also granddaughter of Sir John Zouche, of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire, England, who married Isabel Lowe, of Denby Park, Derbyshire.

(III) Lieutenant John Ross Key, son of Francis and Anne Arnold (Ross) Key, was born September 19, 1754, died October 13, 1821. He married Anne Phoebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton, born February 6, 1756, died July 8, 1830. She was the daughter of Arthur Charlton, who died in 1771, of Frederick county, Maryland; married, July 14, 1742, Eleanor Harrison; granddaughter of Thomas and Alice Charlton, the former died in 1743, the latter in 1761; great-granddaughter of Edward and Judith Charlton, the latter of whom died in January, 1719.

(IV) Francis Scott Key, son of Lieutenant John Ross and Anne Phoebe Penn Dagworthy (Charlton) Key, was born August 1, 1779, died January 11, 1843. He immortalized himself as the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and his name has become a household word throughout the Union and will always be considered as one. He married, January 19, 1802, Mary Tayloe Lloyd, born May 26, 1784, died May 18, 1859 (see Lloyd VI).

(V) Elizabeth Phoebe Key, daughter of Francis Scott and Mary Tayloe (Lloyd) Key, married Charles Howard (see Howard IV).

(The Lloyd Line).

(I) Edward Lloyd, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, died in 1695. He was burgess for Lower Norfolk county, Virginia, 1644-46; commander of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 1650-52; commissioner to treat with the Susquehanna Indians, 1652; member of the General Assembly, 1654; one of the high commissioners for regulating the affairs of Maryland, 1654-58; burgess for Anne Arundel county, 1658; member of the Council for Maryland, 1658-66. He married Alice Crouch.

(II) Colonel Philemon Lloyd, son of Edward and Alice (Crouch) Lloyd, was of Wye, Talbot county, Maryland, and was born in 1646, died June 22, 1685. He was captain of horse on Chester and Wye rivers, 1667; served against Indians; colonel of horse of Talbot, Kent and Cecil counties, 1681; member of Assembly from Talbot county, 1671-85; speaker, 1678-85; commissioner to treat with the northern Indians at Fort Albany, New York, 1682. He married Henrietta Maria Neale (Bennett), born in 1646, died May 21, 1697; she was the daughter of Captain James and Anna (Gill) Neale, the former, who died in 1684, being of England and Mary-

land; granddaughter of Benjamin Gill, of England and Maryland, who died November 22, 1655.

(III) President Edward Lloyd, son of Colonel Philemon and Henrietta Maria (Neale) (Bennett) Lloyd, was born February 7, 1670, died March 28, 1718-19. He served as burgess for Talbot county, Maryland, 1697-1701; member of the Council, 1702-18; president of the Council and acting governor of Maryland, 1709-14; major-general commanding militia of the Eastern Shore, 1707. He married, February 1, 1703, Sarah, born 1684, died April 4, 1755, daughter of Nehemiah and Rebecca (Denwood) Covington, the former of whom died in 1713; granddaughter of Nehemiah and Mary Covington, the former, who was the immigrant ancestor, was of Virginia and Maryland, and died in 1681; also granddaughter of Levin and Mary Denwood, of Virginia, the former the immigrant ancestor of that family.

(IV) Colonel Edward Lloyd, son of President Edward and Sarah (Covington) Lloyd, was born May 8, 1711, died January 27, 1770. He was burgess for Talbot county, 1738-41; member of the Council of Maryland, 1743-67; colonel of Talbot county, 1741; treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 1748-66; agent and receiver general of the Lord Proprietary, 1760-68. He married, November 26, 1739, Anne, born 1720-21, died May 1, 1769, daughter of Colonel John Rousby, who died in 1744, was representative for Calvert county in Maryland Assembly in 1714-21, and member of Council, 1721-44; granddaughter of John and Barbara (Morgan) Rousby, the former of Calvert county, Maryland, died in 1685, was clerk of the Upper House of Assembly in 1671, and burgess for Calvert county, 1681-84; great-granddaughter of Henry Morgan, immigrant ancestor, of Kent county, Maryland, born about 1614, who married Frances ———, born about 1625.

(V) Colonel Edward (2) Lloyd, son of Colonel Edward (1) and Anne (Rousby) Lloyd, was born November 15, 1744, died July 8, 1796. He served as burgess for Talbot county, Maryland, 1771-74; member of the Maryland Convention, 1775; member of the Council of Safety, 1775; colonel of Talbot county, 1775; member of the State Legislature until 1791. He married, November 19, 1767, Elizabeth Tayloe, born March 17, 1750, died February 17, 1825 (see Tayloe IV).

(VI) Mary Tayloe Lloyd, daughter of Colonel Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Tayloe) Lloyd, married Francis Scott Key (see Key IV).

(The Tayloe Line).

(I) Colonel William Tayloe, of Virginia, died prior to 1710. He served as justice in Rappahannock county, Virginia, 1686; high sheriff, 1688-89, 1705-07; county lieutenant of Richmond county, 1705; burgess, 1705-10. He married Ann Corbin, who died in 1704, a daughter of Colonel Henry Corbin, immigrant ancestor, born in England about 1629, died January 8, 1675; burgess for Lancaster county, Virginia, 1658-60; member of the Council of Virginia, 1663-67-74; married Alice Eltonhead (Burnham), also an immigrant, who died in 1684.

(II) Colonel John Tayloe, son of Colonel William and Ann (Corbin) Tayloe, was born February 15, 1687, died in 1747. He served as sheriff of Richmond county, Virginia, 1713; member of the Council of Virginia, 1732. He married Elizabeth, born December 31, 1692, died in November, 1761, daughter of Major David Gwyn, who died in 1704, was burgess for Richmond county, Virginia, 1702-03, justice and county commissioner, 1699-1702, married Catherine Griffin, who died in 1728; granddaughter of

Colonel Samuel Griffin, who died in 1703, of Northumberland county, Virginia, married in 1660 Sarah, widow of Thomas Griffin.

(III) Colonel John (2) Tayloe, son of Colonel John (1) and Elizabeth (Gwyn) Tayloe, was of Mount Airy, Virginia, and was born in 1721, died April 18, 1779. He was a member of the Council of Virginia, 1772; Councilor of State, 1726. He married, July 11, 1747, Rebecca Plater, born August 8, 1731, died January 22, 1787. She was the daughter of Colonel George Plater and the granddaughter of Attorney-General George Plater.

Attorney-General George Plater, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, was born in 1663, and married Anne (Doyne) Burford, daughter of Attorney-General Thomas and Anne Burford, of Charles county, Maryland, the former of whom died in March, 1686-87; was attorney-general of Maryland, 1681; member of Assembly for Charles county, 1682-87; justice and county commissioner, 1685.

Colonel George Plater, of Sotterly, St. Mary's county, Maryland, was born in 1695, died May 17, 1755. He served as member of the Council of Maryland, 1732-55; collector for Pocomoke District, 1728; naval officer for Patuxent, 1755; secretary of Maryland, 1755. He married, June 10, 1729, Rebecca (Bowles) Addison, born January 3, 1703, daughter of Colonel Thomas Addison, and granddaughter of Colonel John Addison.

Colonel John Addison, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, died in Maryland, 1705-06. He was a member of the Council of Maryland, 1692-1706; chancellor and keeper of the Great Seal of the Province, 1696-99; captain, 1692; commissioned colonel, July 30, 1694, commanding the militia of Charles county, and placed in command of the militia of Prince George county, August 17, 1695. Married, 1677, Rebecca Dent Wilkinson, daughter of Rev. William and Mary Wilkinson, the former of England and Maryland, born in 1612, died in 1663.

Colonel Thomas Addison, son of Colonel John and Rebecca Dent (Wilkinson) Addison, was born in 1679, died June 17, 1727. He served as a member of the Council of Maryland, 1711-27; colonel of Prince George's County Militia, 1714. He married, April 21, 1701, Elizabeth, born in 1686, died February 10, 1706, daughter of Captain Thomas Tasker, of Calvert county, Maryland, who died in August, 1700, and who was a member of the Assembly for Calvert county, 1692-97; member of the Council of Maryland, 1698-1700; justice of the Provincial Court, 1694; treasurer of the Western Shore, 1695.

(IV) Elizabeth Tayloe, daughter of Colonel John (2) and Rebecca (Plater) Tayloe, married Colonel Edward Lloyd (see Lloyd V).

(The Gardiner Line).

(I) Richard Gardiner, the immigrant ancestor, was a member of the Assembly of Maryland, 1637-41. He was of St. Mary's county.

(II) Captain Luke Gardiner, also an immigrant, son of Richard Gardiner, was born in England about 1622, died in 1674. He served as burgess for St. Mary's county, 1660-62, 1671; high sheriff, 1672-74; was commissioned lieutenant of St. Mary's County Militia, January 28, 1660-61, and captain, 1664. He married Elizabeth, an immigrant, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Hatton, of England, the latter also coming to America.

(III) Richard Gardiner, son of Captain Luke and Elizabeth (Hatton) Gardiner, died in 1687. He was justice and county commissioner of St. Mary's county, Maryland, 1677-87; member of the Assembly, 1681-87. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Major John and Honoria Weir, the latter of whom died in 1685. Major John Weir was burgess for Rappahan-

nock county, Virginia, 1658-60, 1663-66; captain of the Rappahannock County Militia, 1663; major, 1666.

(IV) John Gardiner, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Weir) Gardiner, died in 1717. He married Mary, who died in 174—, daughter of Major William Boarman, and granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jarboe. Major William Boarman, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1630, died in 1709. He served as burgess for St. Mary's county, Maryland, 1671-75; high sheriff, 1679-81; commissioned captain of the militia of St. Mary's county, October 12, 1661; major in 1676. He married Mary Jarboe, who died in 1739, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jarboe, who was born in 1619, died in 1674, and came from Dijon, France, to settle in St. Mary's county, Maryland, prior to 1657. He was burgess for St. Mary's county, 1674-75; high sheriff, 1667-68, 1670-72; commissioned lieutenant of the county militia, March 15, 1658; lieutenant-colonel, October 31, 1660. He married Mary Tetershall, also an immigrant.

(V) Susannah Gardiner, daughter of John and Mary (Boarman) Gardiner, married Hon. Philip Key (see Key I).

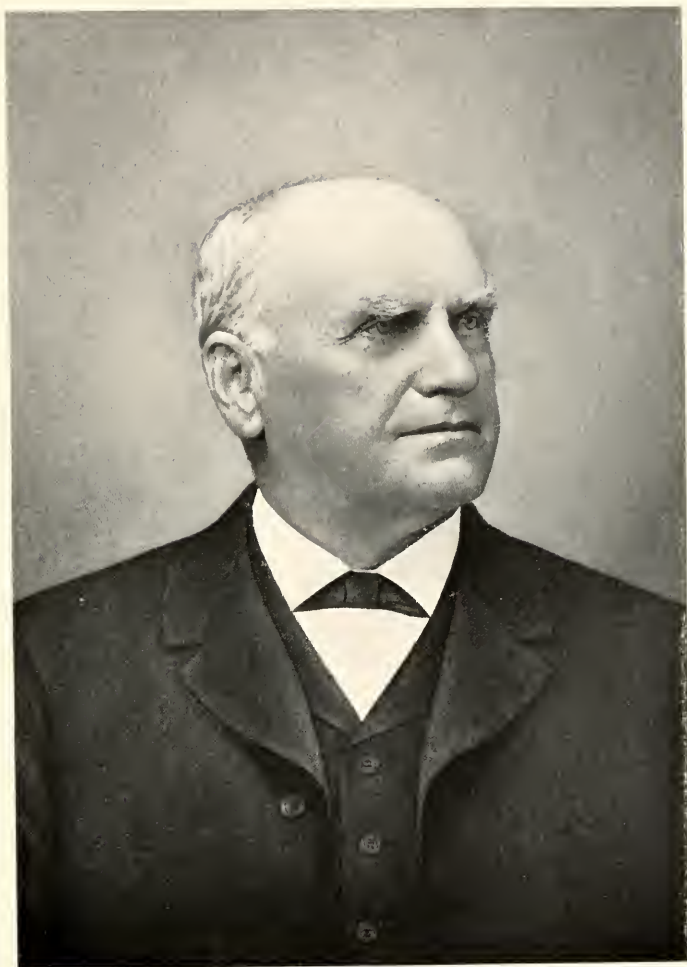
GREENLEAF JOHNSON

At the foundation of the prosperity of every great city lies the work of the manufacturer. He it is who, in seeking a market for his products, attracts commerce to his city, causes factories and business houses to arise, and gives employment to hundreds. A leader among the manufacturers of Old Baltimore was the late Greenleaf Johnson, founder of the firm of Greenleaf Johnson & Son, one of the greatest concerns in the lumber trade of the South Atlantic. Mr. Johnson was for well-nigh half a century a resident of Baltimore, and was identified with many of her best interests.

Greenleaf Johnson was born November 16, 1820, in Conway, New Hampshire, and was a descendant of English ancestors. His father, Ira B. Johnson, was a farmer in the neighborhood of Montpelier, Vermont. After attending the common schools of Chatham, New Hampshire, Mr. Johnson for several years assisted his father on the farm. When about twenty years of age he went to Boston and obtained employment with James Prentice, a large pork-packer of West Cambridge. He continued in this business for three years, and was about to enter into partnership with Mr. Prentice when the death of the latter prevented him from carrying out his intention.

In March, 1844, Mr. Johnson came to Baltimore and engaged as foreman in the mill of Mr. Henry Herring, with whom he remained until 1848. In the spring of 1849 he went to New York, and immediately built a large planing mill on the North River, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. It being the time of the California gold fever, lumber was in great demand at large prices, and he remained in New York two years, having during that period a greater demand for lumber than he could supply. He wished, however, to return to Maryland, and, on receiving a good offer for his mill and stock, sold out and turned his face southward.

On arriving in Maryland he settled in Somerset county, where he built three saw-mills and, having purchased several vessels, sent his lumber to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Johnson was gifted with a remarkable amount of initiative and progressiveness, and while in Somerset county he installed the first steam saw-mills to be found in the South.



Greenleaf Johnson

His enterprises were attended by steady prosperity, and he gradually enlarged their scope, until in 1865 he established his headquarters in Baltimore, still retaining his mills and lands in Somerset county. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with Richard T. Waters, and the firm about two years later purchased extensive timber lands in Virginia, building one mill at Freeport and two at Norfolk, also purchasing a half interest in a mill at Snow Hill. For a number of years they carried on a very successful business, and in 1873 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Johnson retaining the mills in Virginia, together with lands, steamers and other property used in the conduct of the establishment, and subsequently forming a partnership with his two sons, Greenleaf and Howard N. Johnson. The firm employed on an average one hundred men, and took for their field of operation the whole North and West, possessing facilities of mills, railroads, vessels and yards which enabled them to transact business in any market of the United States.

While adhering to and advocating the principles upheld by the Democrats, Mr. Johnson was never a partisan, and steadily refused to accept political office. He manifested a public-spirited interest in all that concerned the welfare of his adopted city, and his aid in charitable and benevolent enterprises was never solicited in vain. He was a member of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church.

Mr. Johnson married (first), December 14, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Harrison, of Carroll county, Maryland, and there were born to them two sons and a daughter. Both of these sons are now deceased. Howard N. died in 1895. Greenleaf, Jr., also had an interest in the firm; he died in 1907. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the wife of Henry A. Smeltz, and died January 17, 1878, at Crescent City, Florida. Mrs. Johnson's grief at this bereavement was such that she survived her daughter but a few weeks, passing away March 3, 1878. Mr. Johnson married (second), Miss Jessie T. Crocker, and by this union became the father of one son, Ira Johnson, who is now the manager of the great business established by his father, at their headquarters at Norfolk, having started to work with his father as soon as he left school.

Mr. Johnson died September 21, 1897, leaving a name widely honored. He was a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens by strictly following the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in private and business life. A typical self-made man, financially and intellectually, he was what he was through his own unaided efforts. His merited tribute was the sincere respect and warm regard of all to whom he was known. How vividly does the older generation of Baltimoreans recall his familiar figure, with its sturdy bearing, its aspect of rugged honesty and its shrewd but kindly countenance—a true picture of the old-time Baltimore merchant of whom the city of to-day is justly proud, and whom she honors as one of the chief founders of her present commercial prosperity.

JULIUS FRIEDENWALD

Of the great professions, arms, law and medicine, that illustrious trio which has for centuries given to the world some of its noblest leaders and benefactors, that of medicine is certainly the most gracious. Its votaries, unlike those of arms and the law, wage war not with any portion of man-

kind, but with the enemies of the human race at large, and in their hour of triumph they hear none but friendly voices. The warrior comes from the battlefield bearing the palm of the victor, hearing at the same time the shouts and plaudits of his triumphant followers and the groans and defiance of the vanquished; the laurels won in intellectual controversy crown the brow of the advocate, while the mingled voices of applause and execration resound through the forum; but the physician's conquest is the subjugation of disease, his pæans are sung by those whom he has redeemed from suffering and possibly from death, and when his weapons fail to cope with an adversary whom he can never wholly vanquish, his sympathy alleviates the pang he cannot avert.

In the foremost ranks of these helpers of humanity stands Dr. Julius Friedenwald, professor of diseases of the stomach in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and a specialist of national reputation in all maladies of the digestive organs.

Julius Friedenwald was born December 20, 1866, in Baltimore, son of Aaron and Bertha (Bamberger) Friedenwald. His father was a distinguished physician and philanthropist and not only transmitted to him his own remarkable professional abilities, but fostered them by the most liberal training, and the inestimable advantage of personal advice and guidance during the years when the son was making for himself the honorable position and widespread reputation to which he has since attained, and for which, looking back with a grateful heart on those early years, he acknowledges himself indebted to the untiring wisdom and affection of his noble-minded father.

Dr. Friedenwald received his preliminary education at the Baltimore City College, and later studied at Johns Hopkins University, receiving in 1888 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking his medical degree in 1890, and also carrying off the honors of his class. From 1891 to 1893 he studied in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, making a specialty of gastrointestinal diseases, on which he was afterward to become so distinguished an authority.

Since his return to this country Dr. Friedenwald has practiced in Baltimore, building up a large connection and a national reputation. As a specialist in his chosen field he is surpassed by none in the United States. He is consulting physician in digestive diseases at the Mercy Hospital, the Church Home Infirmary, St. Agnes' Hospital, the Union Protestant Infirmary and the Women's Hospital.

Dr. Friedenwald is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is an associate member of the American Association of Physicians. He belongs to the Hopkins and University clubs and the Greek latter fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, of Johns Hopkins University. He affiliates with the Republican party and attends the McCulloh Street Synagogue.

Dr. Friedenwald has made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. Among his works are the following: "Guide to Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis," (with Drs. Beck and Knapp), two editions, 1901-04; "Dietetics for Nurses," (with Dr. John Ruhrah), two editions; "Diet in Health and Disease," (with Dr. John Ruhrah), three editions, 1905, 1907 and 1909. He is also contributing editor to numerous medical journals. The work, "Diet in Health and Disease," is dedicated to Dr. William Osler, formerly of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and now of Oxford, England. The



Faithfully Yours,
Daniel H Hayne

dedication reads as follows: "To William Osler, M. D., as a slight token of our appreciation of his personal friendship, of many favors and the encouragement he has always given the members of the profession."

Dr. Friedenwald married, October 24, 1900, Esther Lee Rohr, of Baltimore. His beautiful home is the abode not of wealth merely, but of culture and refinement, of everything which can minister to the home atmosphere and the craving of the higher faculties. While his professional duties make too great a demand upon his time to allow him much active participation in social affairs, Dr. Friedenwald is nevertheless known as a man of genial disposition and cordiality, winning friends wherever he goes.

Dr. Friedenwald is a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force. Of unblemished reputation, he commands the respect and confidence of the entire community. Of his professional standing it is unnecessary to speak. He has devoted his life to a noble calling and is now crowned with its choicest rewards. In all professions, but especially in the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself scarcely dares soar, and which can be gained only after long years of patient, arduous and unrelenting toil joined to inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely say Dr. Friedenwald has risen, and in making this assertion we feel confident of the support of his professional brethren which is always in such cases the best standard of judgment.

The true physician, in the exercise of his beneficent calling, heeds neither nationality nor distinction of class. Alike to him are the prince and the pauper, and into both the palace and the hovel he comes as the messenger of help and healing. The acquisition of wealth is nothing to him save as a means of giving material form and practical force to his projects for the uplifting of humanity. In his self-abnegating labors he furnishes one of the truest examples of the altruistic life of which the world has knowledge.

Many there are in the ranks of this illustrious profession, to the honor of human nature be it said, to whom the above description would apply, but the voice, not of his home city alone, nor even of his native State, but of the Nation, would declare that of none could it be said with greater truthfulness than of Dr. Julius Friedenwald.

DANIEL HARVEY HAYNE

Daniel Harvey Hayne, general solicitor of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, is distinguished not only as one of the ablest members of the Baltimore Bar, but also as a man possessing an exceptional amount of executive force and business ability, identified as he is with an organization which has established commercial intercourse between the port of Baltimore and every quarter of the globe.

Mr. Hayne is a representative of a family of English origin, a branch of which settled, about 1700, in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, many of its members becoming owners of large estates. They and their descendants figured prominently in the history of the colonial, revolutionary and national periods, notable among them being Colonel Isaac Hayne, the Revolutionary patriot, who died a martyr to the cause of American liberty; Arthur P. Hayne, soldier and statesman, who represented his state in the United States Senate, and declined a foreign ministry; Robert Y. Hayne,

first mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, Attorney General of South Carolina, Governor, and United States Senator, and one of the most eminent men of his generation, and Paul Hamilton Hayne, who ranks as one of the great poets of our country. The immediate forbears of Mr. Hayne (on the paternal side) removed to the vicinity of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, where they owned and cultivated large fruit farms. George Hayne, of Baltimore, great-uncle of Daniel Harvey Hayne, was the owner of vessels which became involved in the French spoliation claims.

George Washington Hayne, father of Daniel Harvey Hayne, was engaged in the real estate business, and was a man of much energy and personal force, with marked tastes for literature and scientific study. He married Sarah Ann Bowen, a descendant of English ancestors who were among the early settlers of Baltimore county, Maryland, where the family is still in possession of the original estates. Angeline Bowen, the grandmother of Mr. Hayne, was widely known and esteemed for her charitable work and broad sympathies.

Daniel Harvey, son of George Washington and Sarah Ann (Bowen) Hayne, was born December 10, 1863, in Baltimore, his boyhood life being divided between town and country. His father died when he was seventeen years of age, and a few years later death deprived him of his mother also, a woman of cheerful and sunny disposition who imparted to her son much of that cheerfulness and optimism which have sustained his faith in his fellow-men and brought him through periods of great difficulty and many trials. The loss of his parents threw him for counsel and guidance upon an uncle, William Wallace Hayne, who inculcated in him principles of independence and upheld before him the highest ideals.

Mr. Hayne's education was obtained in the public schools, Knapp's Institute and the Baltimore City College, and as a youth he entered a coal office, keeping accounts at a very small salary. Later he became an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and subsequently entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a telegraph operator, being transferred in course of time to the transportation side, both in the passenger and freight service. Later, he entered the steamship service, spending in this preparatory work, ten years with the Pennsylvania railroad and five years with the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. During this time, being a constant student, he acquired a very clear view of the questions relating to corporations, transportation, shipping and admiralty, and the practical side of navigation. He became convinced that there was a career in the law for one who would make an intelligent specialization of these matters, and in 1891 he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated May 25, 1894, with the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the period he was studying law, he still found time to devote, during the day and often far into the night, to the intricate problems of transportation which were constantly arising in the company in which he was employed. After his graduation he immediately began practice in Baltimore, his professional career being attended from the beginning by an exceptional measure of success. As a lawyer, he is known for his quick coördination of the facts and appreciation of the pivotal points involved in a controversy. His skill as a cross-examiner, one of the most difficult arts of the advocate, is recognized and has been favorably commented on in the opinions of the courts. Mr. Hayne's practice includes, as specialties, corporation, transportation and admiralty law, and extends along the entire Eastern seaboard and into the interior. He frequently represents the American and English underwriters in admiralty matters, and, because of his

familiarity with the general and departmental work of transportation companies, his advice is regarded as sound on the legal problems relating thereto.

Transportation is one of the most vital questions before the people. The distinction between land and water transportation has been more or less confused, for in the effort to include land transportation within regulating laws, an attempt has been made to apply the same laws to water transportation, which operates under different conditions.

August, 1908. Mr. Hayne wrote his first pamphlet covering this question, under the title "Bearing of the Interstate Commerce Act and Its Amendments on Water Routes", together with an appendix embracing a history of the legislation from the enactment of the original Interstate Commerce Act to date, and appeared before traffic bodies, illustrating his views. He was commissioned to represent a large number of water lines before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

February 1, 1910, a meeting of independent water lines of the United States was called at Washington, of which Mr. Hayne was made chairman, and which resulted in the publication of a brief prepared by Mr. Hayne, designated "Competition between Waterways and Railroads", in which the entire subject has been exhaustively treated. After a long and arduous contest, with vigorous aid from the water lines and many trade bodies and public-spirited citizens, the water interests succeeded in their contention.

In the latter part of 1907, the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the request of western shippers and the rail lines serving their territory, projected the Revised Uniform Bill of Lading, but it did not meet the conditions of the Southern rail lines, neither did it take care of the quarantine question with sufficient fullness, nor did it contain provisions necessary to protect coastwise or interior water shipping. Mr. Hayne, then general solicitor of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, was delegated by the water lines serving the Atlantic coast and the railroads east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers, connecting with those lines, to frame a bill of lading upon which all could unite, and which would be in the direction of uniformity, so that it might be possible at some time to unite on a single form for the whole country. This was accomplished under what is now known as the Revised Standard Bill of Lading, which was prepared by Mr. Hayne, as a committee of one, and assented to and put into effect by substantially every rail carrier south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, and by all the water lines on the Atlantic coast serving that territory. This subject has been illustrated in his final report to the carriers under the title "Explanation of the Difference between the Revised 'Standard' and Revised 'Uniform' Bills of Lading." For practically two years the greater part of Mr. Hayne's time, thought and labor were devoted to this question, and on February 23, 1909, at the request of the transportation lines of the territory involved, he delivered an address before the Senate Judiciary Committee of North Carolina, in which he dealt fully with the subject, and his address was printed and distributed by the financial interests of that section, as an impartial, fair and satisfactory treatment of the subject.

Mr. Hayne gave his services in these matters without compensation, believing that to establish a correct principle in the water line and bill of lading matters, both of which affected the public as well as the carriers, he could not serve as the paid advocate of any special interest.

Mr. Hayne, after four years of hard work, succeeded in establishing

a lightship at the buoy marking the tail of the horseshoe at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

His latest public work is a recently completed, revised and enlarged edition of *A Manual of Precautionary Aids to Mariners*. This work has received close study and practical application during the past fifteen years. It was issued in 1907 for private distribution as *Helps and Suggestions for Navigators*; the demand for it required the present edition. It is highly esteemed by the legal and nautical professions, and is regarded as an essential aid to a clear understanding of the government rules designed to prevent marine collision. It has been adopted by some of the largest marine interests of the United States, as their handbook.

Mr. Hayne was one of the original fourteen members who founded the Maritime Law Association of the United States, an organization of great influence in moulding national and international maritime law. As general solicitor of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, which reaches from Boston, Massachusetts, to Jacksonville, Florida, his practice extends to practically every Atlantic seaport and many interior points. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements which advance the prosperity and wealth of the community.

In politics, Mr. Hayne may be classed as an Independent, regarding, in the absence of great controlling interests, the man, rather than the party. Brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, he retains for that denomination feelings of peculiar affection, but is possessed of that broad and tolerant spirit which sees good in all sects and creeds. He is of stoical mould and an altruist by temperament. As a means of maintaining physical vigor, Mr. Hayne values above everything else fresh air and exercise. His favorite diversions are chess, music, and the study of the sciences.

Mr. Hayne married, August 23, 1884, Annie Estelle, daughter of D. T. and Matilda Sheriff, of Landover, Prince George county, Maryland. A large tract of land, on the District of Columbia line, known as "Fife Enlarged," which descended from the original patents, still remains in the family. Her grandmother, Mrs. Susan B. Sheriff, was a Miss Beall, and a direct descendant of Ninian Beall, one of Maryland's first settlers. Mrs. Sheriff is still the owner of large tracts of land at Bennings, District of Columbia, which descended through that family from original patents, and is still known as Beall's Pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayne have one son, George Harvey Hayne. The home over which Mrs. Hayne presides is a center of gracious and refined hospitality. She is, moreover, one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an intuitive sound judgment, traits which endear her to the members of her household and friends.

The advice given by Mr. Hayne, on an occasion in which his views were solicited, to young men beginning life, is well worthy of being preserved and pondered by those to whom it is addressed, and, indeed, by men of every age and condition. He said: "I regard essential qualities toward proper advancement, to be well-directed concentration intensely directed to the work in hand, with capacity for continuous effort. To this must be added a love for work and achievement, without regard to the compensation involved, and, above all, spiritual courage and determination in the dark hours of constructive periods".

Courteous and kindly, but keen, astute and decisive, he is quick to see and embrace an opportunity, and his mature judgment and ripe experience cause him to be much sought as a sagacious and capable adviser. In contemplating Mr. Hayne's career, it is worthy of remark that great cities are

built up and prosper, institutions are founded, and national progress is furthered, by men of this type.

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ALEXANDER H. ROBERTSON

The present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in Baltimore, as well as those who, by a series of successful efforts, have gained a position in the first ranks of our citizens as bankers, merchants and business men, or who have attained great wealth, or contributed to the material advancement of the city in the purely business walks of life. No city on the continent can furnish the same long list of distinguished names in the professions, of men who have achieved distinction as doctors, lawyers, scholars and divines, as Baltimore. Among men of this class, whose names and reputations belong particularly to the city, is Hon. Alexander H. Robertson, who is still in the prime of life, of a robust constitution, and with, it is to be hoped, many years of usefulness before him. His social nature has secured to him hosts of friends in private life, while his well-established reputation for honorable dealing has brought him a large and lucrative practice.

(I) Gared Robertson, the first of the name of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information, was a lifelong resident of Charles county, Maryland, where he was an old-style planter. He was a man of many kindly impulses and this, together with his personality, of itself an interesting study, attracted people to him and made him one of the influential men of the community. He married Catherine Hanson, a native of Charles county, Maryland. Children: Walter Hanson, John Richard, Dr. Alexander Hanson, Hoskin Hanson and Catherine B.

(II) Dr. Alexander Hanson Robertson, son of Gared and Catherine (Hanson) Robertson, was born in Charles county, Maryland, June 15, 1813, died June 21, 1899, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a graduate of Jefferson University of Pennsylvania, class of 1836-37. He practiced his medical profession in St. Mary and Charles counties with much success, and in 1882 retired from active life and settled in Baltimore, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was very active in the Episcopal church of Charles county, and was much esteemed and highly respected for his many good characteristics in the community. It is men like Dr. Robertson that are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all communities, and it is hoped for the civic pride and substantiality of Baltimore that there are many more who will emulate his character and good works. He married Virilinda Stone, daughter of Gerard Fowke, of Charles county, Maryland. She was born in Charles county, died March 5, 1871, aged fifty-eight years. Children: 1. Catherine Fowke. 2. William A., who by an act of the Legislature changed his surname to Fowke to perpetuate his mother's name. He married Jennie Ferguson Stonestreet, of Charles county, Maryland; children: William A. Jr., and Benjamin Stonestreet Fowke. 3. Alexander Hanson, see forward.

(III) Hon. Alexander Hanson Robertson, son of Dr. Alexander Hanson and Virilinda Stone (Fowke) Robertson, was born in Charles county, Maryland, July 27, 1849. He received his principal education in the Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's county, Maryland, graduating in the class of 1868. He then studied law with John P. Poe at Baltimore, and later attended the University of Maryland, graduating in the class of 1872. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and continued practicing his pro-

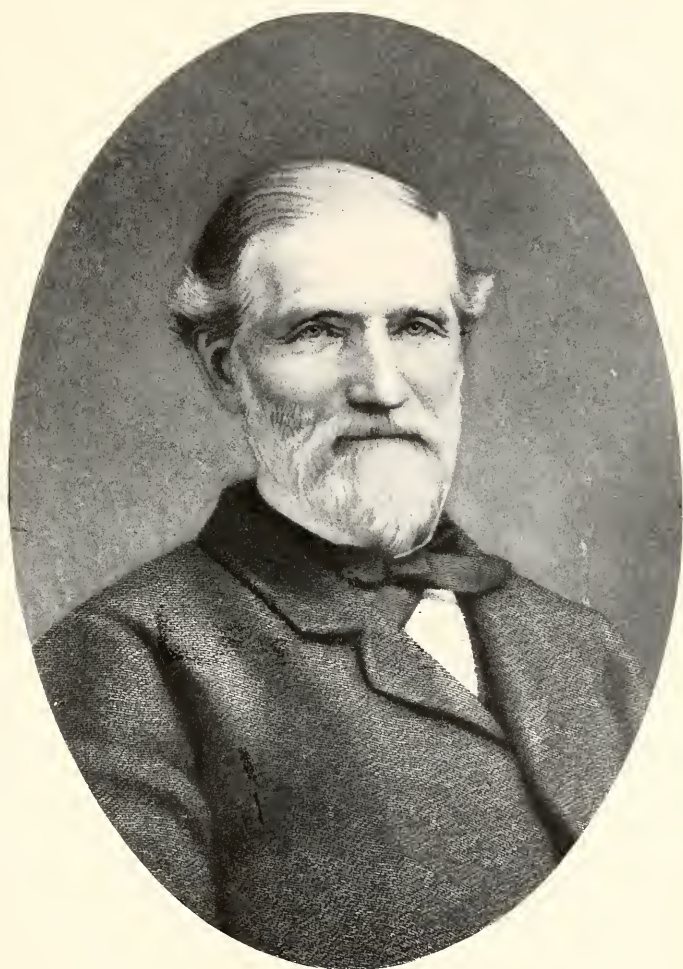
fession in Carroll county with Judge William P. Mosley, remaining for a short time and then settling in Baltimore, where he has practised his profession very successfully ever since. From 1895 to 1900 he was associated as a partner with William L. Marbury, the firm name being Robertson & Marbury. Since 1900 he has practised alone. Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his transactions, as well as honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, Mr. Robertson occupies an enviable position among his fellow citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his many professional and business qualities, but for every trait that marks the true christian gentleman and man of honor. As the professional man and the citizen he has yet to be viewed from another standpoint, that of the active man in politics. In 1888 he represented his district in the State Legislature, and served on the judiciary and library committee during that term. In 1896 he was a Democratic nominee for the supreme court bench, and in 1903 he succeeded Judge Baer as auditor and master of the circuit court, which position he still retains. He is a member of the Episcopal church of Baltimore, serving for several years in the capacity of vestryman, a member of the University Club, and a Democrat in politics. He is a man of large and liberal views, public-spirited and progressive, charitable and kind-hearted, has the quickness of the progressive man and is alive with the spirit of the times. He is in sympathy with all that is useful and pure in the community in which he resides, and is an active factor in every movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good.

Mr. Robertson married, January 11, 1876, in Baltimore, Estelle Fisher, sister of the late Judge William A. Fisher. Children: 1. William Hanson, born September 4, 1877; married Bessie Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland. 2. Mary V., born December 3, 1878; married Samuel Middleton, of Baltimore, Maryland; children: Samuel Atherton, Alexander Hanson and Emily B. Middleton. 3. Louise Estelle, married William S. Hillis, of Baltimore, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; child, Mary Louise, born in Baltimore. 4. Alexander Hanson Jr., born November 6, 1886; civil engineer by profession. 5. Katherine F.

HENRY JAMES

Few men have filled a larger place in the financial world of Baltimore than did the late Henry James, president of the Citizens' National Bank, and for a long period prominently identified with the well-known lumber firm of Henry James & Company. Mr. James came of Puritan stock, a descendant of ancestors who, for conscience's sake, left the Old England for the New.

Henry James was born July 21, 1821, in Truxton, Cortland county, New York, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) James, natives of Vermont and of English descent. The son owed much to their prudent counsels and the refinement of home training; morally, the influence of his early religious teaching was noticeable throughout his career, and for his strong physique he was indebted to the regular habits and healthful outdoor life of his boyhood days on the farm. After attending the common schools of Truxton and graduating at the academy there, his untiring ambition led Mr. James to New York City, where, at the age of nineteen, he began his business life. During his three years of employment in that metropolis he



Henry Jones

added to his education through business training and the broadening experience conferred by a knowledge of the world. About 1843 he came to Baltimore and engaged in the wholesale lumber business, his indomitable energy, honesty of purpose, integrity and fair dealing inspiring confidence and bringing him such a measure of success that he was able in a short time to establish the wholesale lumber firm of Henry James & Company. This organization purchased large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, erecting mills on them as well as in Harford county, Maryland. The principal office was in Baltimore, with Mr. James as active managing partner, the other members of the firm being William E. Dodge and James Stokes, of New York, and Daniel James, of Liverpool. Several years before his death Mr. James retired from the firm, leaving it in the hands of his sons, Nathaniel W. and Norman James, under whose management it continued to flourish. Mr. James was founder and president of the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Company, his son, Charles I., acting as superintendent and general manager.

Upon the death of John Clark, president of the Citizens' National Bank, Mr. James, already a director, was elected to the vacant office, which he filled during the remainder of his life. It was through his earnest and untiring efforts that the bank enjoys its large and influential patronage. Among other enterprises with which Mr. James was prominently connected were the following, in all of which he served as director: The Traders' National Bank, the Northern Central Railway, the Peabody Fire Insurance Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Rasin Fertilizer Company and the Baltimore Warehouse Company, of which he had been one of the organizers. He was also one of the receivers of the Campbell-Zell Company. As a financier and as one of the best types of the man of affairs Mr. James stands pre-eminent in the annals of Baltimore. In considering the welfare of the city of his adoption he gave to it an interest as thoughtful as he habitually bestowed on personal matters. As director, trustee and executor he was called to almost numberless positions of trust and responsibility, all of which he filled with the most implicit fidelity. He held confidential relations with important corporations and public interests which he served with unvarying ability and integrity.

Although Mr. James was a member of the Maryland, Athenæum, University and Merchants' clubs, he was not what is generally termed a "club-man", caring more for the domestic pleasures of his own fireside. He worshipped regularly in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devout member. His diligent attention to his work and his careful supervision of its minutest details engrossed too much of his time to allow him to engage actively in political contests, nor did their excitement accord with his retiring temperament. Without party bias, he considered the qualifications of the respective candidates, and cast his vote for the man whom he deemed best fitted for the office.

Mr. James married, in 1851, Amelia B., daughter of Ammon Cate, of Baltimore, and the following children were born to them: Nathaniel W., mentioned below; Norman; Charles I., of Baltimore; Dr. Walter B. and Henry, of New York; Bertha, wife of Harry White; Augusta, married Allan McLane, of Baltimore; Emma H., wife of J. Hemsley Johnson, also of Baltimore; and Amy, married Francis Newton, of New York. The home life of Mr. James was one of great beauty, his residence in this city and also his spacious and attractive country seat, "Tower Hill", near Catonsville, being centres of happiness and hospitality.

The death of Mr. James, which occurred July 27, 1897, at "Tower Hill",

removed from Baltimore one of the signal men in our city's history. As a business man Mr. James was, in many respects, a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own service or among his customers or correspondents. No amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. When the news of his death was announced the entire community was deeply moved. Men of the highest standing, leaders in the affairs of city and State, who had known Mr. James intimately in his private and business life, were unanimous in their expressions of personal sorrow, and all, without reference to political faith or religious belief, characterized his death as an irreparable loss to the city of Baltimore. John W. Hall, president of the Consolidated Gas Company and the First National Bank, said:

Mr. James possessed all the qualities of a grand man, a true and lasting friend, a noble citizen and a Christian gentleman. He was always honest, honorable, kind and gentle, but firm and true as steel. Baltimore will miss him, and all those who treasured his friendship will mourn a friend whose place will ever be vacant.

An editorial in one of the Baltimore papers said, in part:

It is with profound and mournful regret that we announce the death of Mr. Henry James, one of Baltimore's most useful business men, a citizen of rare intelligence, enterprise and public spirit, and a man endeared to all those whose good fortune it was to know him personally.

He had been stricken with paralysis on July 21, and in view of the severity of the attack, and his advanced age, very little hope of his recovery was entertained. Of this fact he was well aware, and up to the last moment of consciousness he maintained that serenity of mind and calmly courageous spirit which had served him so well during the arduous trials of a long and eventful life.

Mr. James was essentially one of those who, in addition to his own achievements, believed in encouraging other worthy strugglers in the race of life. There are scores and hundreds of people in this broad city who can gratefully testify to his timely interposition in enabling them to buy their homes, or to meet their onerous business contracts; of those who were the recipients not only of his assistance at crucial moments, but who were also the beneficiaries of that sage and practical counsel of which he was at all times the consummate master. To this grateful contingent of surviving friends the name and fame of Mr. James will always remain a fond and enduring memory.

For this firm and spotless man of business, the citizen of broad and liberal enterprise, this genial friend, tried and true under the most exacting circumstances, all will breathe for him the best of prayers, *Requiescat in pace*.

The half century and more during which Mr. James was a power in the financial world of Baltimore marked an epoch in the material prosperity of our city, and her financial history, for the next half century, will be largely made and moulded by the guiding force and controlling influence of this noble and public-spirited man, exerted as it was in ways which insure far-reaching results. His works follow him.

NATHANIEL W. JAMES

Nathaniel W. James, president of the lumber company bearing his name and vice-president of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, widely known in the commercial life of Baltimore as a man of sterling business qualities, was at the time of his death one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile circles of our city.

Mr. James was a son of the late Henry and Amelia B. (Cate) James, and was born in Baltimore in 1852. He received, under the supervision of his father, a liberal training in the lumber business, and the company which he conducted for so many years is not only one of the most widely known in Baltimore, but one of the best known throughout the South. A number of years ago he was elected a director of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company and his service on that board was characterized by the same keen judgment which he displayed in the lumber business. His value was quickly recognized by the other members of the board and his appointment as secretary followed. In that capacity he served until elected first vice-president. He was a director of the First National Bank and the Loudon Park Cemetery Company. Through his association with the transportation company and his lumber interests Mr. James made a host of friends. He also served on the board of directors of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The social nature of Mr. James was a strongly marked feature of his character. He was a member of the Maryland, the Merchants' and the Baltimore Country clubs, in all of which he was ever a welcome presence and a moving power. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church at Catonsville.

It was at this place that Mr. James resided and there he will long be remembered and mourned. He was known for his enterprising spirit. When the old Catonsville Country Club House, which was destroyed by fire several years ago, was first talked of Mr. James went among the prominent residents of Baltimore and solicited subscriptions for the building of one of the first and finest country clubs around the city, one which later won a national reputation for its tennis courts. When the Pot and Kettle Club, at Catonsville, was to be designed along the lines of the Fishhouse and Rabbit Club, of Philadelphia, Mr. James took an active part in its formation.

Mr. James was also interested in the Catonsville Volunteer Hose Company and was for many years one of its honorary members. At the time of his death he was associated with several other residents in advancing a large sum of money to the State Highways Commission to have the Frederick road improved from Irvington to Oak Forest Park, Catonsville. He spent much time in having the Frederick road sold to the State and later in having plans completed for its improvement.

Mr. James married Fannie Ransom, daughter of Major A. R. H. Ransom, of Baltimore, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Dr. Henry James, of New York; Nathaniel W. James Jr., of Baltimore; Mrs. Charles R. Spence; Miss Beverly James. "Sunny Holme," the name of the James residence, was peculiarly appropriate by reason of the atmosphere of brightness and domestic happiness with which it was invested.

It was in this beautiful home that Mr. James died with great suddenness, on July 23, 1911. It is impossible to describe the shock with which the news was heard by his business associates, many of whom were his personal friends, and by the community at large, and the gloom which it cast over both Catonsville and Baltimore. All had a feeling of irreparable personal bereavement.

LOUIS S. ZIMMERMAN

Louis S. Zimmerman, attorney and president of the Maryland Trust Company, is a descendant of a highly respected German family, members

of which were engaged in farming for some generations, and from whom he inherited many of the admirable traits for which the German race is distinguished. It is a noteworthy fact, and one which in no small measure astonishes the average business man from other cities, that many of the most important enterprises in Baltimore are controlled and governed by the brains and energies of comparatively young men. Especially is this fact noticeable in the great southeastern metropolis. Baltimore, with its three-quarters of a million of human inhabitants, has many men just entering upon manhood, or what would be considered manhood in the Old World, who are at the head of great business enterprises, and occupy honored seats on the boards of directors of vast and important corporate bodies; who control and direct the movements of vital industries; who plan and shape the financial policy of banks, insurance and railway companies; who give an impetus to the entire business of the city. This is a marked peculiarity of the Baltimorean, who enters the battlefield of commercial, professional or mercantile life at an early period of his existence, and continues the struggle, never looking to the right or to the left, until death or old age puts a stop to his worldly speculations.

Louis S. Zimmerman, son of Charles T. and Mary S. (Seymour) Zimmerman, was born in Baltimore county, September 8, 1876. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Baltimore county, and he then engaged in the study of law in the Law Department of the University of Maryland, being graduated from that institution in 1900. While pursuing his law studies, he was also discharging the duties of a clerk for the Maryland Trust Company, with which he has been associated in various capacities since that time. He was appointed assistant secretary and treasurer in 1903, and two years later became secretary. His rise from rank to rank has been an unusually rapid one. In 1906 he was elected second vice-president, in 1908 he was elected acting president, and in 1910 he became president, an office he is filling at the present time. He is the youngest bank president in Baltimore.

In addition to his work in connection with the Maryland Trust Company, he is connected with a number of other financial interests. He is a director in the Baltimore Brick Company; treasurer and director in the Houston Oil Company of Texas; assistant secretary, treasurer and director in the Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad. In political matters he is an Independent Democrat and will not allow himself to be influenced in forming a personal opinion by partisanship. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the University and Merchants' clubs. Tennis and aquatic sports are his favorite form of recreation, including motor-boating, fishing and swimming. In his personal appearance the nervous, energetic determination of the man is shown in every line and expression, his character being clearly indicated by his features. His personal influence has always been given to those interests which further culture in lines of art, and which recognize the common brotherhood of man.

WILLIAM MAURICE MANLY

It has been alleged against the American whose life is devoted to commercial pursuits that his nature becomes narrow through undue absorption in business, and that upon retirement from its activities he finds himself destitute of interests. This cannot be said of William Maurice Manly.



Wm M. Mauley

Identified with the social life of the city, devoted to the occupations and sports of a country gentleman and with a large-minded interest in current events, few lives are as many-sided as his. Mr. Manly is a representative of a family the members of which in a number of instances achieved distinction in arms and in the learned professions and indelibly stamped the name of Manly on the pages of our national annals.

(I) Basil Manly, grandfather of William Maurice Manly, was a native of St. Mary's county, Maryland, but while still a young man removed to Bladen county, North Carolina, and during the Revolutionary War was an active and zealous officer in the Patriot army. As captain of a company he was engaged in many daring enterprises of which North Carolina was the scene. When a hazardous expedition was to be undertaken Captain Manly was expected to lead it, and always were his spirit and ardor fully equal to the occasion. Some years after the war he removed from Bladen and settled in Chatham county, where he married Elizabeth Maultsby, who bore him three sons: Charles, Basil, Matthias Evans (mentioned below). Ambitious for his children, and determined that they should not suffer the disadvantages that he had experienced for the want of a scholastic training, Captain Manly and his pious and exemplary wife, who was a woman naturally endowed with strong mental characteristics, made their education the object of most earnest endeavors. At Bingham School, at Pittsboro, in the vicinity of their home, each of the sons received his preparatory education. Charles, the eldest of these sons, was admitted to the bar in 1816, took a prominent part in the public life of his day and in 1848 was elected on the Whig ticket governor of North Carolina. He died in 1871. Basil, the second son, was for many years president of the University of Alabama, and was esteemed as one of the strongest and most eminent of the clergymen and educators of the Southern States. Captain Manly, the father of three distinguished sons, was a man of naturally strong intellect and of the very highest character.

(II) Matthias Evans Manly, third and youngest son of Basil and Elizabeth (Maultsby) Manly, was born April 12, 1801, near Pittsboro, Chatham county, North Carolina, and in 1824 graduated at the University of North Carolina, sharing the first honors of his class with Governor Graham, Professor Sims and Thomas Dews. After graduation he was for a while employed at the University as tutor of mathematics, afterward studying law under the guidance of his brother. On being admitted to the bar he settled in Newbern, devoting himself exclusively to his profession and soon attaining rank even among the remarkable bevy of lawyers who adorned the Newbern bar. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all his great learning into the cause of his client, and it was his delight to master and unravel the most intricate problems of the law. In 1840, when Judge R. M. Saunders resigned from the superior court, Judge Hall was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy temporarily, and when the legislature met Mr. Manly was elected to that position. For nineteen years he served on the bench of the superior court, discharging the duties of his office with fidelity and impartiality and year by year constantly growing in public estimation. In December, 1859, the venerable Chief Justice Ruffin having a second time retired from the bench, Judge Manly was transferred to the supreme court to fill the vacancy, his associates being Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Battle. In 1864 he differed from the chief justice in regard to cases involving the power of the Confederate government, believing that government to be entitled to the services of all citizens and differing from those who sought to limit its power unnecessarily. In some cases

he found it necessary to file dissenting opinions; in other cases, however, he was sustained by Judge Battle and the chief justice himself was forced to appear as dissenting. It has been mentioned as an illustration of Judge Manly's impartiality that his first four opinions were on appeals in cases tried by himself while on the superior court bench, and in two of these cases he reversed himself, the other two being affirmed by the court.

Never, at any time in his life, was Judge Manly an office-seeker, but in 1834, on the retirement of Mr. Shepard, he sat as the representative of the borough in the legislature, and again the following year, until under the constitution of that year, borough representation was abolished. He was a member of the convention which met in October, 1865, to take such action as would restore North Carolina to her place in the Union, and expressed the following opinion: "We make no point now whether secession is inherent in our system of government as a State right. We do not suppose that a majority concurred in the ordinance of 1861 as a right under the constitution. But, nevertheless, they did concur in it unanimously as a declaration of independence; that they did conclude that emergencies had arisen which justified such a declaration is absolutely certain."

In 1866 Judge Manly was elected to represent Craven county in the senate, and when that body convened was chosen its president. At that session he was elected United States senator for the full term of six years, to succeed the Hon. John Pool, over whom he was successful by a large majority. The State, however, was denied representation in congress and Judge Manly was not permitted to take his seat in the senate.

He continued to practise his profession at Newbern, and served as presiding justice of the county court of Craven county, giving to his community the benefit of his learning and ability in the administration of its local affairs until the court was abolished in 1868. He also served as mayor of Newbern, and represented the State's interest as State proxy in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

Judge Manly was twice married, his first wife being Hannah, daughter of Judge William Gaston, and his second, Sarah Simpson, sister of Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Thomas B. Hill and Mrs. Henry K. Nash. He was the father of five sons: Matthias, in the railroad business in Norfolk, Virginia; Clement, a lawyer, of Winston, North Carolina; Basil, deceased, formerly of Newbern, North Carolina; Gaston, deceased, of Baltimore; William Maurice (mentioned below).

Judge Manly was a singularly pure, simple, modest man, with a great wealth of character and learning, and few men have ever been endowed with more notable social gifts. He was a delightful host and a most effective conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information and kept in touch with prominent men of all professions and callings. Fond of reading, a student not merely of his profession, but of literature, he was noted for his literary attainments, receiving in addition to his graduation degree of Bachelor of Arts that of Master of Arts five years later, while in 1862 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The religious affiliations of Judge Manly were with the Roman Catholic church. His appearance has been described thus: "Mr. Manly was a tall, spare man, with a noticeably long, thin face, much cut up with fine wrinkles. He had a firm mouth, thin Roman nose, and square forehead, almost covered with reddish-gray hair, which fell from above and was combed up from the sides. Forget everything else about him you might, but having seen him even but once, you could never forget his eyes—small, steely, restless, incisive, half closed, set far back under jutting fron-

tals—eyes that at first glance seemed to see nothing, but that unquestionably did see everything.”

Judge Manly died July 9, 1881, lamented by the entire State. His eighty years had brought him honors richly merited. He was an upright, charitable, kindly man, and a judge whose record is as stainless as the ermine.

(III) William Maurice Manly, son of Matthias Evans and Sarah (Simpson) Manly, was born February 24, 1859, at Newbern, North Carolina, and received his earliest education in the public schools of his native place, after which he was instructed by private tutors. He then went to work, in October, 1876, at the age of seventeen, in the offices of the Clyde Line of steamers in Newbern. He remained with that company until September, 1879, when at the invitation of his brother-in-law, James S. Whedbee, he removed to Baltimore, and with his help engaged in the cotton business. He was identified with this line of business until 1889, when he retired, and has since devoted his time to the management of his different financial interests and to looking after his farm and city properties.

In 1887 Mr. Manly married (first) Fanny H., granddaughter of Anthony Kennedy, former senator from Maryland, becoming by this marriage the father of one son, Christopher Hughes. Mrs. Manly died in 1893. He married (second), in 1902, Mathilde L. Keyser, of the well known family of that name, the history of which may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Manly are the parents of two children: William Keyser and Mary Mathilde. Mr. and Mrs. Manly reside in summer at their country residence, “Elleslie”, near Catonsville, Maryland, and in the winter at their town house, 1109 North Calvert street, Baltimore.

Mr. Manly takes a keen interest in hunting and racing, and is one of the best known figures in the turf world. He is a member of the Jockey Club and president of the Maryland Jockey Club, an old institution famous in the history of Maryland, whose first president was Governor Oden Bowie. He is also president of the Elkridge Hunt Club, and a member and former governor of the Maryland and Baltimore clubs. Mr. Manly is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

EUGENE VAN NESS

Not always are the patrician and the financier found united in the same person, and not only united, but most ideally exemplified. Nevertheless, in the business career of the late Eugene Van Ness, for many years identified with the well known banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, a notable instance of this somewhat rare combination was presented. Mr. Van Ness, although a native of Baltimore, was a representative of a family for generations resident in New York, and having its origin in that wonderful little land which, rescued and defended from the ocean, claims the sea as its legitimate domain, and for centuries sent its ships to every quarter of the globe, to return laden with the spoils from every clime, thus making the country of William the Silent one of the richest in material wealth, as it has ever been in honor and valor, of all the lands the sun shines upon.

(I) Gerrit Van Ness was born and died in Holland.

(II) Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness, son of Gerrit Van Ness, was the immigrant ancestor. He was born in Holland, where he lived at Emberland, and died in New York. He married (first) ———; (second) at New Amsterdam, April 19, 1654, Anneken Wessels, born at Colon, Holland.

(III) Cornelis Hendricksen Van Ness, son of Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness, died at Albany, New York, prior to 1681. He served as magistrate, soldier and member of the cabinet, was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and resided at Havendyck, Holland; Amersford, Long Island; and Greenbush and Albany, New York. He was betrothed, July 31, 1625, and married (first), the same year, Mayken, born in Holland, died at Albany, New York, daughter of Hendrick Adriansen and Annetje (Janse) Burchgraff. He married (second), at Albany, New York, 1664, Maria Damen, widow (first) of Dirk Van Eps, (second) of Hendrick Adriense Doesburg. Mr. Van Ness had children: 1. Hendrick Cornelis, see forward. 2. Jan, married, April, 1683, Aaltie ———. 3. Gerrit, born 1645; married, February 14, 1676, Maritje Pieterse Teller. 4. Gerritje, married Roeloff Cornelis Van Houten. 5. Hendrickje, married Jan Janse Oothout. 6. Grietje, became the second wife of Pieters Classen Wyckoff. 7. Simon, born 1670, married (first) Rachel Van Deusen; (second) Hester de la Mater.

(IV) Hendrick Cornelis Van Ness, son of Cornelis Hendricksen and Mayken (Burchgraff) Van Ness, resided in Albany, New York, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married (first) Annetje, daughter of Jan Everts; (second) November 25, 1688, Catryn Claes, born October 3, 1665, daughter of Claes Pipse and Maria (Bords) Van Dam. Children by first marriage: 1. Jan, see forward. 2. Gerrit, born 1681; married, June 12, 1709, Catalyntje de Forest. Children by second marriage: 3. Maria, baptized March 6, 1692. 4. Ann, baptized December 16, 1694.

(V) Jan Van Ness, son of Hendrick Cornelis and Annetje (Everts) Van Ness, was baptized 1684, and died 1747, being buried August 12. His residence was in Albany, New York, where he was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married, November 17, 1706, Catalyna, born October 21, 1685, daughter of William C. and Gertruy (Schuyler) Groesbeck. Children: 1. Hendrick, born November 23, 1707. 2. Hendrick, born November 7, 1708. 3. Willem, see forward. 4. Cornelis, born March 23, 1713; married, December 2, 1738, Susanna Switts. 5. Gertruy, born September 17, 1715; married Philip Hansen. 6. Anna, born December 8, 1717. 7. Catalyna, born April 10, 1720. 8. Rachel, born September 26, 1722; married Philip de Forest. 9. Jan, born September 25, 1725. 10. David, born February 25, 1728.

(VI) Willem or William Van Ness, son of Jan and Catalyna (Groesbeck) Van Ness, was born January 1, 1711, died July 14, 1774. His residence was in Claverack, New York. He married Gertrude, baptized June 22, 1711, daughter of Pieter Meese and Janetje (Muller) Hoogeboom. Children: 1. Peter, see forward. 2. William, born March 1737; married Elizabeth Cantine. 3. David, born August, 1745; married, August 14, 1770, Cornelia Heermance. 4. Jane, married, March 5, 1765, Robert Yates. 5. Nalalynter, married John Hyack. 6. John, born 1749; married Jane Brendt (Janetia Bratt).

(VII) Colonel Peter Van Ness, son of Willem and Gertrude (Hoogeboom) Van Ness, was born at Albany, New York, December 1, 1734, died at Lindenwold, Columbia county, New York, December 21, 1804, and is buried there.

He was a lawyer and judge, a colonel during the Revolution, and filled numerous public offices. He was in command of the Ninth New York Regiment at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. About 1780 he removed from Ghent to Kinderhook, where he built Lindenwold, which was celebrated for its hospitality during the residence of the Van Ness family, and later became widely known as the residence of Martin Van Buren.

Washington Irving spent much of his time at Lindenwold, and some of his best known works were written at that place. The religion of Mr. Van Ness was that of the Dutch Reformed church. He married, at Claverack, New York, September 27, 1766, Elbertie, born 1744, died June 20, 1806, daughter of Johannes and Elbertie (Van Alen) Hooeboom; granddaughter of Killian Hooeboom, and of Johannes and Sara (Dingman) Van Alen; and great-granddaughter of Lorens and Elbertie (Evertse) Van Alen, and of Adam Dingman. Children: 1. John P., born 1770; married, 1802, Marcia Burns. 2. Gertrude P., born March 8, 1772; married Martin H. Hoffman. 3. Catherine P., born 1777, died January 24, 1869; married (first) John Bremm; (second) Abraham Van Alen. 4. William P., see forward. 5. Cornelius P., born January 26, 1782; married (first) Rhoda Savage; (second) Madalena Allus.

(VIII) William P. Van Ness, son of Colonel Peter and Elbertie (Hooeboom) Van Ness, was born at Ghent, Columbia county, New York, 1778, died in New York City, September 6, 1826. He resided in Lindenwold, Columbia county, New York, for a time, then removed to New York City. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, practised as a lawyer, and for many years served as judge. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He and his wife are both buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. He married, at Red Hook, Rev. John B. Romeyn officiating, September 20, 1800, Anne McEvers, who died September 6, 1829. She was the daughter of Charles and Mary (Ver Planck) McEvers, granddaughter of John and Catharina (Van Hoorn) McEvers, great-granddaughter of Jan or Johanne and Catharina (Meyer) Van Hoorn, great-great-granddaughter of Cornelis Janszen and Anna Maria (Jans) Van Hoorn, and of Andries Janszen and Vrouwtie Idens (Van Vorst) Meyer. Mary (Ver Planck) McEvers was the daughter of Gulian and Mary (Crommelin) Ver Planck, granddaughter of Samuel and Ariantje (Bayard) Ver Planck and of Charles and Anna (Sinclair) Crommelin, great-granddaughter of Geleyn and Henrica (Wessels) Ver Planck, of Balthazar and Maria (Loockermans) Bayard, of Daniel and Anna (Teslort) Crommelin, and of Robert and Mayken (Duycking) Sinclair. Children of William P. and Anne (McEvers) Van Ness: 1. Edward, born November 3, 1801; married Catherine A. Halcomb. 2. Harriet Mary, born August 16, 1803, died March 26, 1825; married William Maury, of England. 3. Eugene, see forward. 4. Matilda Eliza, born April 10, 1806, died 1869, unmarried. 5. Charles William, born October 1, 1807, died at Kinderhook, March 13, 1883, unmarried.

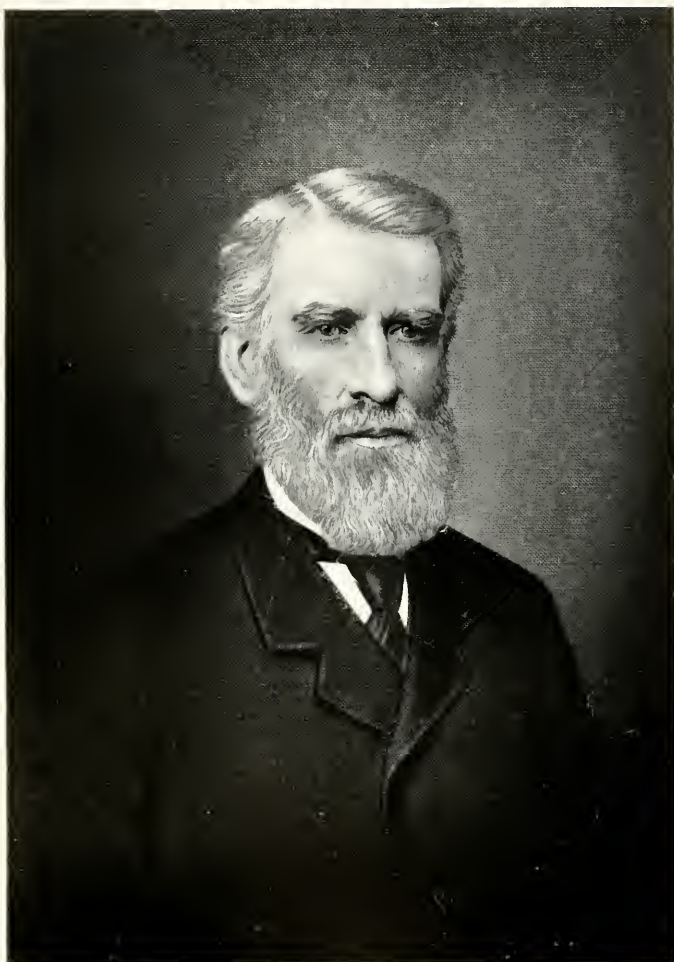
(IX) Colonel Eugene Van Ness, son of Judge William P. and Anne (McEvers) Van Ness, was born in New York City, December 6, 1804, died in Baltimore, Maryland, May 28, 1862. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. He was a lawyer, and served as deputy paymaster-general in the United States army with the rank of colonel. He was an active participant in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and served in the Union army during the Civil War. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and had his residence at various times in New York, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans and St. Augustine. He married, 1835, Julia A., born December 12, 1813, died February 24, 1891, daughter of Dr. Nehemiah and Margaret (Underhill) Brush, and granddaughter of Selah Brush. Children: 1. Ann McEvers, born December 12, 1835; married Henry D. Loney. 2. Margareta Matilda, born November 1, 1839; married Henry Hutton. 3. Eugene, see forward. 4. William P., born December 18, 1845; married Caroline McKnight. 5. Julia Ida, born March 6, 1851; married Granville

Ford Fisher. 6. Ann Gertrude Wightt, born January 5, 1855. 7. Washington Irving, born March 8, 1858, died July 17, 1871.

(X) Eugene (2) Van Ness, son of Colonel Eugene (1) and Julia A. (Brush) Van Ness, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1842, died in Baltimore, Maryland, March 31, 1900. In his early manhood he became associated with the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, and for many years held a confidential position with this great banking house, which is the largest of its kind in the city, during all this time his only bond being his integrity and honesty. The entire confidence of the house was reposed in him, and he frequently had under his sole control immense sums of money which had been entrusted to the custody of the firm. Such was his character, however, that the question of a bond never arose. Possessed of a high order of executive ability, he managed with ease and discretion the multiplicity of business matters which necessarily arose in his department, and in such a manner as to give the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Van Ness married Helena Bartow, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Sargent (see Sargent), a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, having several charges in Baltimore and its vicinity; his wife was Sophia Carroll, a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland, rendered illustrious by "Charles Carroll, Barrister". Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness had children: 1. Eugene McEvers, a leading physician of Baltimore. 2. Bartow, born November 1, 1870, married Jane Perry Butler. 3. Carroll, born July 5, 1874; married, June 2, 1906, Rosalie Porter, of Annapolis, Maryland. Mr. Van Ness was a man of quiet habits, extremely domestic in his tastes, finding the attractions of his home superior to those of the outside world and refusing to belong to any organizations, the demands of which might draw him from the fireside which he loved. The lovely and home-loving character of Mrs. Van Ness well qualified her to minister to the happiness of such a man, and it might truly be said of her that she was the light of his dwelling and the main-spring of all his joy.

Mr. Van Ness was the owner of an orange grove in Florida, but the demands of his responsible and arduous business position were so unceasing and urgent as to leave him little time for recreation in travel. He possessed a genial, social nature, which secured for him many friends and caused his presence to be always welcome. The connection of Mr. Van Ness with the great banking house of which he might be said to form a pillar, was dissolved only by his death, which was caused by an attack of pneumonia. He was taken ill at his office, was conveyed to his home in a carriage, and in about a week expired. The void which the death of such a man leaves, both in public and in private life, is more easily imagined than described. So quietly had his great work been accomplished, so unobtrusively had the important duties of his responsible position been discharged, that few, prior to his removal, had fully realized how truly essential his presence had been. One very touching tribute was his. Those who spoke of him in the warmest terms were those who knew him best. It is only of thoroughly beautiful and sincere natures that this statement can be truly made. The mere fact that it was uttered with reference to Mr. Van Ness is eloquent beyond many words.

In all the varied responsibilities of life he acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor. His large experience and great energy were signally displayed in all he undertook. A man whose natural abilities would have secured his prominence in any community, he was eminently calculated to manage the affairs of the great establishment with which he was connected



William Whitecross

and to grapple with the difficulties which from time to time inevitably agitate the financial world. It is difficult to speak of such a man, because any words, however, appreciative, seem feeble and inadequate, but perhaps the best description of his character, and the only one which does not fail to do him justice, is contained in the simple statement that he was a man of honor and a true Christian gentleman.

(The Sargent Line).

(I) James Sargent, who came to America, 1748-50, married Eleanor Taylor.

(II) John Sargent, son of James and Eleanor (Taylor) Sargent, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, 1753, died 1836. Married, 1774-75, Mary Frazer.

(III) Thomas Frazer Sargent, son of John and Mary (Frazer) Sargent, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, April 10, 1776, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1833. He married, at Philadelphia, June 26, 1804, Helena Bartow, born June 22, 1783, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, died in Cincinnati, November, 1841. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Benezet) Bartow, granddaughter of Thomas Bartow and of Daniel and Elizabeth (North) Benezet, great-granddaughter of John and Helena (Reid) Bartow, of Jean Etienne and Judith (de la Majinelle) Benezet, and of Joshua and Sarah (White) North, great-great-granddaughter of Thomas and Grace Bartow, of England, of John and Margaret (Miller) Reid, of Scotland, and of Louis Jean and Madaline (Teslard) Benezet, of France.

(IV) Thomas Sargent, son of Thomas Frazer and Helena (Bartow) Sargent, was born in Baltimore, March 30, 1805, died in the same city, August 14, 1879. He married, April 12, 1832, Sophia Carroll, born in Baltimore, December 19, 1813, died in Baltimore, June 20, 1857. She was the daughter of James and Achsah (Ridgely) Carroll, granddaughter of James and Sophia (Gough) Carroll, great-granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary Clare (Carroll) McCubbin, and of Harry Dorsey and Prudence (Carnan) Gough, great-great-granddaughter of Zachariah and Susanna (Nicholson) McCubbin, of Charles and Dorothy (Blake) Carroll, of Thomas M. and Sophia (Dorsey) Gough, and of John and Achsah (Ridgely) Carnan, great-great-great-granddaughter of John and Susan (Howard) McCubbin, Nicholas and Hester (Larkin) Nicholson, Charles and Clare (Dunn) Carroll, Charles and Henrietta (Lloyd) Blake, Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, Charles and Prudence Carnan, and Charles and Rachel (Howard) Ridgely. Achsah (Ridgely) Carroll was the daughter of Charles and Priscilla (Dorsey) Carnan, the former having changed his surname to Ridgely, granddaughter of John and Achsah (Ridgely) Carnan, and of Caleb and Priscilla (Hill) Dorsey, great-granddaughter of Charles and Prudence Carnan, of Ready, England, of Charles and Rachel (Howard) Ridgely, of Caleb and Eleanor (Warfield) Dorsey, and of Henry and Mary (Denwood) Hill, great-great-granddaughter of Charles and Rebecca (Dorsey) Ridgely, John and ——— (Warfield) Howard, John and Pleasence (Ely) Dorsey, Richard Warfield, Richard and Milcah Hill, and Levin and Priscilla Denwood.

WILLIAM WHITELOCK

The Whitelock family, of representative English ancestry, came from Yorkshire, England. The four coats-of-arms in the various branches had the same shield, differentiated only by the crest.

Charles Whitelock, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Patriot army during the Revolution. One of his children, George Whitelock, erected a cotton factory near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1817. The enterprise did not prove a success, and he removed in 1823 to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died ten years later. His wife, Sarah, was a descendant of Caleb Pusey, a prominent Friend in the Colonial days of Pennsylvania, who came in the year 1682 from Pusey Hall, Berkshire, England.

William Whitelock, son of George and Sarah Whitelock, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 11, 1815. Owing to his father's straitened circumstances, he received only a limited school education. Impelled by an insatiable love of reading, inherited from his mother, he obtained a position in the book store of Edmund J. Coale, on North Calvert street, Baltimore, then a sort of literary headquarters in the city. Removing afterward to Norfolk, Virginia, he completed his mercantile training in the shipping house of Smith J. Fisher. He returned to Baltimore in 1845 with moderate capital, and established a business which soon expanded into a shipping and importing trade with the Southern States and the West India Islands. Mr. Whitelock, appreciating the prospective value of Peruvian guano, then a new article of commerce, undertook its sale with characteristic energy, and by granting credit to farmers developed a lucrative trade. His business was not confined to that specialty, for he was a pioneer in the introduction of the phosphatic and other guanos as fertilizers to the agriculturists of the region. He erected in 1857 a fine warehouse on South street, and for nearly thirty years confined his attention mainly to the manufacture of fertilizers on Federal Hill. He was allied with various corporations as director and otherwise, and his wise counsel and sound judgment were active factors in the success of many important business enterprises. Mr. Whitelock served as president of the Old Town Bank, which he established in 1858; was one of the founders and the first president of the Third National Bank of Baltimore; was president of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Firemen's and Merchants' Marine Insurance companies. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but from 1861 to his death he was a staunch Republican. He represented Baltimore county in the state legislature of 1876.

Mr. Whitelock was endowed with the natural qualities of leadership, and, by study, observation, careful examination and application of principles, he overcame the disadvantages of youth, and surpassed most of those who started in advance of him. There is no more honorable title than "the upright merchant". It is a distinction to be won in a warfare against incessant temptations. Not many escape unscathed and untainted, but William Whitelock was prominent among the best and most successful merchants of his city, not only because he was an eminent merchant, but because he was an example of true manhood, triumphing over the pressure and temptations of business struggles. Mr. Whitelock was a man of strong and discriminating literary taste, and became widely known for scholarly attainment and comprehensive knowledge of history. The movements of nations and the work of a great people were always of intense interest to him; the progress of the world was a familiar story. He wrote the "Life and Times of John Jay", published in 1887 by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York.

Mr. Whitelock married, in 1853, Jane Stockton Woolston, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Stephen S. and Elizabeth Stockton Woolston. Both the Woolstons and the Stocktons are of English origin, and in Colonial times became prominent in New Jersey. Richard Stockton, of that

Colony, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From New Jersey the family spread into Maryland, Virginia, and Florida, in all of which States it has been prominent.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelock's estate, known as "Wildwood", is near Mount Washington, in Baltimore county. Their children are George, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Susan and William Wallace.

Mr. Whitelock died at his country home, very suddenly, June 28, 1893. A signal man in the city's history, his name and record should not be forgotten by the citizens of Baltimore, for he contributed no small part to its industrial progress. It is peculiarly refreshing, in days of defection, when names regarded as synonyms of commercial honor have become disgraced by suspicion, to turn to one who has closed his earthly account with a record unassailed and unassailable. Such men restore our waning confidence, and encourage us to strive for that legitimate success which is attainable. None has left a brighter record than William Whitelock.

GEORGE WHITELOCK

The lawyers of Maryland have always been in the vanguard of the profession. The State's judges, counsellors and pleaders have been among the ablest jurists and statesmen of the Nation. The past standard of its bar is upheld by its present representatives, and by none more ably than by George Whitelock, a leading lawyer of Baltimore, and senior member of the firm of Whitelock, Deming & Kemp.

George Whitelock was born December 25, 1854, in Baltimore; he is a son of the late William Whitelock, a sketch of whom appears in this work, which contains a record of the Whitelocks and mention of the Stocktons, from whom Mr. Whitelock is descended through his mother, Mrs. Jane Stockton (Woolston) Whitelock. Soon after the birth of George Whitelock, his parents removed to the neighborhood of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, and here, at "Wildwood", the country residence still owned by the family, the greater portion of his youth was passed. He attended private schools in Baltimore county and city, and then entered the Pennsylvania Military College, where by graduation he completed a course in civil engineering. He studied law at the University of Maryland, and is an alumnus of that institution, of the class of 1875. He has always taken special interest in literature and linguistic study, and was a student in Romance Philology at Johns Hopkins University. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and is proficient in French, Italian and German. For a time he studied in Leipzig, Germany.

In January, 1876, Mr. Whitelock was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, and at once began practice in partnership with Mr. Samuel D. Schmucker, his former preceptor, under the firm name of Schmucker & Whitelock. The firm became prominent and the association was continued until November, 1898, when Mr. Schmucker was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. The partnership was then dissolved, and for some years Mr. Whitelock practised alone, later forming the firm of Whitelock & Fowler, and finally that of Whitelock, Deming & Kemp. Mr. Whitelock has been connected with much important litigation, and his record forms no inconsiderable part of the recent juridical history of the State. His practice has extended to both State and Federal tribunals, including the Courts of Appeal in both jurisdictions, and the United States Supreme Court. It has

embraced the fields of equity, admiralty, testamentary and common law; also trusts, estates and commercial jurisprudence.

The late James McSherry, chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, once wrote of Mr. Whitelock as follows:

George Whitelock is a lawyer of unusual ability and of a high order of attainments. He is an indefatigable worker. His energy is untiring. He is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles of the law, with their origin, their history, their development and their adaptability to new and changing conditions; and his strong reasoning faculties, coupled with his great power of analysis, his mental alertness, his quick perception and his vigorous physique, enable him to present with force and clearness, to court and jury, the legal propositions and the conclusions of fact which he may be called on, in his varied engagements, to maintain. His arguments are graceful, lucid, cogent, and always to the point. They give convincing evidence that he has an intellect, not only well stored with both a technical and a general knowledge acquired by assiduous study and research, but most admirably trained and cultivated in the line of his professional lifework. He is not a case lawyer who seeks parallels and precedents to rely on. He goes to the root of a question and grasps its underlying legal principles, driving them home with skill, discrimination and effect. He takes high rank at the Maryland bar.

Mr. Whitelock has been a director in various financial institutions in Baltimore. After serving as treasurer of the Maryland State Bar Association, he was, on July 9, 1903, elected president of that organization. He is a member of the International Law Association, the Maritime Law Association, the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and the American Bar Association, in which last-named organization he holds the office of secretary. He is identified with the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Maryland, Germania, Merchants' and Baltimore Country clubs, the Union League of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is a member of the Unitarian Church.

Politically, Mr. Whitelock has always been identified with the Republican party, but has invariably been liberal in his sentiments, avoiding partisanship. He has frequently refused nominations for office, but was prominently endorsed for Attorney-General of Maryland, and in 1903 became the candidate of his party for that office; the year being Democratic, he was defeated at the election. He has repeatedly declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. In 1888 he served under Mayor Latrobe as a member of the municipal committee on the extension of the city limits. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, but is consulted at times as to the policies of his party.

Mr. Whitelock married, December 30, 1878, Louisa Clarkson Sauerwein, a niece of the late Bishop Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelock have two children: Roberta C., and William Marshall Elliott.

Mr. Whitelock, though possessing in so eminent a degree a judicial mind, has the literary temperament, and has contributed to various periodicals a number of articles on literary and legal topics. Mrs. Whitelock is an amateur artist, and the author of a number of books of verse and short stories. Mr. Whitelock has made many voyages to Europe and several to the West Indies, visiting numerous places of historic and modern interest. He is fond of outdoor sports, and has not neglected the physical development without which the highest mental attainment is impossible. He can argue a case all day without exhibiting fatigue, and can cover as many holes on the golf links as almost any other enthusiast. He is an ardent cyclist, and furnishes a perfect exemplification of the saying, "*Mens sana in corpore sano*":

Mr. Whitelock has frequently been mentioned for a place on the bench. It rests with himself to say whether the hopes of his friends shall be realized. He has won laurels at the bar. Whether he will achieve distinction as a magistrate of his city or his state, the future alone can reveal. But this is certain: Should he be called by his fellow citizens to serve them in any capacity, the duties of the office will be discharged, without regard to popular favor, wisely, energetically, faithfully and courageously.

HENRY WILLIAMS

Among the representative citizens of Baltimore, who by their own honorable exertions and moral attributes have carved out for themselves friends, affluence and position, and by the strength and force of their own characters have overcome obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would seem unsurmountable, must appear the name of Henry Williams, which has ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were of English descent, those on the paternal side coming to this country in the early days of its settlement and locating in South Carolina, from whence they removed to Montgomery county, Maryland; and on the maternal side they were among the earliest settlers of Maryland, one of them having been a member of the council of the governor of Maryland, in 1698, and some of them later distinguishing themselves in the Revolutionary period.

Rev. Henry Williams, father of Henry Williams, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, January 20, 1810, died April 8, 1852. He was a Protestant Episcopal minister. He married Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, born in Maryland, July 25, 1809, died July 6, 1881. She was a granddaughter of Samuel Chew, whose name appears in colonial history as a member of the Federation of Freemen, and was one of the members of the Maryland House of Delegates who in 1780 made personal subscriptions to aid the country in its hour of distress, Samuel Chew giving ten hogsheads of tobacco. Rev. Henry and Priscilla Elizabeth (Chew) Williams were the parents of five children: 1. John Hamilton Chew, deceased. 2. Ferdinand, a prominent member of the bar of Cumberland, Maryland, and a foremost judge of the court. 3. Samuel Chew, in the service of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore. 4. Thomas John Chew, connected with the editorial department of the *Baltimore Sun*. 5. Henry, see forward.

Henry Williams was born in Calvert county, Maryland, October 9, 1840. He attended a private school in Calvert county, and completed his studies at the school of Mr. Topping, who conducted a noted private school in Baltimore. Subsequently he read law in the office of Charles J. M. Gwinn, one of the most prominent lawyers of the Baltimore bar, and on being admitted to practice commenced at Prince Fredericktown, Calvert county, where he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. Seeking a wider field for the practise of his profession, he opened an office in Baltimore in 1873, conducting this in conjunction with his practice in Calvert county until 1875, when he gave up his former practice and with his family took up his residence in Baltimore. While a resident in Calvert county he was elected twice as a delegate to the State Legislature of Maryland without opposition, having the distinguished honor of receiving every vote cast in the county for this position. After serving these two terms, he was elected in

1871 to the Maryland Senate, where he served his full term of four years. In the House of Delegates in 1865, Mr. Williams was one of a small minority of Democrats, but he exercised a strong influence which he used in aiding in enacting the law which enfranchised the white people of the State who had lost their votes by their Southern sympathy and under the test oaths of the war time. He was also largely instrumental in putting an amendment to the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac road, which completed the building of the Pope's Creek Line. After taking up his residence in Baltimore, his mind was ever occupied with mighty projects for its advancement and welfare.

In 1895 the Democratic party in Baltimore nominated Mr. Williams for the mayoralty, deeming him as one of its best and strongest members. Although he made a brave and determined fight, the fates were against him, and he was defeated, as were all the Democratic candidates for the various offices. Again in 1897 he was induced to allow his name to be placed on the ticket, but on account of certain circumstances and issues which had no relation whatever to him, personally or politically, he and the entire ticket were defeated. In 1901 he was elected president of the second branch of the City Council, and as such was the acting mayor in the absence of the mayor and was also a member of the Board of Estimates. In this office he took a leading part in the sale of the interests of the city of Baltimore in the Western Maryland railroad. It was largely through his influence that the Fuller bid was accepted. The sale to that syndicate gave to Baltimore another trunk line to the West and the command of a large part of the coal fields of West Virginia. In 1903 Mr. Williams was appointed by Mayor McLane collector of taxes for Baltimore, the best office in his gift, and he served in that capacity for four years. In 1907 the members of the Democratic State Convention were elected with the expectation of nominating Mr. Williams for Governor of Maryland, but after the convention met it became evident that his nomination would not be satisfactory to certain of the public service corporations, and at the last minute the city delegation deserted him. Since then Mr. Williams has made a tour of Europe and has led a quiet and retired life. He has the management of a large estate, and aids with his counsel and advice his eldest son, Mason L. W. Williams, in the management of the Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Company, which was established by the son, and of which he is president. The elder Mr. Williams has his office in the Union Trust Building. He is serving in the capacity of director in the National Bank of Commerce, the Colonial Trust Company, the Central Savings Banks and other prominent institutions.

There is no man who stands higher in Baltimore at the present time as a gentleman and business man of the strictest integrity, or is more popular among all classes of the people, than Mr. Williams. Selfishness is an attribute foreign to his nature, and in all the enterprises he has advocated or forwarded, he ever had in view the good of his fellowman. He is sociable and genial, pleasant and kind, very charitable and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, therefore his friends are legion, composed of all classes of society. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and imitation. Mr. Williams is a member of the University Club, Merchants' Club and the Masonic order of Calvert county, Maryland.

Mr. Williams married in Baltimore, June 11, 1868, Georgiana, daugh-



Chas. H. Sully

ter of Captain Mason Lock and Matilda (Sparrow) Weems, the former of Scotch descent, belonging to an old Maryland family, and the latter's family were of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

Captain Weems was the son of Captain George Weems, who established about 1825 what was known as the "Weems' Line" of steamboats, later known as the "Weems' Steamboat Company". These boats ran out of Baltimore, down the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent, Potomac and Rappahannock rivers into all its tributary rivers. This line was one of the largest and most successful transportation lines on the Chesapeake. On the death, in 1874, of Captain Mason L. Weems, Mr. Williams retired from the practice of law, became president and manager of the company, and under his directorship the business increased in volume and importance, becoming one of the most extensive and lucrative steamboat companies in Baltimore. He had many boats built and added to the line. In 1904, receiving a very liberal offer, he sold the property to the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Company, retiring from active business after thirty years in the management of the steamboat line.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams: 1. Mason Lock Weems, aforementioned as the president of the Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Company. 2. Henry Jr., treasurer of the company. 3. Elizabeth Chew. 4. George Weems, member of the Baltimore bar. 5. John Hamilton Chew. 6. Matilda Weems. Mr. Williams and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

CHARLES OGLE SCULL

A very great city owes much to its business men, especially to those whose sound judgment and far-sighted sagacity control the future in dealing with the present and who, perceiving in advance the approach of emergencies, are never found unprepared to meet them. To this class of men belongs Charles Ogle Scull, vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore. In the quarter of a century during which Mr. Scull has been a resident of our city he has become thoroughly identified with her best interests and has proved himself one of the most loyal of her adopted sons.

The family of which Mr. Scull is a member has been identified with Pennsylvania from the foundation of the Colony. Nicholas Scull came from England in 1685, purchased a tract of four hundred acres near Philadelphia, upon which he resided until his death in 1703. One of his sons, Nicholas Scull, became surveyor-general of the Colony, in 1748, and was a member of Benjamin Franklin's celebrated literary and debating club, the "Junto". John Scull, a grandson of the surveyor-general, and the great-grandfather of Charles O. Scull, settled at Pittsburgh in 1786, establishing in that year the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first newspaper published west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, established in 1814, and one of the founders of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Charles Ogle Scull was born November 27, 1851, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where the family to which he belongs is recognized as a leading one. He is a grandson of John Irwin Scull, and a son of the late Edward Scull, who was a prominent attorney and banker of Somerset county, and a representative in the fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second con-

gresses. He died in 1900. The mother of Charles Ogle Scull, Louise (Ogle) Scull, belonged, like her husband, to an old Pennsylvania family.

Mr. Scull was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh and at Newell Institute in that city, finishing his course of study in 1869. In January, 1870, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the lines west of Pittsburgh, in the traffic department, being stationed at Columbus, Ohio. His promotion was rapid, his superiors early recognizing his worth and executive ability. Courageous, cheerful, ready, clear in judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, his success was due solely to his own efforts and to the abilities inherited from a vigorous ancestry.

In 1886 Mr. Scull came to Baltimore, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company having secured his valuable services and appointed him general passenger agent of their lines. The qualities so conspicuously displayed early in his career caused him to be deservedly popular with the public and he was universally regarded as one of the best men in the railway service in the country. The intricate and onerous duties of his office were discharged with signal ability and he proved himself, in all respects, one of the most efficient general passenger agents to be found throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

In April, 1897, Mr. Scull entered the service of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, the consequent severance of his connection with railroad interests being deeply and generally regretted by his colleagues and associates. Mr. Scull was destined, however, to again become identified with railroad interests, being appointed, February 11, 1898, general manager of the railway department of the company. About 1906 he was elected vice-president. In appearance as well as in character Mr. Scull represents the typical business man, vigorous, alert, clear-eyed, with a countenance and bearing expressive of the determination and force of intellect which have been so striking exemplified in his career.

The word which would best describe Mr. Scull's attitude toward politics is "liberal". Allowing himself with no particular party, he reserves the right to cast his vote, irrespective of platforms and partisan ties, for the man whom he deems best fitted to serve the interests of the commonwealth. He is a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country and Merchants' clubs, and holds the office of senior warden of St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church at Roland Park.

Mr. Scull married, August 27, 1902, Ann H., daughter of Wilson Miller, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Scull, a woman of culture and charm, presides over the tasteful home at Roland Park with a serenity and tact which render it most restful and attractive. A man of serious aims, broad views and generous ideals, happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, and liked most by those who know him best, Mr. Scull is as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them.

One of the best known and most highly honored of Baltimore's business men, Mr. Scull's career has been rounded with true success. He is pre-eminently a man of action, one whose plans and theories, deeply conceived and deliberately matured, speedily crystallize into realities. The efforts and accomplishments of such men benefit not their own cities alone, nor even their own states, but the entire country, furthering the progress of civilization and ministering to the welfare and happiness of humanity.

RICHARD MACSHERRY

It not infrequently happens that a patronymic comes to stand in the minds of the public for those traits which have conspicuously characterized its bearers in the successive generations. The name Macsherry has long been a synonym for intellectual strength and brilliancy. The name of the Macsherry family is really de Hodnet, Odo de Hoddenet, who came over with William the Conqueror, receiving as a reward for his services the lands in Shropshire, still known as Hodnet. One of his descendants, Geoffrey de Hodnet, went to Ireland with Strongbow, in the reign of King John, and took up lands a little to the west of Kinsale in County Cork. In accordance with the Irish custom, his sons were known by the name of Macsherry, or "Geoffrey's Son", in the Irish language "Mac" meaning "son of" and "Sherry" "Geoffrey". From this Geoffrey de Hodnet the Maryland Macsherrys are descended. Geoffrey de Hodnet's principal residence in Ireland was (and is) known as "Courtmacsherry", and "Courtmacsherry House", now owned by the Earl of Shannon, and Courtmacsherry Town are situated on Courtmacsherry Bay, all in County Cork, Ireland. (See Irish names of Places, Joyce, vol. II, page 169.)

Richard Macsherry, grandfather of Richard Macsherry, was an Irish gentleman who emigrated from County Down in the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in Jamaica, whence he came to this country, becoming one of the largest landowners in the Valley of Virginia. He was a prominent Roman Catholic and all priests traveling in his neighborhood were entertained on his estate, "Retirement", in Jefferson county. The chapel at "Retirement" was for many years the only place in that section where mass was celebrated. Mr. Macsherry married Anastasia Lilly, of Conawago, Pennsylvania, and their son Richard is mentioned below. The master of "Retirement" died on his estate in 1822.

(II) Richard Macsherry, son of Richard and Anastasia (Lilly) Macsherry, was for fifty years the leading physician of Martinsburg, Virginia. He married Anne C. King, a descendant of early Maryland colonists, and they were the parents of a son Richard, mentioned below.

(III) Richard, son of Richard and Anne C. (King) Macsherry, was born November 21, 1817, in Martinsburg, Virginia. He obtained his academic education at Georgetown College, of which his uncle, the Rev. William Macsherry, S. J., was president. He subsequently attended medical lectures at the Universities of Maryland and Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the latter institution in 1841. He then entered the United States Army, serving for one year as assistant surgeon under General Taylor in the Florida War. In 1842 he was transferred to the Navy, serving during the following ten years, first as assistant surgeon and later as surgeon. During this period he traveled extensively in various countries and climates, acquiring a large experience, both professional and general. He took part under General Scott in the Mexican War, and, being a master of the Spanish language and enjoying peculiarly good opportunities during the occupation of Mexico for observing the habits and customs of the people, he wrote a book embodying his experience, entitled *Il Puchero, or a Mixed Dish from Mexico*, which was published in 1850 in Philadelphia.

In 1851 Dr. Macsherry resigned his commission and entered upon practice in Baltimore. In 1862 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica in the University of Maryland and the following year became professor of

the same branch. On the death of Professor Samuel Chew, at the close of 1863, he succeeded to the chair of the practice of medicine. This position he held to the close of his life, and during this period published two works, one entitled *Essays and Lectures on Various Subjects*, and the other *Health, and How to Promote It*. He was the author also of a large number of lectures, monographs and articles in the medical journals. As a writer his style was simple and vigorous. He wrote good English, and was fond of apt classical quotations. His knowledge and reading were extensive and encyclopædic, and his articles were practical in character, exhibiting close observation and judicious thinking. As a teacher he inclined strongly to conservatism, but his mind was ever open for the reception of new truths. His language was perspicuous and sententious, and his manners were quiet, unostentatious and grave. He had a genial disposition, which, combined with a transparent sincerity, and the strictest conscientiousness, secured for him the affectionate regard and esteem of his associates and pupils. Toward the young graduates, in particular, he evinced a politeness and condescension and a kindly interest which invariably won their hearts. From 1877 to 1879 he was first president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, of which he was a founder, and in 1883-84 he was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Macsherry married Catherine Somerville, eldest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Kilty) Wilson, and their children were: Richard M., a sketch of whom follows; William Kilty, deceased; Henry Clinton, a physician of Howard county, and Allan.

Dr. Macsherry was a man of fine personal appearance and most attractive personality, which drew to him persons of the most opposite temperaments and tendencies. His insight into human nature was keen and was no doubt sharpened by his exceptionally varied experiences. The death of Dr. Macsherry, which occurred October 7, 1885, was widely and sincerely mourned. It might be truly said of him that he was a man universally beloved. His sympathy with humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger. His sensitive nature abhorred ostentation and his charity was of the kind that did good by stealth, far more and in many more ways than will ever be known. He combined with powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility, modesty, kindness, geniality and gentleness, a most rare combination, found only in the largest and finest natures.

RICHARD M. MACSHERRY

Richard M. Macsherry, the mention of whose name recalls the remembrance of that brilliant combination of qualities which made him an ornament of his profession and the object of the admiring and devoted loyalty of those privileged to enjoy his friendship, has left, as lawyer, writer, orator and man of affairs, a lasting impress upon the history of Maryland.

Mr. Macsherry was born November 13, 1842, in Martinsburg, West Virginia (then in Virginia), and was the eldest son of Richard and Catherine Somerville (Wilson) Macsherry, the former one of the most distinguished physicians of his generation, a sketch of whom precedes this article.

Richard M. Macsherry received his education at Loyola and George-

town colleges, and in 1865 went to the Argentine Republic, where he engaged in commercial pursuits, residing principally at Buenos Ayres. In a short time he retired from business and spent several years in travel, visiting the majority of foreign countries and increasing his fund of general information, which, as all who knew him can testify, was of extraordinary wealth and magnitude. Upon his return home he studied law at the University of Virginia and later took a high degree at the University of Maryland. His extensive travels joined to natural aptitude had made him an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages fluently. In consequence of this as well as of his exceptional equipment for the legal profession, he immediately acquired a large practice in international law, becoming counsel for the English, Spanish, Italian, French, Swedish, Norwegian and other foreign consulates in Baltimore. The majority of these legal connections were maintained to the close of his life. He managed successfully a number of important trust estates. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat and was prominently mentioned for a place on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore as the successor of Judge Duffy. He was a rare leader of men and was for years a dominant figure in the arena of public affairs. Seldom were his judgments mistaken. Frauds and pretensions of every kind he could not tolerate and never did he forsake a friend.

In 1886 the King of Italy made him a Knight of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his efforts in exposing and punishing the iniquities of the then famous padrone system under which unsuspecting men, women and children were brought to America by false representations and became veritable slaves. To Mr. Macsherry belongs the honor of destroying this system in Maryland. At about the same time he received the decoration of a Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain for services rendered the Spanish government.

For many years he practiced successfully before the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Brown appointed him a member of the first board of directors of the Second State Asylum at Springfield. Mr. Macsherry took a deep interest in this institution and was instrumental in securing a site for the building. In addition to his professional eminence he was distinguished as a lecturer, writer and public speaker. He was the author of "The National Medals of the United States and Other Essays and Addresses", a work to be found in many libraries. He was an hereditary member and treasurer-general of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the University and Elkridge Hunt clubs, the Bachelors' Cotillon and the Manhattan Club of New York. He was also a member and a former governor of the Maryland Club. He was ex-president of the Catholic Association, a director in the Catholic Club, and a member of the Oliver Hibernian Society and the Friendly Inn, and vice-president of the Society for the Protection of Children.

Mr. Macsherry married Emily, daughter of Colonel Solomon Hillen, mayor of Baltimore in 1842, and a granddaughter of General Columbus O'Donnell, and their children were: Emily Hillen; Katherine S.; Richard, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, now associated with the general traffic department of the Harrisburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad; Solomon Hillen, general agent in Baltimore of the National Surety Company of New York; and Clinton Kilty, now a lad of fourteen. All these sons and daughters evince the ability to be expected in view of their inheritance. The two sons now grown to manhood are business men of more than ordinary capability and the daughters are most charming women, Miss Katherine S. Macsherry being especially brilliant and a recognized social

favorite. Mr. Macsherry was a man of great charm and affability, which gained him the warm regard of those who knew him personally, and those who had the privilege of enjoying his brilliant conversation, running "from grave to gay, from lively to severe", replete with reminiscence and anecdote, with humorous disquisitions upon the topics of the time and upon literature, will ever count it among their happiest recollections.

"Courtmacsherry", the beautiful country home of Mr. Macsherry, was named in honor of the town and bay of "Courtmacsherry", near Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, from which place his ancestors came. A few years before his death he visited the ancient abode of his race, thus more securely riveting the links between the old home and the new.

It was at "Courtmacsherry", his beautiful country residence, that Mr. Macsherry expired June 28, 1898, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His death, coming as it did, in the prime of life and in the fullness of his powers, was felt to be a widespread calamity. The loss to the legal profession was great and the many interests with which he was identified as a citizen caused a sense of personal bereavement to extend throughout the community. Of the loss to his family and personal friends it is impossible to speak. He was revered, loved and admired far beyond the measure which falls to the lot of ordinary men.

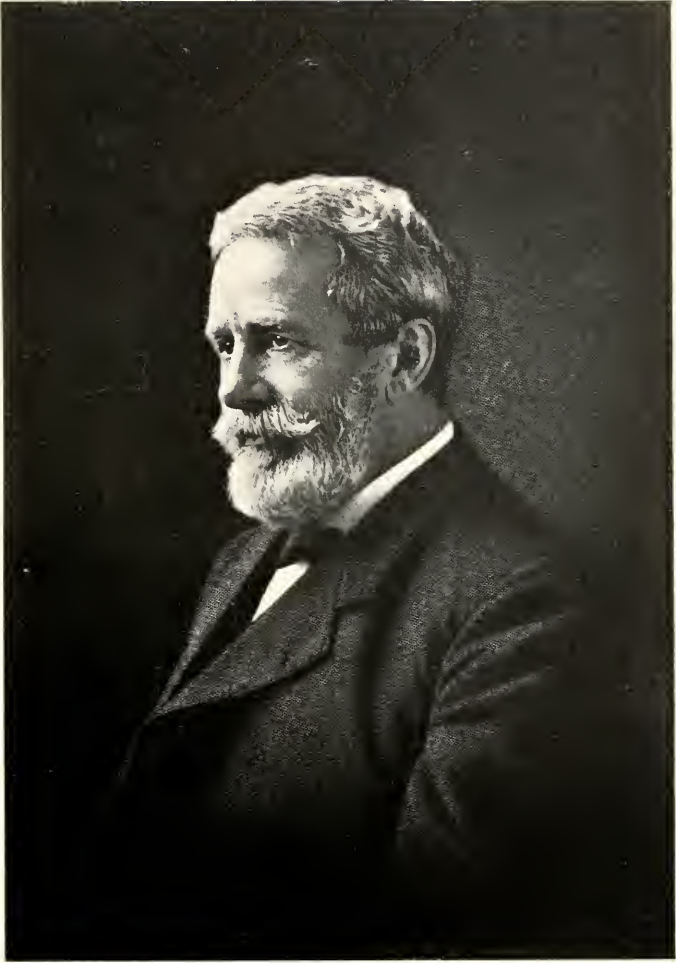
REV. JOHN F. GOUCHER, D.D., LL.D.

To have achieved fame in one direction is conceded to be an enviable condition by the majority of human beings, but in Rev. Dr. John Franklin Goucher we have a man who has attained eminence in all parts of the world as a minister, educator, philanthropist, traveler and missionary. In every one of these fields he has been undoubtedly successful, and in every instance he has always labored for the best interests of humanity, with never a thought of self-aggrandizement. His courage and fearlessness in the face of dangers which might well have daunted the bravest men, his personal self-sacrifice, his executive ability and foresight and his talent for conducting to a successful issue a number of important affairs at the same time, are well nigh unparalleled. Perhaps his name is most frequently heard in connection with the college which bears his name and which was formerly known as The Woman's College of Baltimore.

He is descended from a family which came to America prior to 1750 from Brittany, France, and his father was John Goucher, a physician of note in his day in Pennsylvania. He married Eleanor Townsend, whose earliest American ancestors came from England to this country in 1680.

Rev. Dr. John Franklin Goucher, son of Dr. John and Eleanor (Townsend) Goucher, was born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1845, and a large part of his early life was spent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His preparatory education was excellent, and he matriculated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1872; of Doctor of Divinity, 1885; and Doctor of Laws, 1899. Upon being graduated from this college he was offered several excellent business opportunities, which he declined in favor of the ministry. The great benefits he has conferred upon the world while following this course has amply proved the wisdom of his conduct.

In 1869 Dr. Goucher entered upon his duties as a minister of the Meth-



Cordially yours.
Just Goucher,

odist Episcopal Church, in the Baltimore Conference, and as a circuit preacher was at once successful in having a number of churches built under his auspices. Several churches of Baltimore later had the benefit of his ministrations. He built the original Harlem Park Church and the Straw-bridge Church, the former being later rebuilt on a larger scale to meet the requirements of a larger congregation, and this work was undertaken by the Rev. Edward L. Watson, who had been a student under Dr. Goucher. The First Methodist Episcopal Church, at St. Paul and Twenty-second streets, is also a monument to the labors of Dr. Goucher and a testimony to his persistent energy. Many institutions are founded by testamentary bequests, or amounts given by persons so near their life's end that they realize they will have no further use for the wealth thus devised. Dr. Goucher has entertained views far superior to any of these, and was in the very prime of life when he donated the sum which made Goucher College a possibility. This was given as a touching and loving tribute to the memory of a beloved daughter, the amount being the sum which would have been used as a wedding dowry had she been permitted to live. This daughter bore the name of Eleanor, being named for Mr. Goucher's mother, and the building was erected in the form of the letter "E." For many years Dr. Goucher served as president of this famous institution, which has well and truly been styled "one of the educational marvels of the South", until compelled by ill health to resign from this position. He was elected President Emeritus, and his interest in the institution has but increased with the passing years.

The College ranks among the highest of its kind in the country, with commodious buildings, modern equipment in every direction, and so high was the standard from the outset that it was at once necessary to establish a preparatory school to fit the students for the entrance examination. It was in accordance with this necessity that the Girls' Latin School of Baltimore was established. Baltimore has long been noted for the educational advantages it possesses, and the reputation of Goucher College as an institution of exceptionally high merit is world-wide. It has been the custom of the graduating class to make a presentation of some kind to the institution upon leaving it, and this has usually taken the form of a stained glass window or piece of furniture. The class of 1910, however, departed from this time-honored custom, and presented a large bronze relief portrait of Dr. John F. Goucher, executed by Hans Schuler, and this is to hang in the main corridor of Goucher Hall.

As a traveler Dr. Goucher has been all over the globe and encountered numerous dangers. These he has met with coolness and intrepidity, and on more than one occasion these qualities have been the means of saving his own life as well as others. A notable occasion in recent years was when the steamship *Florida* collided with the *Republic*, June 24, 1909, and sank while she was being towed back to New York. It was the custom of Dr. Goucher to carry an electric torch with him in his travels, and, as all the lights of the vessel went out, the torch enabled him to go all over the ship and assist passengers from their staterooms to the deck, from whence they were rescued. With the exception of officers and crew, Dr. Goucher was the last to leave the doomed ship. He immediately returned to Baltimore and resumed his interrupted journey from there, going to Egypt. While traveling abroad as chairman of the American Section of the Christian Education Committee of Educational Work in the Far East, according to a statement made by Bishop J. W. Bashford, the efforts of Dr. Goucher while on this visit will result in the founding of five universities.

While achieving magnificent results as a worker in the interests of missions and educational institutions, the private benefactions of Dr. Goucher amount to huge sums, and these are bestowed in a simple and unostentatious manner. As an instance may be mentioned the case of one of our learned college professors of the present time, who, as a student at Johns Hopkins University was so hard pressed by necessity that he was on the point of abandoning his college career. The case came to the notice of Dr. Goucher, who advanced the money necessary to enable the young man to continue his studies with the amount of mental and bodily ease which concentrated study demands, and thus added another name to the list of those who have gained fame in the learned professions.

As a collector Dr. Goucher has an interesting method, which is that each article in his collection, whether one of utility or for decorative purposes, must have a history of its own which renders it worthy of preservation. In this collection are to be found many rare books, gems, and idols, the latter kept as mementos of the uncivilized races who became converted to Christianity. The scope of the work of Dr. Goucher is almost unbounded, and some idea of it may be gained by the following list of offices he has filled or is filling: President of the board of trustees of Morgan College, of Baltimore, having held the same office when it was known as Centenary Biblical Institute; projector and chief benefactor of Princess Anne Training School and sister institutions, these being a series of institutions for the education of colored people, in preparation for citizenship, vocation, or Morgan College for higher education. He lifted the debt of the Martin Mission Institute in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He projected and directed the organization of the Anglo-Japanese College in Tokio, Japan. He founded the West China and the Korean missions, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By appointment of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he inspected the missions in Italy in 1886, those of Mexico in 1892, and those in Japan in 1906-7. He assisted actively in establishing and supporting primary and secondary vernacular schools in India. He is trustee of the University of Pekin, China. He was a delegate to the General Convention of the Methodist Church in 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908; and was a fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1894. He is president of the American Methodist Historical Society, and has been president of the Maryland Bible Society since 1907; president of the Board of Governors of the University of Cheng-tu, West China; member of the Archæological Institute of America; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Anthropological Society; The Asiatic Society of Japan; National Geological Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sons of the American Revolution; Sigma Chi. He is vice-president of the Geographical Society of Baltimore. He is considered an authority on Methodist history, and on missionary work in general.

Dr. Goucher married, December 24, 1877, Mary C., daughter of Dr. John Fisher, of Pikesville. Mrs. Goucher died in 1902. They were blessed with five children, of whom but three are now living: Janet, who married Henry C. Miller; Eleanor, and Elizabeth.

Mrs. Goucher was a woman of large fortune, which it was her chief pleasure to devote to those projects which her noble husband had at heart. Her intelligent and loyal help were a constant delight to Dr. Goucher, and enabled him to carry out many a long-cherished plan which his private means would not have permitted him to undertake. The Goucher College, as mentioned above, was one of these ideas, which had been planned by



Richard Lang

Dr. Goucher while on one of his travels, during which he made most of his plans. Five freshmen and forty-three of various preparatory grades were admitted when the college opened, and from this it has grown to its present dimensions. Through the personal influence of Dr. Goucher \$500,000 were pledged to carry on the work, in June, 1906, and \$80,000 were added to the endowment fund. During the preceding year he had presented to the institution his fine residence at No. 2313 St. Paul Street.

The versatility of Dr. Goucher is truly remarkable. As a writer he has contributed a number of works, among them being: *Young People and the World's Evangelization*, *The Sunday School and Missions*, *Growth in the Missionary Concept*, and *Christianity and the United States*. His home, Alto Dale Farm, beyond Pikesville, is a model of its kind, the buildings large and commodious, the farming implements and machines of the most modern and approved pattern, and everything is managed in a most businesslike and systematic manner. In personal appearance Dr. Goucher is fine-looking, with blue eyes, gray hair which was formerly light brown in color, a full, short beard, and an expression of kindness which at once inspires confidence and love.

It is difficult to estimate the value of such services as Dr. Goucher has rendered the cause of religion and humanity. It is not alone by what he has done that results must be measured, but by the influence his admirable life has had upon others. Many of the younger clergy who were his associates have sought his counsel, which has never failed them, and his sympathetic and fatherly advice has helped them to spread the noble doctrine which his entire life exemplifies. Tender and loving in the home circle, his heart is no less filled with love toward all humanity.

RICHARD D. LANG

Business men who possess at the same time administrative ability are the men who count most in the material advancement of a community. Baltimore has the good fortune to number among her citizens not a few of this type, among them being Richard Daly Lang, vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. Mr. Lang is by birth and descent a Virginian, and has exemplified in his character and career the sturdy and aggressive traits inherited from a vigorous ancestry.

He is the son of Theodore F. Lang and Susan C. (Fowke) Lang. Theodore F. Lang, descended from a long line of Scotch ancestry, was the son of James Lang, one of the pioneers in the settlement of that part of Virginia which later became West Virginia. James Lang was a man of affairs, farming on an extensive scale, a mill owner and a merchant.

Susan C. Fowke came of a distinguished ancestry, her father being Colonel Richard Fowke, a lineal descendant of Colonel Gerard Fowke, of Gunston Hall, Staffordshire, England. Soon after the disastrous battle of Worcester, in the year 1650, there came from England in the "good ship *Assurance*," Colonel Gerard Fowke, with his cousin, Colonel George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights. They were both officers of distinction in the Royalist army. Colonel Fowke was the sixth son of Roger Fowke, of Beward and Gunston Hall. He in turn was descended from William Fowke, of Staffordshire (1403-1438).

Colonel Gerard Fowke, the first American progenitor, settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he purchased a large tract of land from

Nicholas Merriwether. He was elected burgess from Westmoreland county in 1663. Subsequently he removed to Maryland, locating at the head of Port Tobacco, where he acquired large estates. In 1665 he was elected unanimously a member of the Assembly for Charles county, Maryland. He was also colonel of troops for Worcester county, a member of the House of Burgesses, etc.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Colonel Richard Fowke, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the War of 1812, in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's famous Kentucky regiment. He participated in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of the Thames and Tippecanoe. He later settled at Clarksburg, in what is now central West Virginia, where he became a large landowner, and held numerous offices of public trust.

Richard Daly Lang was born February 29, 1864, at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and it was in his early childhood that the family removed to Baltimore. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Baltimore, graduating from the City College. His professional training was obtained at the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards he became connected with the law department of the Maryland Title Company, with which company he remained several years. In 1898 he entered the service of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States.

Mr. Lang belongs to that distinctively representative class of business men who believe that the good of the community is best secured by advancing individual prosperity, and his private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. A man of action rather than of words, he gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, allowing none of the interests committed to his care to suffer for want of close and persistent personal attention. His devotion to his friends has met with a corresponding return of warm personal regard from those who know him best.

Mr. Lang is a member of the Merchants' Club and of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

JAMES YOUNG

One of the strong men of Maryland and for many years one of the political bulwarks of Baltimore is ex-State Senator James Young, President of the *Democratic Telegram*, and identified, perhaps more thoroughly and conspicuously than any other resident of the Monumental City, with her fraternal interests.

Mr. Young belongs to a family of English origin, identified with Maryland from a very early period, the will of Richard Young, of "The Cliffs", being recorded in 1665. In the same year his brother William appears, Nicholas, who was the administrator of Thomas Kent, and James, who was a witness to the will of Bulmer Mitford. Among the earlier Youngs appear Charles, George, Lawrence and Thomas.

James Young, father of ex-State Senator Young, was a printer and publisher and took a leading part in the political affairs of his time. For six years he served as president of the First Branch of the City Council, was for a long time Acting Mayor, and declined the nomination for that office—which at that time was equivalent to an election—in favor of Mr.

Chapman. In those strenuous days, when Governor Swann removed Messrs. Hinds and Wood, the office of police commissioner was held by Mr. Young. He was an energetic business man and most pronounced in his advocacy of the temperance cause. Notable as a peace-maker, he always avoided dissension, and was a gracious, genial gentleman. He was twice married, his first wife, Eleanor (Parks) Young, being the mother of his son James, mentioned below. His second wife was Elizabeth (Stretch) Young.

James Young, son of James and Eleanor (Parks) Young, was born in Baltimore. His mother died while he was still a young child, but he was most fortunate in his step-mother, whose influence over him was salutary in the extreme. She exacted from him a promise to refrain from undue indulgence in intoxicating liquors, a promise which Mr. Young has faithfully kept. From his father, a strong, thoroughly well-educated man, he received every facility for mental culture, but, like many active, mischievous boys, was disinclined to apply himself to his studies. At the age of nine years he was sent to Irving College, Manchester, Maryland, where he remained two years, afterward attending private schools in Baltimore. Meanwhile, he applied himself to his father's occupation, the art of printing, for which he displayed great aptitude. Beginning as a "devil" in his father's office, he worked his way up through every grade of the business, and now sees that the experience thus gained was of immense value to him. In the course of time he succeeded to his father's business, and being a man of progressive ideas put in new machinery, transforming the establishment into a thoroughly modern plant which expanded rapidly. Within a short time he was executing the press work of twenty-eight publications and proving his ability as a manager of an enterprise calling for intelligence, tact, skill and genuine business acumen.

In politics Mr. Young is a Democrat of the staunchest and most unwavering type, and as editor and publisher of the *Democratic Telegram* he controls one of the most powerful organs of his party. The paper was established more than fifty years ago by J. Cloud Norris, and in its management Mr. Young has associated with him a number of the most prominent and influential men of Baltimore. In 1896 he supervised the building of the Baltimore, Middle River & Sparrows Point Railroad, and for a number of years served as president of the company. He is now president of Oaklawn Cemetery and secretary of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design, with one thousand six hundred students, an office which he has held for some years. Mr. Young also belongs to the Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and is president of the board of directors of the Maryland Female House of Refuge.

Mr. Young has been active in the sphere of politics, and in 1882 represented his district in the General Assembly. From 1904 to 1906 he was State senator from the First District, ran ahead of his ticket and served on all the important committees. Not himself a seeker after office, he has been a power to depend on in his party and has contributed to the preferment of many of the leaders. In 1910, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of the Democratic organization, he became one of four candidates for the Congressional nomination of the Third District, but, through unknown but suspected causes, was defeated by less than two hundred majority in the primaries.

Mr. Young is, in all probability, the strongest fraternalist in the State of Maryland, being connected with no fewer than forty-six different institutions and associations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Adherence Lodge, No. 88, and is a member of Alhambra Castle,

Knights of the Golden Eagle, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Alpha Conclave of the Heptasophs, Baltimore City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Red Men, Sharon Encampment, Masonic Veterans' Association, Boumi Temple, Mystic Shrine, Concordia Council, Monumental Commandery, Knights Templar, Mercantile Lodge, Shield of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and Sons of Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

He has written and revised some of the rituals of these orders and has held the highest positions within their gift. In all of them he has been an active member, having been led to identify himself with them through his genial nature, the index to which may be found in his pleasant, open countenance and hearty manner. Probably no man in Baltimore is personally more popular, and not only is he a man of pleasing manners, but, better still, the possessor of a very clear head and a very well-trained mind. In organizations of a charitable or benevolent character Mr. Young has given his services without monetary compensation, his reward being knowledge of the good accomplished. The organizations named above are only a very few of those in which he holds membership. Military distinction was one of the ambitions of his boyhood, and by great good fortune it has been fulfilled. For seven years he served as First Lieutenant of Company B in the early history of the famous Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, one of the crack regiments of the United States, and commanded his company during the various encampments which occurred in the period of his membership. The honor of the captaincy, which was several times pressed upon him, he invariably declined.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Young married Sara Waite, daughter of the late Thomas J. and Sara J. (Waite) Gorsuch, the former lineally descended from the Rev. John Gorsuch, rector of the Church of England, and Lady Anne, daughter of Sir William Lovelace, Knight, of Kent, England, and the latter being also of English ancestry. The late Chief Justice Waite was a member of this family. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Young two are living: James (3) and Thomas Gorsuch. Both these young men are prosperously established in life; the latter as a dealer in automobile supplies, and the former as an exponent of the histrionic art. James (3) Young is not only a good tragedian, but a lecturer of note on Shakespeare and his plays. James (2) Young is a man of domestic tastes, family affection being one of his predominant characteristics, and his wife is an ideal homemaker. Their family circle is surrounded with an atmosphere of more than usual helpfulness and happiness.

Perhaps the most obvious, if not the strongest, trait of Mr. Young's character is his intense individuality. No one who has ever met him can possibly mistake any one else for him, or him for any one else. Endowed with a many-sided mental equipment, combined with an energy and an enthusiasm which make him a tireless and effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covers, he has gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity, but is gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature. In all Mr. Young's activities his first thought has been the advancement of Baltimore. The welfare of his beloved city is the ultimate goal of all his ambitions, the final object of all his endeavors, and faithfully and well has he served her. As editor, politician, soldier and legislator, he is and has ever been, first, last and always, a loyal citizen of Baltimore.



Very Truly
R. M. Jones

ROBERT MORRIS JONES

As man in society finds the most important feature of his life is his relation with his fellow-man, so in the upbuilding of a state perhaps the most salient feature to be considered is its commercial relations with other states; and as it is with states and nations, so it is with cities, the foundations upon which they rest being their commercial activities and the qualities of their leading merchants and manufacturers. The importance to a municipality, therefore, that its representative business men should possess the highest attributes of the race, cannot be overestimated; it is in the hands of these chief citizens that its destiny lies, and with them its fortunes must rise or fall.

In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Baltimore has no cause to be other than satisfied with the record of that prominent merchant, Robert Morris Jones, now engaged in the pork packing business, into which he had introduced all the elements of success. The methods by which he has attained the high position which he to-day holds in the estimation of his fellow-citizens well attest his qualities of mind and heart; courageous, cheerful, clear of judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, he has carved out of enduring granite his success as a monument to himself and his exceptional qualities.

The purpose of biography is to set forth the salient features of a man's life, that one may determine the motive springs of his conduct, and learn from the record that which makes his history worthy of being preserved; and, though there is nothing spectacular in the career of Mr. Jones, it is characterized by high ideals of life's purposes and its objects, and a continuous endeavor to closely follow them. His life has been one of unabating industry, and, while he has never sought to figure prominently in any public light, his deeds have spoken for him, and placed him among those substantial business men who are the bone and sinew of the city, the foundation upon which all else is built.

Mr. Jones is the descendant of an old Welsh family, tracing their lineage back to John of Basaleg, whose home was near Newport, War-mouth, Wales. His son Morgan emigrated to this country, and was one of the most illustrious Baptist ministers of his day, having been educated at Oxford, and a graduate with high honors. He wrote a history of his labors and adventures in the colonies which was of great interest. He accompanied Major-General Bennett, of the Virginia forces, in 1660, as chaplain, in expeditions into the Indian country, in one of which expeditions he was taken prisoner by the Tuscaroras and condemned to death. He was ransomed through the generosity of one of the chiefs, and afterwards treated with great kindness, so that he was enabled to preach for them three times a week. He is said to have remained with them until 1669. A man of good birth himself, he married Margaret, daughter of Lord Griffith Griffiths, and named one of his sons Griffith, in honor of his wife's father.

This Griffith Jones, born on the 18th of October, 1695, also entered the Baptist ministry. He was twice married, having two children by his first wife and eight by his second. Robert Jones, the youngest son by his second marriage, was one of the charter members of the Goshen Church, the little log church built near Garard's Fort, in Greene county, which became famous as the place where the first Baptist church meeting west of the mountains took place and the Red Stone Baptist Association was organ-

ized. This little church, measuring about eighteen by twenty feet, was built in 1772 or 1773, during the time of the Indian troubles just preceding the Revolutionary War, and had a membership of thirty persons; during one of the Indian raids the wife and children of the pastor, Rev. John Corbly, were murdered, but the faith survived through the storm and stress of those early days, burning with a bright and steady flame for the little band in the wilderness.

Robert Jones married Jane Bolton, having four children—three daughters and one son, John, who married Mary J. Brice, a daughter of Captain William Brice. Nine children were born to the couple, their third son, Benjamin, becoming the father of the present Robert M. Jones, who is the sixth of eight children. The family connection is thus a very wide one, including, among the descendants of the first immigrant, Morgan Jones, so conspicuous in the old days of the colonies, many persons of prominence, ministers, representatives, lawyers, judges, doctors and soldiers, scattered through every State of the Union; the well-known Robert J. Burdette is descended from the same family on the female side.

Robert Morris Jones, the fourth son of Benjamin Jones, who was a glass manufacturer and farmer by occupation, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of December, 1841. His mother was a Miss Margaret Kramer, of German descent, adding the strong strain of German ancestry to the old Welsh blood of his father's family. He was educated in the local schools of his native State, and when he reached manhood, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he served for four months in the army; this was in the year 1861, Mr. Jones then being only twenty years of age.

After leaving the army Mr. Jones came to Baltimore in 1862, entering the employ of the firm of Gray & Garrott, live stock commission merchants, about 1865. Mr. Garrott died shortly afterward, and a new firm was then formed, consisting of W. Gray and Joseph Judik, under the style of Gray & Judik, by whom Mr. Jones was employed, and in 1869 he was admitted as a member of the firm. About 1876 the old firm was dissolved by the retirement of W. Gray and Joseph Judik. The firm still continued in business under the old style, the members being R. M. Jones, J. H. Judik and E. A. Blackshere. In 1884 the firm engaged in the packing business under the name of R. M. Jones & Company. They also engaged in the erection of a number of houses, Mr. Judik attending to the building of the houses and the selling of the live stock, and Mr. Jones giving his entire time to the packing business. In 1906 the firm of Jones & Lamb Company was incorporated, and Mr. Jones was elected president, which office he holds at the present time. The firm also deals largely in salt fish, cheese and all kinds of dry salted meats. Mr. Jones, being the largest stockholder, feels it his duty to give his entire time to the business, and the great success that has attended the concern is proof conclusive of his sagacity and business ability. Mr. Robert F. Roberts is treasurer and secretary, and Mr. Howard R. Smith general manager of the corporation.

Progressive, wide-awake, sturdy and strong in his mental, moral and physical natures alike, the high achievements of Mr. Jones' industry and perseverance are indeed well merited; and he stands to-day a worthy representative of those two old races from which he is descended, and to whose fame he has brought additional honor. A thorough business man, and making this his chief interest in life, he has never sought prominence in politics, in which he holds independent views. He advocates the recognition of one's duties and obligations to State and society, and in every relation of

life is an upholder of the law and a staunch supporter of truth and justice. Though he takes but little interest in social activities, he is a member in high standing of the Merchants' Club, meeting his confrères upon congenial and pleasant grounds, and ever ready to contribute the fruits of his experience and lend wholesome advice to those among whom he moves.

On the 6th of April, 1869, Mr. Jones married Miss Mary Straney. Five children have been born to them to perpetuate the old family name and bring additional service to the city and State, which stands in need of just such men as Mr. Jones to urge forward the march of progress and uphold the high standard of the commonwealth. Baltimore may well be proud of so loyal and upright a citizen, who has contributed so much to her advancement and prosperity.

J. WYNNE JONES

The man who has lived for others and who has brought into exercise the best energies of his mind and heart that he might make the world the brighter and the better for his having lived in it, cannot fail to be possessed of a serenity of soul which makes itself felt in every word and every action. Such a man is the Rev. Dr. J. Wynne Jones, one of the distinguished divines who have graced the pulpits of Baltimore, and whose preaching and Christian example have had a marked influence in forming the moral character of the masses. His fervent piety, his active benevolence, his earnest and eloquent discourses, as well as his high social qualities, have combined to create for him a place among the representative ministers of the City of Baltimore.

Jenkin Jones, father of Rev. Dr. Jones, was a native of Wales, and came to this country with his family in 1854. He went to the west, where he engaged in farming in Wisconsin, following this occupation until the death of his wife, after which he resided with Rev. Dr. Jones until his death in 1894. He married, in Wales, Elizabeth ——, who died in Wisconsin in 1880. They were both consistent and earnest members of the Presbyterian church. Of their five children two sons died in Wales; Helen, died in Baltimore in September, 1884; Thomas W., was a well-known traveling salesman, residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and J. Wynne, see forward.

Rev. Dr. J. Wynne Jones was born in Buford, Monmouthshire, Wales, January 13, 1845. He was endowed with an excellent constitution from his earliest years. He attended the Rector School of the Established Church until his parents came to America. After they had settled in Union, Wisconsin, his strength was required to assist in the labors of the farm, and there was but little time left for study or school attendance of any kind. His parents, however, had been close students of the Bible, and were in constant association with ministers of the Gospel and this furthered the desire which the youth entertained to enter the ministry. Every spare moment was spent with the books which were thrown in his way, and his especial study from his earliest years was the Bible, which he was enabled to read with unusual intelligence and understanding, owing to the religious instruction with which his parents had favored him. The solid foundation on which his education was built consisted of historical and theological reading, and habits of concentrated thought and deep research were thus acquired, and have remained with him throughout his life. Although but sixteen years of age when the Civil War broke out, he was one of the first to enlist at Columbus, Wisconsin, and served in Company G, Twenty-

third Wisconsin Volunteers, under Colonel J. J. Guppy, who was succeeded by Colonel Vilas. Young Jones rapidly rose to the rank of sergeant, participated in twenty-two engagements, being active during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He received his honorable discharge at Mobile, Alabama, July 4, 1865, having during the entire conflict utilized every moment which could be spared from the consistent and faithful discharge of his duties in earnest study.

Upon his return to his home he immediately sought employment in order to earn the tuition fees at the high school at Columbus, Wisconsin, where he studied the following winter. His savings from his military service would have been far more than ample for this purpose, but with the nobleness and unselfishness characteristic of the man, he used this sum for the purchase of a farm for his parents. In order to accomplish all he had set himself to do at this time it was necessary for him to rise before daylight and to study until called to work, but his indomitable will worked wonders apparently, and success attended his efforts. Late in November, 1866, he determined to go to Cincinnati, Ohio, owing to an impulse which he could not explain even to himself. He arrived in that city with but a very few dollars in his pocket, but with the determination to take the first work which offered itself, in order to be able to maintain his independence, and later gratify his desire for further study. This work happened to be the laying of paving stones, certainly not a congenial occupation, but it enabled him to earn enough to meet his expenses. He united with the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Rev. Powell, pastor, who did all in his power to encourage him in his desire to enter the ministry; in the meantime a wealthy woman member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Rev. O. A. Hills, D.D., pastor, had bequeathed a fund for the education of a young man for the ministry, and this information coming to the ears of Mr. Jones, he made application to the proper authorities and was appointed the beneficiary in this instance. In June, 1867, he left Cincinnati for Princeton. He became a student in the Edgehill Academy, Princeton, in September of the same year, and was graduated from this in 1869, and immediately matriculated at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1873. The following September he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was graduated in 1876. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him in 1873, and he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, September 5, 1875.

Immediately after his graduation from the Theological Seminary he was called to the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Tuckertown, New Jersey, and remained there two years. Princeton College honored him with the degree of Master of Arts in 1876, and Gale College, Wisconsin, bestowed the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1900. In March, 1878, Rev. Dr. Jones was called to the Tome Street Welsh Presbyterian Church, in Canton, Maryland, entering upon his duties the following month, and his influence was at once felt in the entire community. One of his first activities was the organization of the Workingmen's Institute at Canton, which was incorporated May 19, 1880, and on January 5, 1880, he organized the Sabbath school at Highlandtown, which has been the nucleus of his present work. The Abbott Chapel was built two years later, and in November, 1882, Thanksgiving Day, the church, which was built through the munificence of Mr. Horace Abbott, proprietor of the Abbott Iron Mills in Baltimore, was organized with twenty-six members drawn from the Tome Street Church. After the death of Mr. Abbott large donations were received from John S. Gilman, president of the Second National Bank; Eliza Gilman, his wife;

and his daughters, Mrs. D'Arcy Paul and Mrs. Todd, the latter the wife of Professor Henry A. Todd, of Columbia University, New York, and George S. Brown, Esq., a noted Baltimore banker, and his mother were large beneficiaries of the church.

It speaks well for the ability of Dr. Jones when one considers the fact that this church, which was organized by a handful of people, has had a membership of more than one thousand, its present roll containing upward of six hundred names, exclusive of those who have died or removed to other sections of the country. In every instance the work of Dr. Jones has been of a most practical nature, as well as ministering to the spiritual needs of those with whom he has been brought into contact. The People's Institute, of which he was the organizer, has many thousands of volumes on its shelves, in addition to more than one hundred current periodicals, which enable the workmen for whom it was established to inform themselves as to the latest progress made in their various fields of endeavor. Johns Hopkins University and other learned institutions furnish lecturers, and these discourses are well attended and listened to with the greatest attention. A number of young men have been educated for the ministry and many others assisted on the paths of learning which their own unaided efforts would not have permitted them to follow. One of the especial characteristics of Dr. Jones is the practical manner in which he views all matters, and it is this which has enabled him to be of such excellent service among the working classes. He has an original manner of delivery, his sentences being terse and to the point. His language is classical, but not above the understanding of the masses, and his manner is fervid and earnest, his sincerity carrying conviction with it. The keen glance of his eyes, which are full and expressive ensures him attention and sympathetic listeners, and in his reading of the Gospel he brings, indeed, a soothing message. He was elected a delegate to the First General Assembly ever held west of the Rocky Mountains, this meeting in Portland, Oregon, and was known as the "Assembly of Roses", because of the profusion of those flowers at the time. He has also been twice elected moderator of the Baltimore Presbytery and moderator of the Synod of Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Jones married, 1876, Annie H. Harvey, of Princeton, who has been a warm sympathizer and active assistant in all the plans which Dr. Jones has had for the betterment and advancement of his fellow beings. A woman of most estimable character, she has many friends in all classes of the community. Children: Harvey Llewellyn, who was graduated from Princeton University as a member of the class of 1890; Helena May, Charlotte Abbott and Edith Wynne, all of whom attended the Latin School.

Another honor came to Dr. Jones recently. At the meeting at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rochester, New York, August 25, 1911, he was unanimously elected as chaplain-in-chief, amid the applause of the entire assemblage. The influence of Dr. Jones will be felt long after he has passed to his eternal reward. His gentle and loving spirit, his unflinching devotion to the church and his wisdom as a counsellor and as a friend are not to be overestimated. In his home life he is simple and unaffected; as regards his church he is useful and honorable; and in every phase of his private and public career he is a high-minded Christian.

CAPTAIN HENRY B. MEIGS

It is not often that a man of eminent ability will miss his calling and remain to the end of the chapter a square man fitted into a round hole, though this undoubtedly sometimes occurs. It may be that in early life some deterring cause will operate to delay the recognition or acquisition of one's life work, but it is more than likely that, a little later on, the thing for which a man is best fitted will respond to the eager alertness of his reaching out for it, and will be recognized and adopted with a will. The calling is thus likely to be one of those precious things discovered late that will go halfway to meet the seeker, endowing him with prosperity and success.

It was thus with Captain Henry B. Meigs, the senior manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, who, after his gallant service in the Civil War, engaged in various enterprises in the Far West and in New York State before establishing himself in the insurance business, in which he has been so eminently successful. A soldier, the son and grandson of soldiers, and descended from a long line of fighting men who through two hundred years have mustered to their country's service, his record in the war was exceptional; and when, at the end of the fighting days, his sword was converted into a plowshare, he cultivated the new fields with the same assiduity and success, winning many battles in commerce and industrial pursuits, and covering himself with victory in the realm of his latest great business venture, that of life insurance.

His ancestors were people who achieved things and who, like the motto on their coat-of-arms, were "always ready." The family name of Meigs goes back to the Anglo-Saxon period in England, and is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *maeg*, meaning "strength." The record of the Meigs family in America shows that they have lived up to the original meaning of the word—they are strong men. In Great Britain there are quite a number of names derived from the original Anglo-Saxon: Madge, Maggs, Meggs, Meigh, and the Scotch form Meik, all these in addition to the form Meigs.

The Meigs family in America was founded by Vincent Meggs, with his sons, John, Vincent and Mark, the fruit of his marriage in 1606 to a Miss Churchill. From Weymouth he proceeded to New Haven, and from there to Hammonasset, now Madison, where he died in 1658, and was the first person buried in East Guilford. His son, John Meigs, said to have been born near Bradford, England, in 1612, died at Killingworth in 1672; he it was who warned the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, of their intended apprehension, and aided in their escape. He was married, in 1632, to Tamazin Fry, of Weymouth, England, and had a grandson by the name of Janna Meigs, who was born at East Guilford, Connecticut, in 1762.

Janna Meigs attained great distinction in the colonies, showing his exceptional abilities in many ways and holding many responsible offices. He was deputy governor of the colony, member of the Connecticut legislature for a number of years, justice of the peace of the New Haven colony for eleven years consecutively, and captain of the train band and of a company in Queen Anne's wars. He married, in 1698, Hannah Willard, daughter of Josiah Willard and Hannah Hosmer, and granddaughter of Major Simon Willard. He died in 1739, leaving a son, Janna Meigs, of Salisbury, Connecticut, who was born in 1699 and died in 1772. He was a lieutenant in the army, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Dud-



Very truly yours
H. H. H.

ley, of Guilford, and leaving a son, Nathaniel Meigs, born in 1729, who married Azenath Bishop, and left a son, Benjamin Stone Meigs, who distinguished himself as a soldier; he was born in 1753, in St. Albans, Vermont, serving in several companies and regiments during the years from 1777 to 1781, and being at Valley Forge. He married Roxana B. Chittenden, and left a son, Luther Meigs, born at Highgate in 1792, and dying in 1865. Then in the line appears Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, born in 1740, one of the first to take up arms in the Revolutionary struggle, who had a brilliant career as a soldier, rising to the rank of colonel. He was one of the founders of Marietta, Ohio, the first permanent white settlement in that State. In 1801 he was appointed Indian Agent for the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, and spent the remainder of his life in that State, discharging that duty. His son, Return Jonathan Meigs (II), born 1764, was a lawyer, a judge, a soldier, governor of Ohio, and nine years postmaster-general of the United States. Another great figure in the Meigs line was Josiah Meigs, born 1757, lawyer, newspaper editor, and after a varied experience became an educator. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, 1794 to 1801, and first president of Franklin College (now known as the University of Georgia) from 1801 to 1811. He opened the college exercises under an oak tree. When he left Georgia in 1811, he became commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, which position he held until his death in 1822.

This record would not be complete without some mention of three of the family of Meigs descendants from the Puritan emigrant, Vincent Meigs.

First, Return Jonathan Meigs (3d), appointed by President Lincoln to the chief clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which office he filled until his death, October 19th, 1891.

Second, Henry Meiggs, the South American railroad builder, whose achievements in railroad building in Peru and Chili are perhaps the most notable of any constructions of this line in the history of the world.

Third, Major-General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, who was quartermaster-General of the United States army from the beginning of the war until his death, which occurred in January, 1892. General Meigs was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, member of the National Academy of Sciences; an architect of distinction. He constructed the Pension Building, Washington, D. C.; Cabin John Bridge—a most notable construction; the extension of the United States General Post Office, Washington, D. C. As quartermaster-general during the Civil War he expended nearly two thousand million of dollars with less waste, accident or fraud by those under him, than has ever before attended the expenditure of such a vast treasure. At the conclusion of the war, and when he was granted a leave of absence on account of sickness, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, gave him a letter from which the following is an extract:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28th, 1867.

To the Ministers, Consuls-General, Consuls and Consular Agents of the United States:

The prevailing opinion of this country sustains a firm conviction which I entertain, and on all occasions cheerfully express, that without the services of this eminent soldier, the national cause must either have been lost or deeply imperilled in the late Civil War.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Luther Meigs became captain of a company of riflemen, and served his country long and well. He was at the battle of Plattsburgh, New York,

taking an active part in the War of 1812; was twice in the State legislature, and a prominent citizen for forty years as farmer, magistrate, selectman, and county commissioner. He was an open-handed and hospitable man, charitable, and a friend of the poor. On the 3rd of December, 1816, he married Phoebe Stockwell, daughter of Ebenezer Stockwell, an architect and builder, and became the father of Henry Benjamin Meigs, the subject of this writing.

Captain H. B. Meigs, whose life has been one of unabating energy and unfaltering industry, was born at Highgate, Vermont, on the 23rd of November, 1844. He was reared on a farm two miles distant from the nearest school, and his educational facilities were therefore slight; but he was a great reader, and, devouring all the literature that came in his way, he managed to acquire for himself an all around practical education that has stood him in good stead and filled all the requirements of his busy life. After the breaking out of the Civil War he followed the traditions of his family, and enlisted as a private in Company K of the 13th Vermont Volunteers, under the command of Colonel F. V. Randall, and fought with his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1866 and 1867 when in Colorado, he was elected captain of a troop of cavalry raised for the suppression of an Indian insurrection in Colorado and Wyoming.

Especial mention of Captain Henry B. Meigs is made in the "History of the 13th Vermont Regiment," as deserving a medal of honor for heroic conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. Captain Henry B. Meigs is perhaps the only man in the United States who is the sixth in regular descent who has borne arms in America; that is, in the colonies, or under the Stars and Stripes.

When peace was finally proclaimed after the long and bloody struggle, he went West, and for more than six years gave his attention to various enterprises out there, commercial, mining, ranching and transportation business, the Indians of the plains being numerous in those days, before railroads were known in that section of the country, and the conveyance of freight difficult and dangerous. Captain Meigs was a member of the city council of Julesburg, Colorado, from 1867 to 1869. His business talents being of the highest order, however, he triumphed over all difficulties with his indomitable will, his industry and rare ability for governing and directing.

He returned East in 1871, and until the year 1874 gave his principal attention to merchandising and the manufacture of lime in Northern New York. He also, while in that State, organized the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic—William D. Brennan—at Malone, in Franklin county, and was its commander for five successive terms, during which time the post grew to be the largest in all Northern New York. He also organized other important posts to the number of nine, and personally mustered into the Grand Army more than one thousand members. He was continually serving in some capacity upon the staff of the department commander or the commander-in-chief, while still in command of his own post.

Captain Meigs has recently erected in his native town, Highgate, Vermont, a handsome white bronze monument in honor of the soldiers of all the wars who went from the town of Highgate.

He is a man whose private interests never prevent his active participation in measures for the general good, and he promotes public progress by advancing individual prosperity. He is possessed of a rare and distinctive business character which impresses one immediately, and is a keen and intuitive judge of men.

When in 1876 he entered the life insurance business, this intuition served him in good stead, so that his success was prompt and permanent in this field, first in New York, and afterwards in Baltimore, where he took charge of the southeastern department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the year 1888. His marked success was evidenced by the fact that when he first took charge of the department it stood twentieth among the Aetna agencies, while under his care it soon ranked second. He steadily pushed to the front, and the great successes he achieved by his capable management, unfaltering judgment, and systematic adjustment of affairs prevented waste of time, labor and material, and resulted in his building up a business of vast proportion, developing one of the largest general agencies of his company in the country from insignificant beginnings. When he first assumed charge the total cash premium receipts were \$46,000; they are now in excess of \$500,000 per annum, each succeeding year having shown an increase; this is a record rarely if ever equaled and evinces a genius for the work which he undertook.

He never regards his employees as mere parts of a machine, but recognizes their individuality, and makes it a rule that efficient and faithful service shall be promptly rewarded. He is a man of action rather than of words, and he demonstrates his public spirit by advancing the wealth and prosperity of the community. He gives his whole soul to whatever he undertakes, and allows none of the many interests in his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. While he has never consented to hold office, he has nevertheless been active in Republican circles, and, as a citizen, has been loyal in the support of measures calculated to benefit the city and promote its rapid development. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glare of publicity, but his rare ability in achieving results makes him one who is constantly sought after, and brings him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink. He has served as a member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. Back in the early days out West, he served for a time in the city council in one of the Colorado towns; this is the nearest approach to any political office that he has ever held.

In his religious convictions, Captain Meigs is a Baptist. Throughout his entire life he has always chosen that which is worth while; never satisfied with second best, he has reached always forward to the highest things in all the relations in life. In the year 1872 he was married to Alvira, daughter of Abijah Stanley, of Bangor, New York; she died at Baltimore on the 11th of January, 1907. On the 17th of February, 1908, he was married again, this time to Mrs. Nellie Merrifield, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Captain Meigs has made his residence in Baltimore since the year 1888. Besides the insurance underwriters' associations of which we have spoken, he is also a member of the Merchants' Club, the Anti-Saloon League, the Union Veterans' Association of Maryland, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, of the War of 1812, the Founders and Patriots, and the National Genealogical Societies, being one of the councillors of the General Society of Founders and Patriots, and genealogist of the Pennsylvania Society. He is also a director of the Florence Crittenden Mission.

In private life, Captain Meigs is a delightful host and extremely pleasant conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information and anecdote in regard to prominent men of all callings and professions, and keeping in close touch with the events of the day. In personal appearance

he is a very distinguished man, as would be expected of one of his position and ancestry, having the commanding dignity of gray hairs and a flowing beard. He is a man of strongly marked characteristics, appreciative of the good qualities of others, meeting all men on an equal footing, and treating all alike, his courtesy showing no distinction between the highest and lowest of those in the world's esteem.

Intensely interested in his ancestry and their history, he is the author of a three hundred and fifty page volume on the genealogy of the Meigs family in America, profusely illustrated with portraits of persons of prominence, and pictures of places and things of historical interest. In it also he has given the family coat-of-arms, their crest, and their motto, "*Semper Paratus*," always ready. And, true to this motto, he has in his own life been ever ready to advance the good of others, giving generously to charitable enterprises, and starting many a young man upon a prosperous career in life; ever ready to note signs of unusual qualities of mind and heart in those about him, to ignore social distinctions, and recognize the aristocracy of spirit and intellect alone; and ever ready to give his best services to the community in which he lives and to his country, whether in the fields of industry and commerce, or upon the more dangerous fields of battle as were his ancestors in the days of old; swift to help and fleet of foot in the great needs of the world,—a greyhound courant upon an argent field!

SAMUEL WINTER

Any calling in life, be it what it may, is ennobled or debased by the men who follow it. It is such men as the late Samuel Winter who have made the words "captain of industry" synonymous with high-minded enterprise and absolutely fair dealing, and who have maintained the lofty standard of commercial honor for which the business men of Baltimore have ever been distinguished. Mr. Winter was for many years at the head of one of the largest building concerns in the city, and a number of its finest structures are monuments to his sound judgment and far-sighted sagacity. He was descended on both sides from the stalwart German stock which has given to the United States some of her best citizens.

The family of Winter, Wintour, Wynter or Wintor, as the name was variously spelled, descended from Wintor, the castellan of Carnarvon, Wales, their name being originally Gwyntour, and their crest a falcon mounted on a white tower. The family settled at Wych in the reign of Edward the First, eventually spreading to all parts of Great Britain and to Germany.

Among the bearers of this name have been numbered many statesmen, warriors, admirals, writers, divines, bankers and men of culture. The family has numerous coats-of-arms. The Worcester branch has for a crest three ostrich plumes. The coat-of-arms of the German branch of this old and honored family is as follows: Arms: Argent. In fesse a bar bearing five helmets, proper. In chief chequy or and azure, in base the same. Wreath or and azure. Crest: Three ostrich plumes, or and azure. Motto: *Omnia vincit veritas*. The Winter coat-of-arms occurs in this work.

Samuel Winter was born October 30, 1800, in Hopewell township, York county, Pennsylvania, one of the nine children of John and Catharine (Meckley) Winter, whose ancestors were natives of Hanover, Germany. John Winter, a son of George Winter, was a farmer, and one of the promi-



Samuel Winter

ment men in his community, serving as captain of a militia company. During the War of 1812 he went to assist in the defense of Baltimore, the boy Samuel accompanying him as far as York, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten years, after acquiring a practical education in the schools adjacent to his home, Samuel Winter was taken by his father to the city of York in order that he might enjoy better educational advantages, his father intending him to remain there until the age of twenty, but, being homesick, the boy persuaded his mother to allow him to return home, and after several unsuccessful attempts to induce him to go back to York, he was permitted to have his own way, an indulgence which he always regretted. Until he attained the age of seventeen, Samuel Winter worked on the farm in summer, attending school in winter, and he was then apprenticed to John Dorkus, a carpenter, serving him for three years, after which he worked as a journeyman for about five years. During that period he was a member of the Washington Blues, a militia company, which went to York to receive General Lafayette when that hero, after an absence of forty years, revisited the land which he had helped to liberate.

In 1825 Mr. Winter went to Rochester, New York, and there for two years worked at his trade. It was during this period that the waters of Lake Erie were first let into the Erie canal, and in the absence of the present facilities for conveying news—the telegraph not having been invented—the information as to the flow of water was communicated by the firing of cannon stationed along the entire line within hearing distance of each other.

In 1827 Mr. Winter came to Baltimore, the city which was to be his home for the remainder of his long life and with which thenceforth all his industries and achievements were to be identified. He found employment with the firm of Ericsson & Page, executing his first work for them on the steamboat *Kentucky*. He remained with the firm for several years, serving during a portion of the time as foreman in the shops. Strict faithfulness to duty, combined with an exceptional measure of ability, so prospered him that in 1835 he was in circumstances to engage in contracting on his own account, and until 1862 conducted a flourishing and constantly increasing business. During a portion of this time he dealt in lumber, purchasing from twenty to fifty thousand feet in rafts, which were generally sent down the Susquehanna river. He also engaged in the building business, erecting about two hundred fine dwellings, as well as a factory, which he rented to Charles M. Stieff, Senior, for the manufacturing of his first pianos. He also executed a contract to build for William Knabe & Company a factory in South Baltimore for the manufacture of their instruments. He was actively interested in buying town lots, either leasing out, selling or building thereon. Thus it will be seen that he was largely instrumental in the progress and welfare of Baltimore, witnessing its growth in many directions, notably along the lines of business and travel, being present on that occasion so vitally connected with the progress not of our city alone, but of the entire country—the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Although never neglectful of the duties of citizenship, Mr. Winter was without political ambition, and could never be induced to take a prominent part in public affairs. Previous to the Civil War he was a Democrat, but a strong Unionist, and afterward became an Independent. In 1848 he represented the Seventeenth Ward of Baltimore in the First Branch of the City Council, his services proving entirely satisfactory and acceptable to his constituents and the people at large. A vigilant and attentive observer

of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views as broad, and his ideas therefore carried weight with those with whom he discussed public problems. He possessed a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others and drew around him a large circle of friends. The success which he gained was of a character not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but also by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which were so strikingly manifest in his business life. He was reared in the faith of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, his parents having been members of that church, and his affiliation was with the First English Lutheran Church, where his family still attend, and where a handsome memorial window has been placed by his widow and children. In 1867 Mr. Winter traveled in Europe, attending the Paris Exposition and visiting London, also traveling extensively on the continent.

Mr. Winter married (first) Sarah, daughter of Captain John Price, by whom he became the father of four children: William, Amelia, Jerome, and Samuel (deceased). He married (second) Sarah, daughter of William and Margaret (Donaldson) Armstrong, of Wheeling, West Virginia. The ancestry of Mrs. Winter, together with an account of the origin of the Armstrong family and a description of its coat-of-arms, are appended to this sketch. The children of Mr. Winter's second marriage were: John A., deceased; and Sara Armstrong, a graduate of Goucher College, and a young woman of great personal charm and many accomplishments, extremely fond of outdoor sports and an experienced equestrienne. Miss Winter was recently married, in the First English Lutheran Church, by the Reverend George Scholl, to Washington Graham Eccleston, formerly of Baltimore, but now of Los Angeles, California, a representative of an old Maryland family, of distinguished Colonial record. Mr. Winter was a devoted husband and father, a man with whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred, and ever found in his wife an ideal helpmate. The pleasing personality and gracious and tactful manners of Mrs. Winter have surrounded her with friends appreciative of her genuine worth. The Winter home is situated on Washington Heights, on the corner of Gilmor and Presstman streets, commanding from the roof a magnificent view of the city and bay, a picture which, seen at night, becomes one of surpassing beauty.

Mr. Winter died May 5, 1892, "full of years and of honors." In the city of which he had been a resident for sixty-five years, and to which throughout that period he had given a conspicuous example of civic and social virtue, his departure left a void more easily imagined than described. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he should not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Success in business is held, by not a few, to be incompatible with strict adherence to a high standard of honesty. By many notable instances—to the honor of our business men be it said—has this theory been proved fallacious. Among these instances the career of Samuel Winter is conspicuous. Absolute truthfulness in word and deed was the underlying prin-

ciple of his business life, and his success furnishes an impressive exemplification of the motto of his German ancestors—*Omnia vincit veritas*.

(The Armstrong Line).

The family of Armstrong was in ancient times settled on the Scottish border, and several branches of the parent stock became at a very early period seated in the northern counties of England. Tradition states that the original surname was Fairbairn, and that it was changed to Armstrong on the following occasion:

An ancient king of Scotland, having his horse killed under him in battle, was immediately remounted by Fairbairn, his armor-bearer, on his own horse. For this timely assistance, the king amply rewarded him with lands on the borders, and to perpetuate the memory of so important a service as well as the manner in which it was performed (for Fairbairn took the king by the thigh and set him on the saddle), his royal master gave him the appellation of Armstrong, and assigned him for crest, "an armed hand and arm, in the hand a leg and foot in armor, couped at the thigh, all proper." From the earliest period the family had been prominent, and from time to time members have emigrated to England and Ireland and also to America, where the name is quite numerous. The arms of the family, at the present time, are as follows: Arms: Gules, three dexter arms, vambraced in armor, argent, hands, proper. Crest: A dexter arm, vambraced in armor, argent, hand, proper.

The Armstrong family was allied with that branch of the Balls from which descended Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, first President of the United States. John Armstrong came from Carnteel, Tyrone county, North of Ireland, to Baltimore. He married Mary Hanna, and they had a son, William. After his death his family went to West Virginia.

William, son of John and Mary (Hanna) Armstrong, of Wheeling, West Virginia, was the owner of a valuable coal mine and shipped coal extensively to New Orleans and other Southern cities. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Nash) Donaldson. Thomas Donaldson came from Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, North of Ireland. He married Mary Ann Nash, daughter of Dr. Nash, of Wilmington, Delaware, a very prominent physician and a surgeon of note, who during the Revolutionary War was taken prisoner by the British and held in captivity until exchanged. The Nash family was of English origin.

Sarah, daughter of William and Margaret (Donaldson) Armstrong, became the wife of Samuel Winter, as mentioned above.

The Armstrong coat-of-arms appears in this work.

JOHN ROBERTS SHERWOOD

John Roberts Sherwood, president of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, is one of the strong men of Baltimore. For more than forty years he has been associated with the "Old Bay Line" and for a large portion of that period its history of steady prosperity and progress has been, to a great degree, of his making, the result of resistless energy wisely directed by sound judgment and by a thorough knowledge of the forces to be controlled. Captain Sherwood belongs to a seafaring family, identified for generations with the shipping and transportation interests of Baltimore.

(I) His grandfather, Philip Sherwood, came from England at some period between 1770 and 1780, being one of seven sons, all of whom emigrated together, four settling in Virginia and three in Baltimore. At Jamestown, Virginia, there is the grave of a William Sherwood who is supposed to have been one of the brothers of Philip Sherwood. The latter was a shipbuilder at Fells Point just without the limits of the City of Baltimore. He married, October 5, 1809, Sarah Porter, and their children were: John Porter, mentioned below; Jonathan, Philip, Harry Anthony, Joshua W., Mary A., Francis Asbury, William, Margaret, Samuel, George W., and Charles Wesley.

(II) John Porter Sherwood, son of Philip and Sarah (Porter) Sherwood, was a shipbuilder in Baltimore and went to St. Thomas and established a branch shipyard there. He married Rebecca, daughter of Charles Fox, who was of Scotch-Irish descent and a resident of Fells Point. The marriage took place June 24, 1834, and Captain Sherwood died and was buried at St. Thomas' Island, Jamaica, shortly before the birth of his son, John Roberts, mentioned below.

(III) John Roberts Sherwood, son of John Porter and Rebecca (Fox) Sherwood, was born July 16, 1843, at Fells Point, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Baltimore, afterward attending a private school for one year for the purpose of taking a course in marine engineering. He was then nineteen years old, and after serving his time as an apprentice obtained a position as engineer in a mill. At the end of six months he left, having been appointed January 5, 1864, assistant engineer on the *Ceres*, United States navy. He was on board this vessel when she engaged the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, and was wounded while running a battery on the Roanoke river. After being transferred from one vessel to another, he went on the *Pensacola* to the New York Navy Yard, remaining about six months. In 1869 he resigned, having served under several prominent men, notably on the frigate *Guerriere*, under Admiral Davis. The years of Captain Sherwood's service in the navy were years of adventure and in conversation he gives extremely vivid descriptions of his old commanders.

On leaving the navy Captain Sherwood entered the service of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company as engineer. From that position he worked his way up, serving on several of the ships, and at the end of five years was made superintendent engineer, later general manager, and about 1900 vice-president. On May 7, 1907, he was elected president of the company. As chief engineer of construction he superintended the building of all the modern steamers of the line. Those now constituting the fleet are the staunch sea-going steamers *Alabama*, *Virginia*, *Florida*, *Gaston*, *Raleigh* and *Elsie*. On the occasion of the opening of the company's new pier at Light street they entertained a number of guests who were invited to inspect both that and the steamers. This pier is to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, and many compliments were paid the officers for the efficient service they have given the public handicapped as they have been by this disaster.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, more familiarly known as the "Old Bay Line", is one of the oldest transportation institutions identified with Baltimore. It was founded in 1813 and its steady and rapid growth furnishes a sure indication of Baltimore's commercial prosperity. The company first transacted its business in a few small sheds on Spear's Wharf, but for forty years has occupied Union Dock, having enlarged its terminals from time to time to meet the growing requirements of its patrons.

In May, 1900, the dock was visited by a devastating fire, but the company, largely inspired by the undaunted courage of its general manager and vice-president, speedily caused new and commodious structures to rise in place of the burned buildings, and to-day its terminals offer facilities second to none in the United States. The results of this steadily progressive movement, initiated by Captain Sherwood, have proved him to be not only a wide-awake business man, but a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, possessed of sound judgment and broad views, and his ideas have, therefore, carried great weight. In line with this continuous advancement, the company issues a monthly magazine of some thirty-odd pages, replete with useful information, and setting forth, of course, the many advantages of the "Old Bay Line," among them its directory of agencies in different cities and the delightful excursions which it places within the reach of those of moderate means. It contains instructive articles contributed by the most prominent men of the city who write on subjects with which they are familiar, the number for June, 1911, being opened by Captain Sherwood with a description of the "Harbor, Rail and Water Transportation Facilities of Baltimore". The magazine is of most attractive appearance, being printed on fine paper, with an artistic colored cover-design and picturesquely worded advertisements, and is a powerful aid in the campaign for the advancement of Baltimore in which the leading men of the city are vitally interested.

In politics Captain Sherwood is a Republican, but has always refused to accept public office, with the exception of serving at intervals on the jail and harbor boards. He possesses, however, that true public spirit and rapidity of judgment which enable him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. His advice is frequently solicited and not seldom has his penetrating thought added wisdom to public movements. A man of most courteous manners, he is yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. He was for over fifteen years an active member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

In view of Captain Sherwood's conspicuous success in his chosen calling, his inclination for which was inherited from seafaring ancestors, his motto for accomplishment well merits the thoughtful consideration of his fellow citizens of all conditions in life: "Sobriety and attention to business whatever may be the line selected. Whole-hearted devotion to one's work combined with entire independence of spirit and action".

Captain Sherwood married, May 6, 1867, Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Hobbs) Miller, of Howard county, and the following children have been born to them: John W., married Frances Elizabeth Jones, of Virginia; Willie, deceased; Watson E., one of the younger members of the Baltimore bar, prominent in his profession and extremely popular socially; Edna E.; Virginia M., wife of Charles H. Bentz; Lillian and Anita. Captain Sherwood is the most home-loving of men, his devotion to his family being equaled only by his devotion to business, and so desirous is he to spend in the society of his wife and children all the hours not demanded by duty, that he is a member of not one club, no social organization, albeit he is a man of genial nature, possessing attractions sufficient to lure him from his fireside.

Captain Sherwood is a man of striking and dignified appearance, decisive in character and action, but always considerate of others and exceedingly generous. A Baltimorean by birth and by life-long residence, all his interests are identical with those of his native city, and there is noth-

ing in which he takes greater pride than in the fact that he was born and has always remained a loyal son of the Monumental City. In all that he has undertaken his first thoughts have ever been for her welfare and improvement and greatly, indeed, has she profited by his labors and achievements. What Baltimore needs, and what the world needs, is more men of this type, men capable of managing extensive commercial and industrial enterprises and of conducting them on terms fair alike to employer and employed. When the ranks of such men are strongly recruited all classes of the community will receive benefit from them and the long conflict between capital and labor will cease to be.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Dr. John Whitridge Williams, a prominent physician and surgeon of Baltimore, Maryland, has achieved a reputation of which any man might well be proud. In the especial branch of medical science to which he has more particularly devoted his energies, he has become one of the premier men of the world, and is acknowledged as such both at home and abroad. He is descended from a family which has ranked physicians and surgeons of note among its members for a number of generations, and Dr. Williams has worthily added to the prestige of the family in this respect. The ancestry of the Whitridge family, of which his mother was a member, will be found elsewhere in this work, and he is also closely connected with the Fontaine, Maury and Hite families of Virginia, and with the Cushing family of New England.

(I) Pierre Williams, the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country, was an attorney in London, England, and settled in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century.

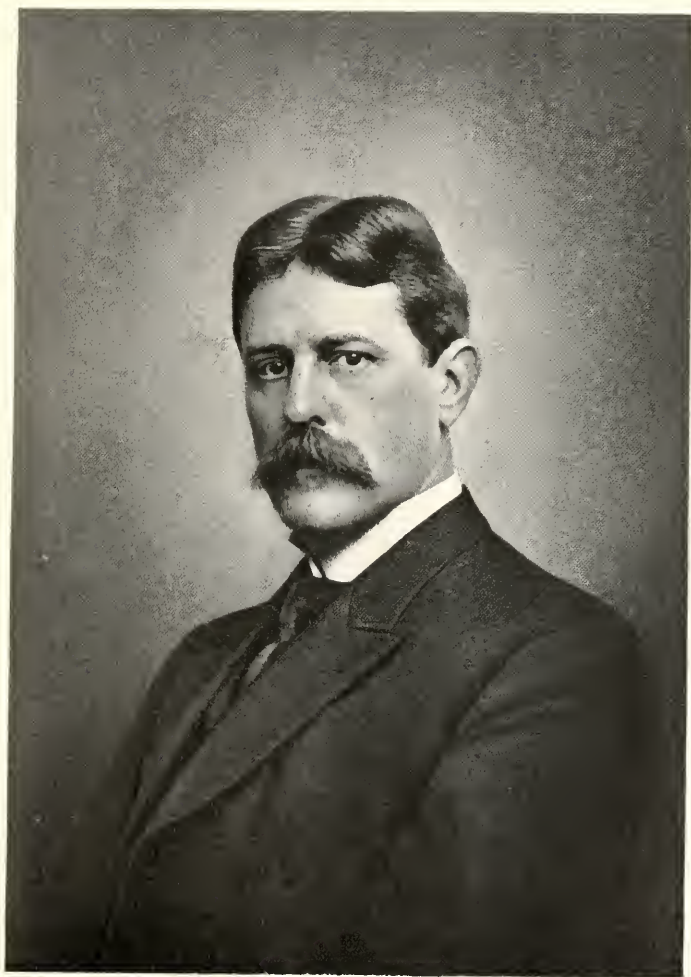
(II) William was the son of Pierre Williams.

(III) Philip was the son of William and Mary Clayton Williams.

(IV) Philip, son of Philip Williams and Sarah Croudson Williams, was an eminent lawyer in Virginia.

(V) Dr. Philip C. Williams, son of Philip and Anne Maury (Hite) Williams, was born in Woodstock, Virginia, and after completing his medical education in Philadelphia and Paris, settled in Baltimore. He was widely known as a physician, and was noted for his cheerful and optimistic nature, which was founded upon a deeply religious character. His death occurred in November, 1896. He married Mary Cushing, daughter of Dr. John and Catherine (Cox) Whitridge, and granddaughter of Dr. William and Mary (Cushing) Whitridge, of Tiverton, Rhode Island.

(VI) Dr. John Whitridge Williams, son of Dr. Philip C. and Mary Cushing (Whitridge) Williams, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 26, 1866. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and after spending four years at the City College he matriculated at the Johns Hopkins University, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. Two years were then spent in the study of medicine at the University of Maryland, and in 1888 he was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he spent a year at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin, in the further study of his profession. Since then he has visited Europe a number of times, and has spent two additional years studying in Leipzig, Paris and Heidelberg.



J. Whitridge Williams

Just after the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1889, he was appointed an assistant in gynecology, holding the position until the formation of the Medical School in 1893, when he was appointed associate in obstetrics, and upon his return from Europe a year later he organized the obstetrical department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University. Five years later he was promoted to the office of obstetrician-in-chief to the Hospital, and professor of obstetrics in the University, which he still holds. In December, 1910, he was made dean of the medical department. Since 1895 he has also been gynecologist to the Union Protestant Infirmary.

The opinions of Dr. Williams are considered authoritative, and his contributions to medical literature have been published in the standard journals of this country and Europe, while his text-book on obstetrics is used in most of the medical schools of this country and England. In political matters Dr. Williams is an Independent Democrat, but takes no active part in political work. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. He served as vice-president of the American Gynecological Society in 1903 and 1904, and is connected in various capacities with a number of other organizations, among them being: chairman of the library committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; honorary president of the Glasgow Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, Scotland, 1910-12; corresponding member of the Gynecological and Obstetrical societies of Leipzig, Munich and Berlin; member of the board of supervisors of the City Charities. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity and of the Maryland, Bachelors' Cotillon and other clubs. He is a fine linguist, speaking German especially fluently.

Dr. Williams married, January 14, 1892, Margaretta S., a daughter of General Stewart Brown, and they have children: Margaretta Whitridge, Mary Cushing and Anne Whitridge.

Dr. Williams is a constant and laborious reader, and keeps in touch with the achievements of research throughout the medical and surgical world, and his library testifies to his thoroughness as to details and his infinite capacity for taking pains. It is well stocked with books of many countries, medical classics, reports and annuals, and he is constantly adding to his supply of references and information on the many and varied points of interest attached to his exacting profession. It is this close attention and inveterate application which have made him the man he is in the medical world of to-day. He has never been guilty of the desire to amass wealth, and has always opposed the modern tendency towards charging excessive medical and surgical fees. A large part of his time is occupied by his professional duties, and he is never happier than when studying patients in the wards of the hospital, teaching students, or working upon some problem in the laboratory. Outside of his professional work, he takes a great interest in his duties as a member of the board of City Charities, and is particularly proud of the part he has taken in helping to transform the City Poor-House at Bayview into a modern and well ordered institution.

JOHN BENJAMIN THOMAS

John Benjamin Thomas, President of the Thomas & Thompson Company, the largest retail drug business in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, belongs to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming, nevertheless form the character and mold the society of the com-

munity in which they live, and it is this class that contributes the most toward the building of our cities, and it is this class which deserves the greatest amount of credit for it. The Thomas family is an old English one, originally located at Wrotham, Kent county, England, from which place, Robert Thomas, the immigrant ancestor, migrated to America in 1647. He settled near Annapolis, Maryland, and was known in his day as Robert Thomas, of Poplar Hill. Benjamin Thomas, one of his descendants, was born in 1741, and served through the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Maryland Battalion, and it is through this ancestor that Mr. Thomas, of this sketch, is entitled to membership in the Patriotic Society of The Sons of the American Revolution. This branch of the Thomas family dates back as far as 1574 and even earlier, but it was in that year that a coat-of-arms was granted the family in England, which is as follows: Per pale argent and sable, chevron between three Cornish choughs, all counter-charged, beaked and legged gules. Crest: A Cornish chough sable, wings expanded, beaked and legged gules between two spears erect or, headed argent. Motto: Honesty is the best policy.

Colonel John B. Thomas was born in Frederick county, Maryland, December 23, 1819. He was the son of Levin and Margaret E. (Dutrow) Thomas, the latter of German parentage. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen years took charge of the farm of his father and managed it very capably for a period of five years. After his marriage he rented a farm for himself and was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1855. He then lived for an entire year in the city of Frederick, without any fixed occupation, and in the spring of 1856 purchased a farm about ten miles south of Frederick, and made his home upon it. He rented his farms in 1873 and took up his residence in Frederick City, where he opened a real estate agency in 1877, and was engaged in that branch of business successfully for a number of years. His political affiliations were originally with the Whig party, but he later became a staunch Democrat, and was always a power to be reckoned with in political matters. He was elected chief judge of a magistrate's court in 1846, and filled the office until it was abolished by the convention of 1850. In the fall of the following year he was elected county commissioner for a term of one year, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was chosen to represent Frederick county in the constitutional convention of the state in 1867, and two years later was again elected to the legislature. Governor Hicks commissioned him a colonel in 1860; and in 1876 he was appointed by the governor as one of the assessors to assess and appraise the real and personal property of Frederick county. As a member of the school board of his county he served one term. A few years after his marriage he became a member of the Reformed church, and served that institution as deacon and elder. Mr. Thomas married, October 20, 1840, Charlotte E. Thomas, who died July 25, 1875. They had seven children.

John Benjamin Thomas, son of Colonel John B. and Charlotte E. (Thomas) Thomas, was born December 6, 1850. His early life in the country had the excellent effect of developing a sound mind in a sound body, and he was further blessed with parents of unusual intellectual attainments, who furthered every ambition in the moral and spiritual life of their children, and made a home of refined and ennobling influences. He was educated at Mercersburg College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and as he had formed the determination to enter the drug business, he matriculated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and was graduated in 1872,



*Yours truly,
D. H. Carroll*

with the degree of Ph. G. He immediately engaged in the business of his choice and has been constantly and prominently identified with it since that time. Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his commercial transactions, as well as honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, Mr. Thomas occupies an enviable position among his fellow citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his many professional and business qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and the man of honor. Outside of his interests in the drug business he has been active in a number of other directions. He is a member of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the term extending from 1909 to 1912; president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland for 1909-10; president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for the term of 1909-10. He is trustee of the endowment fund of the University of Maryland, and is a member of the University Club of Baltimore. As a Democrat he has given his staunch support to his party, but has not been active more than the duties of a good citizen demanded. He and his family are regular and consistent members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Thomas married, January 27, 1881, Effie Harris, and they have two children: Howell Harris, born December 13, 1881, a rising lawyer of Baltimore City, and John Benjamin Jr., born March 19, 1888, who is also engaged in the drug business in Baltimore.

From all the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Thomas is not merely a business man, although he has done much in this direction, but has given his energies to all plans which had for their aim the benefit of humanity. His life has been an active one, and his enterprises such as added to the general wealth and welfare of the city. He is one of those restless, energetic business men, whose whole life is an incessant battle, whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and whose touch transmutes baser metals into gold. It is needless to say that he has exerted, and still exerts, a great influence on the affairs of his city. His work has been widely extended, and will be felt and recognized long after he shall have crossed the confines of time and eternity.

DAVID HENRY CARROLL

Through all the varied responsibilities of life, David Henry Carroll, D. D., has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of his fellow-men. His large experience and great energy have been signally displayed in all enterprises that he has undertaken, and he is eminently a thoroughly practical and true type of a self-made man. Democratic in his manners and associations, being easily approached by any citizen, no matter how humble, yet he is cool, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, he is eminently calculated to manage the affairs of the great establishment of which he is vice-president and treasurer, and to successfully grapple with the vast enterprises which must necessarily arise, from time to time, in a metropolis as important as Baltimore.

For years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and since impaired health compelled him to give up the work of the active ministry in 1872, successively the head of the Methodist Book Depository in Baltimore,

from 1872 to 1888; president of the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from 1885 to 1895, and since 1882 most actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Baltimore. He was general manager of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company from 1882 to 1887, and president of the Laurel Company from 1886 to 1899, when these mills with others were consolidated under the name of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. He served three terms as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, the largest and most active business men's association of the city. He is president of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, and director and secretary of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. His father, David Carroll, was a manufacturer of cotton duck and a pioneer in that form of manufacturing. He is remembered for his industry, energy and business success. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Carroll was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

David Henry Carroll, whose lifelike portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in the suburbs of Baltimore on the 11th of July, 1840. A slender boy, and rather delicate in health, he was fond of reading, study and travel. While he was not trained to any form of manual labor in his boyhood and youth, his father's methodical and energetic life had a marked effect upon the son in forming his own standards and appreciation of work, and throughout his life he has been actively industrious. The influence of his mother he feels has been especially strong upon his intellectual and moral life. He was fond of reading biographies, histories and general literature. His early education he received in private and public schools, at the Medfield Academy in Baltimore county, and in the Light Street Institute in Baltimore. Entering Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1868. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, and Dickinson College conferred upon him in 1885 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In March, 1861, he was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister of the Gospel. The choice of this lifework was the result of a deep personal conviction of duty, but his health did not prove equal to the strain of the severe work of a pastor and preacher. In 1872, giving up the active ministry, he took a leading part in the formation of the Methodist Book Depository at Baltimore, of which he became the head, and continued to occupy this position until 1888, when, because of the pressure of multiplied duties, he resigned. In 1882 he became officially identified with the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company, acting as general manager until 1887. His knowledge of this business led to his election in 1886 as president of the Laurel Company. In 1899, upon the consolidation of these companies with others under the name of Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, Mr. Carroll became director, member of executive committee and secretary. In 1901 he became vice-president and secretary of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation. In 1905 the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company was formed of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company and the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, and he was made vice-president and secretary and subsequently treasurer of it. He is now president of that company and also vice-president and director of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, which manufactures cotton duck, cordage, twines, yarns and various lines of cotton goods.

Early and always identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, in addition to the positions named above, Mr. Carroll is president of the

trustees of the American University of Washington, D. C.; vice-president of Morgan College, Baltimore; president of the Educational Fund of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; treasurer and member of the board of trustees of the Baltimore Conference; treasurer of the Education Society of Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of the American Methodist Historical Society. He is also a trustee of Dickinson College. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888, and in 1904; and he has been "reserve" (or alternate) to several other general conferences. He was a delegate to the Centennial Conference in 1884; and to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London, England, in 1901. He is a leading member and one of the headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League; president of the Maryland State Lord's Day Alliance, and no good cause has ever failed to have from him a generous support in labor, time and money.

Actively interested in the manufactures and trade of Baltimore, in addition to having served as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for three terms, declining re-election, State Director for Maryland for the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and vice-president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, he is also a director in the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and in various business corporations. When the National City Bank of Baltimore was organized Dr. Carroll was by unanimous consent elected its president. He is a director and treasurer of the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, and he is an officer, director or trustee in various other charitable institutions, and has always given his influence to those interests which promote culture, which work for the Christianizing of the race and which recognize the common brotherhood of men.

He is a member of the Alpha Beta Kappa fraternity. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Merchants' Club and the Municipal Art Society. His favorite forms of exercise and relaxation have been riding, driving and travel. He has traveled extensively throughout the entire United States, and he has visited Europe for extended tours at various times. To young citizens who wish to succeed he recommends: "Temperance, morality, industry. There are no substitutes for these; and there is no success worthy of the name without these." His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

On July 6, 1865, Mr. Carroll married Mary E. Boyd, daughter of Andrew Boyd, of Frederick, Maryland.

Doctor Carroll's address is 809 Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland, and the National City Bank of Baltimore, 15 South street.

CONWAY WHITTLE SAMS

Judge Conway Whittle Sams, whose recent death wrought sorrow not only in judicial circles in Baltimore, but in many others as well, was born in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, January 22, 1862, and died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 5, 1909. He was the son of Rev.

J. Julius and Mary (Whittle) Sams. Rev. J. Julius Sams removed to Baltimore with his family when his eminent son, the late judge, was a boy of sixteen years, and for many years he served as pastor of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

The preliminary education of Judge Sams was received in schools in his native town, and when he came to Baltimore he was placed in the Carey School, later taking a special course in Johns Hopkins University, and finally becoming a student at the University of Maryland, from the law department of which he was graduated in 1884. He then attended special lectures on the subject of law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three years. He was engaged in the practice of law for a number of years before he became actively a worker in the political field, was a member of the law firm of Sams & Johnson, his partner being J. Hemsley Johnson, and served as president of the Maryland Bar Association. In 1900 he was appointed as Chief Judge of the appeal tax court, by Mayor Hayes, and in 1908 was appointed by Governor Crothers to succeed himself on the supreme bench of Baltimore City. From the time he took an active interest in political matters, he was almost constantly before the public. When he was elected to the city council, it was as a representative of the old Nineteenth Ward. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1892. While judge of the appeal tax court he made many changes and improvements in this department, an important improvement being the equalization of taxation. These changes and improvements proved to be of such value that they were retained by his successors.

Judge Sams' activities branched out in many directions. He made a special point of following the careers of young law students, and he was a lecturer in the Baltimore University School of Law for some years. He took a personal interest in all the students who attended his classes, and this interest in many cases was the incentive to earnest and untiring work. He was greatly beloved by the students, as he was by all classes of people with whom he came in contact. During his years of association with the Maryland Bar Association, he was chairman of the committee on laws in that corporation since 1906, and before his election to the presidency, he served for many years as secretary. For many years Judge Sams had been a vestryman of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some years a delegate to the church conventions. His illness was a short one and his death came as a great shock to his numerous friends. With him at the time of his death were his sisters, Mrs. J. Addison Cooke and Mrs. Edward Duffy, of Baltimore, and his private physician, Dr. Joseph H. Branham. The body was taken to Baltimore, where funeral services were held at the Emmanuel Church, and it was then taken to Norfolk for interment in Elmwood Cemetery. The services at the church were conducted by Revs. D. H. Evan Cotton and Alexander Evan Edwards, of Holy Trinity, and those at the grave were under the conduct of Rev. E. P. Miner, of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The flag of the Old Bay Line steamer which took the body of the late Judge to Norfolk, was at half mast during the trip.

While the mind of Judge Sams was a brilliant one in some respects, and those most worthy ones, it was that of a little child. He was deeply imbued with a truly religious spirit, and following is the prayer he recited nightly:

Almighty God, the Giver of Wisdom, without Whose help resolutions are vain, without Whose blessing study is ineffectual, enable me, if it be Thy will, to attain



H. D. Bush.

such knowledge as may qualify me to direct the doubtful and instruct the ignorant, to prevent wrong and terminate contention, and Grant that I may use that knowledge which I shall obtain to Thy Glory and Salvation, For Jesus Christ's sake, Amen.

No more fitting tribute could be paid to the character and life of Judge Sams than is contained in the minute accepted at the memorial meeting of the Bench and Bar in honor of the dead jurist. It is in part as follows:

Unlike many judges who have been commemorated on similar occasions, Judge Sams is to be thought of in the light of his promise rather than that of his performance, for he was the youngest of our judges and had served on the bench little more than a year, having been appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy April 28, 1908. But this short time was sufficient to demonstrate that the high qualities which he was known by his friends to possess were such as to make it sure that, if by the popular vote he had been continued in his judicial office, he would have discharged its duties in such a way as to merit the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and the approbation of the bar for his impartiality and integrity, as well as for his industry and ability. Judge Sams was a well read lawyer, of sound sense and discriminating judgment, faithful to his clients, fair and courteous to his brethren of the bar, respectful and candid in his behavior to the court. He served the public in the City Council of Baltimore, in the General Assembly of Maryland and for more than eight years as chief judge of the Appeal Tax Court. It was in the place last mentioned that the public at large was best able to take his measure. He there showed himself devoted to the interests of the city, quick to apprehend facts, resourceful in suggestions and plans for the betterment of conditions, just and equable in his dealings with all people, whether rich or poor, who came before him, and intrepid in pursuing whatever course his reason and conscience taught him to be right. And yet, in a position where the selfish interests of many people were touched, he was singularly popular—it may be said, universally popular—except, perhaps, with some of those whom he compelled to bear what he deemed their fair share of the burdens of taxation. Such qualities as these presaged for him a career of distinction as a judge. Certainly they won for him the affectionate regard of his brethren of the law, who are taught by their own sorrow at his death to sympathize with the deeper grief of those who were bound to him by the close ties of blood.

HARRY D. BUSH

Baltimore has no more valuable or more loyal citizens than those sturdy progressive sons of New England who have cast in their lot with the people of the Old Line State. Conspicuous among them is Harry D. Bush, vice-president and manager of the well-known Baltimore Bridge Company. On both sides Mr. Bush descends from old Massachusetts families of colonial distinction.

David A. Bush, grandfather of Harry D. Bush, was of Springfield, Massachusetts, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the community, being a well-known manufacturer of wagons, carts, plows, and also builder of Bush's Block, still standing on Main street, opposite Howard, just below the center of the city's business district. A man of large nature and liberal sentiments, he refused to subscribe to the narrow and gloomy theology of Jonathan Edwards, and with characteristic independence identified himself with Universalism, which appealed to his kindly spirit by reason of the hope which it extended to the race and also because of its rebuke to the oppressive Puritanism of his day. He was one of the builders of the First Universalist Church in Springfield. David A. Bush married Elizabeth Williams, and named his son Austin Ballou, in honor of Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism.

Austin Ballou, son of David A. and Elizabeth (Williams) Bush, adhered to the Universalist church, being for many years treasurer of the

church in Springfield, and further demonstrating the independence inherited from his father by identifying himself, in a Republican community, with the Democratic party. He married Susan E., daughter of David and Rachel (Ellery) Millard, of Springfield, originally of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Susan E. Millard was born in Maine after the family left Gloucester and before they went to Springfield. The Ellerys were also of Gloucester, where the ancient family dwelling, the oldest house on Cape Ann, is still standing. Austin Ballou Bush died in 1905.

Harry D., son of Austin Ballou and Susan E. (Millard) Bush, was born April 2, 1857, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and received his preparatory education in the elementary and high schools of his native city, afterward attending the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated with honor, ranking second in his class and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. His special tastes were for science and mathematics. He has always been a great reader and has a large private library of essays, romance, poetry and the drama. His home reading has been outside the field of his work. Mr. Bush entered upon the career of a civil engineer in the old R. F. Hawkins Bridge Works in Springfield, becoming, at the end of two years bridge engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. He built the inclines for the large transfer boat which ferried trains over the Columbia River at Kalama, Oregon, and made the drawings afterward. From the outset he gave evidence of the possession of remarkable executive ability, combined with keen discrimination and that persistent energy which prompts a man to accomplish whatever he undertakes. After four years at Portland he was for a year assistant engineer in the office of George S. Morison, in New York City, next becoming superintendent of the Bridge Shops of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of Montreal, Canada. After remaining there three years Mr. Bush went abroad and spent a year availing himself of various opportunities of seeing the process and results of European bridge building, while Mrs. Bush continued her musical studies. On his return he spent two years with Mr. Morison, of New York, with whom he had formerly been associated, and after that went again to Portland, Oregon, where for three years he was engineer and superintendent for contractors who constructed the Bull Run pipe line, twenty-four miles long, for the waterworks system of the city of Portland, and the steel gates for the Cascade Locks, Columbia River, the largest ever built previous to the Panama Canal.

Mr. Bush next became contractor for the pipe line for the waterworks system of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and in 1899, after an absence of ten years, returned to the Dominion Bridge Company as engineer in charge of erection of bridges. During this second period of connection with them he had charge of erection of the Royal Alexandra bridge across the Ottawa River, at Ottawa, Ontario. While in Canada Mr. Bush showed he possessed not only the ability to execute, but also the talent for conveying in the form of literary expression, technical instruction and information. He presented to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers a paper on the construction of this bridge, for which he was awarded the Czowski silver medal, an annual prize given the writer of the paper or article of highest merit on some phase of engineering. In 1903 Mr. Bush came to Baltimore, where he now holds the positions of vice-president and manager of the Baltimore Bridge Company, then recently organized. This company has a well-deserved reputation for turning out the best work, and has furnished bridges and buildings on the Baltimore & Ohio and other

railroads, the notable steel arch bridge over the spillway of the Croton dam for the New York City Aqueduct Commission, and much work for export, including all the bridges in the Gautemala railway system, bridges in Costa Rica, a great sugar mill in Cuba and several important contracts for the Isthmian Canal Commission. They have recently finished the steel work for the Fidelity building and the "Bromo-Seltzer" tower in Baltimore, and are now building the great wireless telegraph towers (one of them 600 feet high) for the United States Navy at Arlington, Virginia. The growth of the company is due in no small measure to the remarkable business talents and untiring energy of the vice-president and manager, a man of action rather than words, quick and decisive in his methods and keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities. It is largely as a result of his work that the Baltimore Bridge Company's plant has just been acquired by the Carnegie Steel Company, who will enlarge its scope under his continued management. He belongs to that class of distinctively representative American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. He is president of the Tube Bending and Polishing Machine Company of Baltimore, a new industry which he, in connection with Miner C. Keith, the president and owner of the Baltimore Bridge Company, brought from Newark, New Jersey, and also of the Compressed Copper Company, an organization subsidiary to the preceding. He is a man of singularly strong personality, capable of handling men without apparent effort and without show of authority, but can act and speak decisively when the occasion arises.

Despite the fact that Mr. Bush is pre-eminently a civil engineer of standing, he is also a business man. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, which every American citizen must feel, and gives his vote to the Democratic party. His genial disposition renders him extremely popular socially and has drawn around him a large circle of warmly attached friends. He is a member of the American and Canadian Societies of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' and Whitehall clubs of New York City, and the Baltimore Athletic Club. Interested in athletics from the standpoint of their general value to the race physically, his appearance testifies to the fact. Compactly and strongly built, of vigorous and alert bearing, kindly countenance and affable manners, he looks the man he is, practical, and yet with a keen and well-developed sense of form which makes for beauty as well as stability. His favorite exercises (when he has time) are walking and canoeing. He has paddled his canoe on the Connecticut, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Willamette and Columbia rivers and the Chesapeake Bay. When at school in Worcester he and his chums walked one Saturday from Worcester to Fitchburg, forty-five miles, and climbed up to the top of Mt. Wachusett on the way for additional amusement and exercise. His work in the West called for constant walking, which he misses now, being tied down long hours to his desk. His thoughtful blue eyes are contemplative, the eyes of a man who projects his thought into the future, who visualizes the work he plans; his reflective faculties are strong; his perceptive faculties still stronger. Liberal in his views and true to the traditions of his family, Mr. Bush's attendance at church has always been with the Universalists or Unitarians. During the last few years of Walt Whitman's life Mr. Bush was one of his supporters and attended several of the birthday dinners given to the "Good Gray Poet," including the one made famous by the debate between Whitman and Ingersoll on "Immortality,"

after which Ingersoll publicly pronounced, if not his belief, at least his hope, in a future life.

Mr. Bush married (first) Emma F. Wetherbee, of Gardner, Massachusetts, of the well-known Lynde family. Mrs. Bush studied music under W. H. Sherwood in Boston, and later with the Scharwenkas in Berlin, and in New York when they came to this country. For a number of years she was a teacher of music in the Peabody Institute, and was well known for her musical ability. Mrs. Bush died in 1907, and Mr. Bush married (second), in 1909, Frances (Dent) Davis, daughter of Thomas Dent, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, and granddaughter of Captain John Allston, one of the old settlers of that county, whose son, Joseph Stone Allston, brother of Ann Frances Allston, mother of Mrs. Bush, was State Senator and a man of influence.

For success in a profession like engineering Mr. Bush gives the following rules: First: Technical education, either in school of technology or self acquired, the latter meaning much sacrifice and hardship. Second: Practical experience in actual construction work (Mr. Bush's first year was spent in the shops at a dollar a day). The college man, in starting, must be willing and able to learn from his workmen how real work is done. Third: Love of the work and the firm belief that engineering is the greatest of all professions, since the engineer controls, uses and subdues the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind. Fourth: Incessant work, then work, then more work.

DRAYTON MEADE HITE

There is no word in the language which rolls over the tongue with more savor than the word "Success". On Sundays and holidays men may be willing to admit, in a spirit of dispassionate enlightenment, that life holds more than one kind of success; but the ordinary mortal, on ordinary days, thinks that what he wants out of life he can get if he has the price,—and to "get the price" means success.

Success is the end of being, without doubt. It is living completely the life that the organism was meant to live, by the law of creation. As there are many kinds of organisms in this interesting world, there should be many different kinds of success. What the world, in its big, generalizing way, calls success is usually mixed with accident and often times failure; and the noisy names from the day's papers are often terrible remnants of manhood. The biggest human success is to be completely a man or a woman—a somewhat more difficult thing than to be a millionaire or a popular author. The ordinary citizen who lives his life fully with a sound body and a tranquil mind, honored and loved by his fellow citizens, doing a real service to the community which claims him as its own—this is the successful man to be truly envied.

And if the real test of a man's value is his service, then Drayton Meade Hite must stand foremost among Baltimore's best men, for a successful man he is in the fullest and best sense of the word—a splendid type of our virile American citizen, whose interests are broad and whose labors manifest a clear recognition of the responsibilities of wealth and position, as well as ability in the successful conduct of commercial affairs. Although gifted to a degree with the keen, alert, far-sighted business instinct, which is so distinctive of the American leader in the commercial world, Mr. Hite, be it known, is a descendant of kings, a scion of some of the greatest makers

of history the world has ever known, as well as a descendant of famous heroes whom the people of this country have delighted to honor. He is eligible to about every early arrival society there is, and has, to the democratic citizen of common clay, a rather formidable pedigree—so much of one, in fact, that his chart looks something like a reprint from a financial review, showing the fluctuation of the market for the year. It ramifies back to the brave days when those of our forebears who had arrived on the spot were so dauntlessly building this great republic—back, a hundred years before the existence of our good country was dreamed of, to Edward III. of England, who was annexing Scotland to the British possessions and carving up France to suit himself—back to William the Conqueror and Alfred the Great and the dawn of English civilization.

We have here in America a fictional tradition that all men are born free and equal, but we also have a little platitude, you remember, to the effect that blood will tell; and it is significant in this connection, that whenever this man has undertaken anything, he has "made good". His far-famed ancestors "made good" in their various ages and professions, whether it was building kingdoms or leading armies; but modern life requires more kinds of courage than any previous civilization. And to be a leader of men, in the sense that Mr. Hite is a leader, to deal successfully with many men of many minds, requires more versatility, more chivalry, more courage than to lead a forlorn hope or to storm a fortress.

Mr. Hite, however, is extraordinarily quiet and unassuming, not at all blood-proud, never announcing his lineage from the housetops, and it is not our intention here to go into genealogical details. All this has been done for us in the "Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal", the Clarence Volume (a copy of which edition is now in the possession of Mr. Hite), compiled by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. Suffice it here to state that any one whose name appears in this Roll can trace an ancestry in an unbroken line to William the Conqueror and Alfred the Great, to St. Louis, of glorious fame, and to the Emperor Charlemagne, perhaps the most splendid figure in mediæval history. While a word from the King of England can elevate one to "the peerage", or a successful financial speculation to the "landed gentry", birth, and birth alone, entitles one to a place in the Plantagenet Roll. It is, however, of the man himself and not of his family that we wish to speak. For Drayton Meade Hite, of Baltimore, has a lot of other qualifications besides the blood of kings and a fine and distinguished manner. To his credit be it said that he does not try to get by with these awe-inspiring attributes as his only *raison d'être*.

But before going further, we would leave our task sadly unfinished if we did not pause here to pay some tribute, a tribute due from us and from every chronicler of Baltimore history, to this man's father, James Madison Hite, one of the leading spirits of the Monumental City, who laid so wisely and so well an enduring foundation of success, upon which has been erected such a notable superstructure.

James M. Hite was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1825, and came to Baltimore about the year 1871. He took immediately that prominent place in the social and business life of the city to which his birth and qualifications entitled him. Comprehending as few did at that time the tremendous future in the real estate field, he turned his attention and energies to this line of work and soon built up a very substantial business with headquarters at St. Paul and Lexington streets. He was a great-nephew of President Madison, and a grandson of Major Isaac Hite, who took such a prominent part in the Revolutionary War. His wife, who

was Harriet Green Meade, belonged to the famous Virginia family of that name which numbers among its members many of the principal actors in our War of Independence, among them Colonel Richard Kidder Meade, who was aide-de-camp to General Washington. Mr. Hite died, March 10, 1892, at the age of sixty-seven, leaving to his children, Ann R. M. Hite and Drayton Meade Hite, a rich heritage, and a memory blest by hundreds in this community who have profited through knowing him or have been benefited through his aid.

Drayton Meade Hite was born and educated in Virginia, and in 1872, while yet a lad of nineteen, started in the general collection business in Baltimore. He naturally drifted into the real estate field, and in 1876 he laid the foundation of what has grown to be, through his individual and indefatigable efforts, probably the best known real estate firm in this section. As every one who is interested in real estate in and around Baltimore knows, the offices of this well known agency are located at No. 14 East Lexington street.

Clear-visioned, level-headed, wise, aware of the tricks and trimmings of the business, contemptuous of the fakes and humbugs, not taken in by the valuation in men and matters, he assays men as a chemist assays, glad when he finds a pay streak, and willing and anxious to give credit for it, but equally willing to point out what is bogus. Kind towards the strugglers with "the stuff" in them, merciless to the humbug and the fraud, helping the real ones along—one of the good men in his line, this is Drayton Meade Hite.

He is noted for his kindness, his charities, his philanthropies, and his personal helpfulness to those about him. And there is no "grandstanding" about it either. He does not let his right-hand pocket even suspect how much has been contributed in quiet, kindly beneficial aid from his left-hand pocket. After the great fire of 1904, he was one of the most active men in Baltimore in the rehabilitation of the city, and it is to the courage and confidence in the destiny of Baltimore, of just such men as this one, that is due the credit for her wonderful recovery from the disaster.

Naturally, Mr. Hite's position entails many social obligations, which, true to his blood and training, he fulfils earnestly and conscientiously. He is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club, the New Maryland Country Club, the Friendly Inn Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Prisoners' Aid Society, Men's Club of Memorial Church, and member of Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal). Likewise many beneficial orders and societies of various kinds claim him as a member, notably: Society of the War of 1812, Sons of American Revolution, the Masons (until two years ago), the Knights of the Golden Eagle, Golden Chain and Royal Arcanum, the Annual Refuge Association, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Germany Society of Maryland, a patron of the Child's Nursery, etc., etc.

Mr. Hite is not unfamiliar with military service. While a very young man, he participated in the riots of 1877, at Camden station. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Fifth Regiment, serving as second, then as first lieutenant for seven years; and for twelve years he has been identified with the Veteran Corps.

Now at the age of fifty-seven, in the very prime of his powers (and let us whisper parenthetically, still unpersuaded to join the worthy Benedicts of the city), Drayton Meade Hite can look upon the work he has done and is doing and see that it is good. He has done much to shape the destiny of his home city and there is no person who will deny he is a power. Prob-



George Keith

ably Drayton Meade Hite never thought of himself in this light. As we have said, he is a modest man, and as modest men are scarce in Maryland and elsewhere, it seems worth while to turn the spotlight on one man who is doing his big work in a big way, and not calling attention to the fact by means of conversation or printing or other means of personal publicity. Inasmuch as every community has its leading citizens in whom are focused the respectability, the dignity, the uplift of the place, then Drayton Meade Hite may be said to reflect the best that Baltimore has to give.

GEORGE W. KNAPP

Some men are seen at their best as founders and organizers, while the genius of others bends toward invention, or to the upbuilding and maintenance of enterprises which have been inaugurated by those of more initiative ability. Occasionally, however, we meet one who combines the talents of an organizer and the genius of the inventor with the ability to develop, enlarge and sustain. Such a man is George W. Knapp, director-general of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, one of the greatest industrial organizations to be found throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

Mr. Knapp comes of German stock which settled in New England nearly three hundred years ago, and in himself are the steadfast qualities of the German in combination with the inventiveness for which the New Englander is famous. The surname Knapp appears to be both English and German. We find families of this name on the Eastern Shore of Maryland as early as 1671, and one Knapp whose will was probated in 1680 appears to have been a man of standing and considerable property. Evidently these were English. Records show the name of Knapp to have belonged to a very ancient family in the County of Devon, England, the name having probably been derived from the Anglo-Saxon Cnapa. This is borne out by the appearance in one of the ancient rolls some seven or eight centuries ago of the name of De La Cnapp. Long centuries ago these English Knapps won the right to use coat armor. According to the family tradition of that branch of the family to which George W. Knapp belongs, his people came from Germany to New England in the earlier settlement of the eastern colonies. It is known also that William or Nicholas Knapp came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630. From these New England Knapps have descended men prominent in many lines.

John K. Knapp, father of George W. Knapp, was a native of Connecticut, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of New England, several of them being soldiers in the two wars with Great Britain. His calling was that of a chemist and in early life he became a resident of Maryland. He married Harriet Anne Ford, a native of that State, and, like himself, of colonial stock. Four children were born to them, two of whom are now living: John T., a civil engineer in Baltimore; and George W., mentioned below. John K. Knapp died in 1857, and his widow survived him many years, passing away in 1895.

George W., son of John K. and Harriet Anne (Ford) Knapp, was born July 18, 1847, in Baltimore county, Maryland. As a youth he was a sturdy youngster with a strong mechanical turn of mind. His education was received in the public schools of our city and also under the instruction of private tutors. Afterward he took a series of courses in scientific

study in the technical and scientific schools of Baltimore, and began active life with a manufacturing concern. Mr. Knapp's entire life has been spent in this field. He has worked up through every branch of a factory, and understands it in every detail; has the inventive faculty in as large a measure as any man of our day—the different patents which he has taken out on numerous articles numbering more than two hundred. It is probable that in the number and value of his inventions he is to-day second only to Thomas A. Edison, and the position which he now occupies in the manufacturing world illustrates the quality both of his inventive faculty and manufacturing ability.

Early in his business career Mr. Knapp became associated with the firm of Matthai, Ingram & Company, manufacturers of tinware. The house was then newly organized and Mr. Knapp, by his unabating energy and unfaltering industry, combined with his aptitude for grappling with details, was the main factor in the upbuilding of the business which he had helped to organize. The firm gave employment to between eight hundred and nine hundred hands, turning out a product the annual aggregate of which reached into the millions. The entire United States constituted their market and their plant was a mammoth establishment, covering in its various departments over eight acres of floor space. It was the largest concern of its kind in the United States, possessing the finest and most modern equipments. Mr. Knapp had charge of the manufacturing department, and many of the machines devised for the making of specialties turned out exclusively by this house were the products of his inventive genius. Branch houses were maintained in New York and Chicago. The business was taken over in 1899 by the National Enameling and Stamping Company, manufacturers of all kinds of tin and enameled ware, with executive offices in New York and branches in every part of the United States. Mr. Knapp has supervision over all the factories, which he guides and controls with the skill and efficiency necessary for the successful handling of the respective departments of this company, which is one of the giants of the industrial world. To thorough capacity he unites personal qualities that secure him the respect of all with whom he comes in contact—especially his employees. They have always shown a devotion to his interests rarely accorded to an employer. Mr. Knapp has also raised and educated a class of resident laborers, whose skill plays a very important part in the manufacturing industry of which he is the guiding genius.

In achieving the substantial success which he has made his own Mr. Knapp has ever guided his course with a view to promoting the welfare of his home city, and his private interests have never excluded an active participation in movements and measures which concerned the general public good. He is unostentatiously charitable and takes a public-spirited interest in politics, being identified with the Democratic party, but has never indulged in politics any further than to exercise the right to vote as his reason dictated, preferring, in common with his fellow-citizens, the more substantial rewards of honest industry in the way of trade and commerce to the ephemeral glory of the politician. He is a member of numerous clubs, such as the Maryland, the Baltimore Yacht, the Elkridge Fox Hunting, the Baltimore Country, the Maryland Country, the Maryland Jockey, the Merchants' Club, and the Fulton Club of New York. He is fond of outdoor exercises, and finds his recreation in golfing, yachting, fishing, gunning and motoring. His reading has been chiefly of technical books and works bearing on mechanics, these being helpful to him in his business and also a source of pleasure. He is a director of the Baltimore Trust Com-

pany and other large financial institutions. A man of genial disposition and courteous, affable manners, he is an ever-welcome presence in society and in the social organizations to which he belongs. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dignified, yet alert, in bearing, with a countenance expressive of the executive force and controlling ability of which he has abundantly proved himself the possessor, Mr. Knapp looks the astute, sagacious, energetic business man he is—one who has long been recognized by his fellow-citizens as a power in the commercial world of Baltimore.

Mr. Knapp married, February 28, 1878, Katherine E., daughter of the late Nicholas and Susan (Gray) Boone, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, both of whom were descendants of early settlers in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the parents of the following children: George Wroth Jr., Alfred Marion, William Gideon, and Katherine E. Knapp. The sons were educated at Lamb's School, Baltimore, and at Johns Hopkins University, and Harvard Law School. Mrs. Knapp, a woman of charming personality, is admirably fitted by mental endowments, thorough education and innate grace and refinement for her position as one of the potent factors of Baltimore society.

The broad-gauge, all-around business man is at once the mainstay and the motive power of every community in which he is found, and especially is he essential to the growth and development of great cities. Of this type is George W. Knapp, and happy would it be for Baltimore if she had "five hundred as good as he."

JOHN W. PUTTS

To have earned the title "the upright merchant" is an honor which everyone may covet, but not everyone attain. The temptations that assail the business man, more especially in modern times, when competition has reached its keenest point, are manifold, and it requires a man of strict and ingrained integrity to resist these temptations. Such a man was John W. Putts, who was not alone a good man and an eminent merchant, but whose business methods were worthy of emulation in every respect.

Mr. John W. Putts was born in Winchester, Virginia, in the year 1851. He received his education in the common schools of the vicinity, and after his family removed to Baltimore in 1862, he continued his studies at night school, being employed during the day by B. B. Swayne, a connection which continued in force until the retirement of Mr. Swayne from business. At that time the establishment of B. B. Swayne was on Charles street, near Lexington. Mr. Swayne conducted the only exclusively fancy goods store then in Baltimore, his line being jewelry, fans and toilet articles. Into this establishment came young Putts, and for little money—so little that his salary was reckoned by the month instead of by the week—he worked very hard as general utility boy. His natural ability, combined with his strict attention to the duties which fell to his lot, could not fail to attract the attention of the proprietor of the store in which he was employed, and he, realizing the benefits to be derived from having so conscientious a man in his employ, advanced him, step by step, until, in 1876, he was admitted to a junior partnership, the firm name becoming Swayne & Putts. Under the able management of Mr. Putts, all the most modern methods of the mercantile trade were introduced, and the business grew in every direction. In April, 1884, Mr. Swayne decided to retire from busi-

ness, and Mr. Putts purchased his interest in the concern, and became the sole proprietor, conducting the business alone until his death. In 1889 Mr. Putts moved his business to the southwest corner of Charles and Fayette streets, buying out the unexpired lease to the building from Samuel Child & Son.

As the scope of his business increased the requirements for space for its conduct also increased, and in 1897, finding the building inadequate to accommodate the growing business, Mr. Putts had the old structure torn down and erected what was called the "Glass Palace." But in February of 1904, first by the use of dynamite in the hope of arresting the advance of the Baltimore fire, the glass palace was razed to the ground, and shortly afterward the oncoming flames left nothing but ashes to mark the site of the attractive building and its stock of fancy goods. Shortly after the fire Mr. Putts opened what he intended to be temporary quarters on Park avenue, near Lexington street. Impatient, however, at the delay in determining upon rebuilding, he finally decided to remain permanently at this location. He purchased the adjoining property at the northwest corner of Lexington street and Park avenue, and there erected another glass palace. The establishment makes a specialty of glassware, china, household furnishings of all kinds, silverware, both sterling and plates, leather goods, jewelry, fans and bric-à-brac, toys, gas and electric portables. A special feature of the business, and one which was of considerable importance, was the equipment of hotels, steamboats and railroad restaurants. Mr. Putts had been in the habit of making numerous trips to Europe to purchase his wares directly from the manufacturers, thus enabling him to place them on sale at a minimum price as the profit of the middleman was thus eliminated.

Other than the business of his fancy goods store, Mr. Putts had comparatively few interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Guardian and Trust Company, which subsequently became the Maryland Trust Company. He was active in charity work, and was one of the heartiest supporters of the Children's Fresh Air Society. He was one of the incorporators of this society. Mr. Putts was the originator of street fairs for raising money to support the unfortunates, the first year the proceeds being a hundred dollars, and the year preceding his death the large sum of nine-thousand dollars being realized by systematic effort. The only order to which Mr. Putts belonged was the Royal Arcanum. For many years he was an active member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and actively identified with the management of the church and Sunday school affairs.

In 1872 Mr. Putts married Mary Louise Meredith. Children by this marriage: Albert C. Putts, married Mattie Stingle; William E. Putts, deceased; Dr. B. Swayne Putts, married Edna Beuhl; Mabel, who married Preston M. Gardner. Mrs. Putts died in 1892. In 1895 Mr. Putts married (second) Mrs. A. M. Uthman, of Dallas, Texas. Their child is Thekla Uthman-Putts. Mrs. Putts is a woman of gracious personality, and continues the charitable work with which her husband was so long identified. Mrs. Putts has endowed a bed in the Children's Fresh Air Society in memory of her husband, and is known to the needy of the city as a friend of all unfortunates.

The death of Mr. Putts, which occurred February 5, 1910, at his Baltimore home, No. 2002 Eutaw Place, robbed the city of one of its finest representatives. He was one of those merchants who have gained for Baltimore her reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. He was modest and retiring in his manner, and never sought to take an active part



Photo by Janvier

Samuel Johnston, M.D.

in the political affairs of the city, although he cast his vote regularly. His charities were almost numberless, but he never paraded what he had in mind to do. At the time of his death the directors of the Children's Fresh Air Society held a special meeting and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Putts, who had served for many years as vice-president of the society. His life is an inspiration to the young men of to-day. It reveals clearly the possibilities before the earnest young man who is willing to work, and it also brings the vision of large accomplishment to those who make the effort. The death of Mr. Putts was mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any man. Not only his works will perpetuate his name, but the far sweeter monument of grateful memory of those who knew him. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON

Dr. Samuel Johnston, of Baltimore, Maryland, for many years an authority on the subject of diseases of the throat, has achieved a world-wide reputation. The history of his ancestors is closely connected with the history of Ireland, many members of the family having distinguished themselves in battle. At the battle of the Boyne, John Johnston was instrumental in saving the life of William III., and for this service the winged spur on his crest was changed to the striking arm, the family using the crest in the latter form at the present day. Originally the family had its home in Scotland, from whence they migrated to Dublin, Ireland, and from there some of its members came to America. The parents of Dr. Johnston were William Wilson and Rosina Martin (Upshur) Johnston.

Dr. Johnston was born in Princess Anne county, Maryland, March 10, 1847. He was a pupil in the Washington Academy in his native town until 1865, in which year he matriculated at the University of Virginia, remaining there for two sessions. Six months were then spent in foreign travel, and after his return from Europe in 1868 he took up the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of M.D. The ability he had displayed during the progress of his studies earned him an appointment as clinical assistant to Doctors S. D. Gross and Joseph Pancoast of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1873 he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession in Baltimore, and in 1874 returned to Europe in order to make an especial study and exhaustive research in connection with diseases of the throat. One year was spent in Leipsic and Vienna, and in 1875 he was appointed chief of the clinic at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, London, under the auspices of the celebrated Sir Morell Mackenzie, which office he held for one year. On his return from England he brought a testimonial from his teacher and chief, of which the following is a copy:

19 Harley street, Cavendish Square, west; September 26, 1876.—Dr. Johnston acted as my Chef de Clinique for a year, and during four months had sole charge of my hospital patients. I have never before placed an assistant in so responsible a position. From the post filled by Dr. Johnston I had ample opportunities of judging of his character and capacity. Obliging in disposition, precise in all his dealings, persevering in the pursuit of knowledge, possessed of exceptional manual dexterity and ever ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his patients, he has already obtained an experience surpassed by few. With such qualifications I cannot doubt that he

will become one of the most celebrated practitioners in America, as he is already one of the most accomplished laryngologists whom England has produced. (Signed Morell Mackenzie).

He then returned to this country and resumed his practice here. He was one of the founders of the American Laryngological Association, was elected president in 1899, and while holding this office delivered the address at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1900. He has made sundry contributions to medical literature, notably in 1877, a report of a case, "The Removal of a Toy Locomotive from the Sub-Glottic Cavity by Tracheotomy and Thyrotomy-Recovery". He is surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the American Medical Association. The success which has attended his treatment of the cases in his especial branch of medical practice has caused him to be regarded as an authority, and his contributions to medical literature are always awaited with interest. The greater portion of his time is devoted to his professional duties, but he is an ever welcome guest in the highest social circles of the city, and is a member of the University Club of Baltimore.

Dr. Johnston married, June, 1887, Fanny de B., who died in April, 1896, a daughter of C. Morton Stewart, Esq. Dr. Johnston is a man of pleasant, genial manner, an excellent raconteur, and a clear and convincing speaker on every subject. He is warmly interested in artistic culture, and has given his earnest support to every measure which has had for its object the improvement of the city in any direction.

GEORGE MOORE BRADY

Among the younger members of the legal profession of our city who are doing their part in maintaining its well known high character must be mentioned George Moore Brady. He was born in Baltimore. His father, James H. Brady, came to this city as a young man. He is now a well known retired business man of Baltimore, having been for many years a director of the Traders' National Bank, and president of the Moore & Brady Company. His mother before her marriage was Catherine Taylor Hunter.

After receiving his elementary education in public and private schools he entered the preparatory department of Loyola College, and later its collegiate department. In 1900 he graduated and received the degree of A. B. In the fall of the same year he entered the Georgetown University, pursuing courses both in its law school and in the graduate school attached to its collegiate department. In 1901 he received the degree of A. M., in 1902 a licentiate in philosophy, and in 1903 the degree of Ph. D. He presented as his thesis "The Existence of Comity among the Several States". In 1903 he also received the degree of LL. B. from the law department. In the same year he became a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and of that of Maryland. He immediately began the practice of law, but at the same time pursued courses of research work at the Catholic University of America, devoting his investigations to the subjects of railroad law, corporation law, taxation and municipal corporations. In 1905 he received the degree of LL. M. from the Catholic University, and in 1907 the degree of J. D. He presented as his thesis a paper entitled "Municipal Control of Public Service Corporations".



Very truly yours
Richard H. Edmonds

During the summer months of his college career he worked in the national banks of our city. At one time he taught at Gonzaga College in the city of Washington. His first practical experience in the practice of law was obtained in the Washington law offices of Herbert & Micou, of which Colonel Hiliary Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, is the head. Later Mr. Brady was associated with the law firm of O'Brien & O'Brien, of which the late Judge William J. O'Brien of this city was the senior member. Mr. Brady left O'Brien & O'Brien to go to Washington, where he joined the law firm of Lambert & Baker, of which D. W. Baker, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, was a member. Mr. Brady finally returned to Baltimore and the law firm of Maloy & Brady was formed. This firm, of which William Milnes Maloy is a member, enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Brady is a man of pleasing personality and has the merit of gaining the confidence and regard of those with whom he comes in contact. In religion he is a staunch Catholic and a consistent member of St. Ignatius Catholic Church. In politics he is known as a Democrat. He is a popular clubman, being a member of the University Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Catholic Club. He has on several occasions represented the State at the different International Conferences on the subject of taxation. He devotes considerable time to charity, being interested in the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mr. Brady is young and ambitious, industrious and strong in his reasoning powers. Logic and capacity for work are his strong points. The firm of which he is a member is known for its untiring industry, integrity and success. He is sometimes over-frank in declaring his principles but he is sincere in maintaining them.

RICHARD HATHAWAY EDMONDS

Richard Hathaway Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, is on both sides descended from early English settlers in Virginia. His father, the Reverend Richard Henry Edmonds, was a Baptist minister, and married Mary Elizabeth Ashley, by whom he became the father of three children, the youngest of whom, Richard Hathaway, is mentioned below. Mr. Edmonds died in 1858, and his widow is still living (1912) in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Richard Hathaway, youngest child of Richard Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Ashley) Edmonds, was born October 11, 1857, in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1871 the family moved to Baltimore, and for the next few years Mr. Edmonds attended the public schools of that city. In 1876 he secured a position as clerk in the office of *The Journal of Commerce*, of Baltimore, subsequently becoming bookkeeper and finally one of the editors. In 1882 *The Manufacturers Record* was established, with Mr. Edmonds as editor. The publication of *The Record* began with a desk room in a business office, and Mr. Edmonds was not only editor, but bookkeeper and business manager. His brother, William H. Edmonds, a few months after the establishment of the paper, became a partner in the enterprise as business manager, and the brothers were thus associated until the death of William H. Edmonds in 1898. In the first editorial the purpose for which the journal was established was stated as that of making known to the world the natural resources and the industrial and commercial possibilities of the South. That this purpose has been accomplished the country can testify.

The Manufacturers Record has held as its motto: "The development of the South means the enrichment of the Nation." At the very beginning of its work it took the ground that there could be no well-rounded national growth, no broadening of national life, until the South had been redeemed from the poverty following the war. In this line it has been untiring in its work to bring about a closer business relationship between the South and the rest of the country. *The Manufacturers Record* has always been noted for its absolute independence of thought. Its editorials have ever asserted its right to speak according to its convictions, and it has contended for the right of others to disregard local sentiment or temporary advantage in working for a common end—the permanent, substantial progress of the South. It has always given business precedence over politics, and has viewed as the best politics the policies which in its judgment seemed best calculated to advance the highest interests of the South by whatever party they might for the time being be advocated. This independence has been largely responsible for the fact that practically every man in the United States or abroad whose observations or suggestions about the South have been worth publishing has been numbered among its contributors, the list including cabinet officers, members of both houses of Congress, governors and other State officials, men active in all lines of Southern advancement and leaders of the best thought and opinion of all sections of the country, as well as intelligent, far-seeing observers in foreign parts. It is, perhaps, the most widely quoted industrial paper in the world. It has been said that it is more often quoted in Congress by members of both parties than any other publication. Continually for more than a quarter of a century it has furnished in printed matter or in personal correspondence, to thousands of business men, statesmen, educators, newspapers and magazines, information about the South, which has been freely used in orations, essays and editorials, and by railroads, bankers and others in literature distributed all over the world.

Of Mr. Edmonds' work through *The Manufacturers Record*, the *Atlanta Georgian*, one of the leading daily papers of the South, in December, 1909, said: "Of all the friends and helpers the South has ever had there has never been one who has worked more ceaselessly for the material advancement and general welfare of this section than Richard Edmonds. Mr. Edmonds' phenomenal grasp of the South's resources and possibilities has fired courage in the breasts of men and capital that has opened mines, that has started mills, that has built homes, so countless and impossible to estimate that generations unborn will reap the harvests of prosperity for centuries to come from the seeds sown by this man's hand." This is typical of the way in which *The Manufacturers Record* is regarded throughout the South. Mr. Edmonds is a member of the American Statistical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Geographic Society, the Southern Society of New York, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the Southern Historical Association. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Baltimore, and a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Edmonds married, July 5, 1881, Addie L., daughter of A. W. and Penelope Field, of Baltimore. Mr. Field was from New England, one of the noted Field family of that section, and Mrs. Field was a Virginian. Mrs. Edmonds, a woman of charm and domesticity, is an ideal home-maker and devotes much of her life to religious and charitable work.

LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN

The characters and deeds of good men should be sacredly preserved, not only for the happiness and satisfaction which such a record will give to all those immediately related to them, and to their posterity, but also for the good example which the lives of such men furnish to the young of our land, thus further advancing the true interests of our country. Such a life was that of the late General Louis Victor Baughman, whose beneficial influence in politics and journalism cannot be overestimated, exerted, as it was, through these channels, on all classes of the community. On the maternal side General Baughman was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the State of Maryland, which traces its origin from the first Lord Baltimore.

John W. Baughman, father of General Baughman, was born in 1815, and was a newspaper publisher, a political leader and a lawyer. He married Mary Jane Jamison, who was also born in 1815, and whose line of descent will be found forward. Mr. Baughman died in 1872.

Louis Victor Baughman, son of John W. and Mary Jane (Jamison) Baughman, was born April 11, 1845, at Frederick, Maryland. He received his education at Rock Hill and Mount St. Mary's colleges. He was a student at the latter institution at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, and left in order to run the blockade and join the Maryland infantry. He was transferred to Company D, First Maryland Cavalry, Confederate States army. He was actively engaged in a number of battles, and was taken prisoner at Moorfield and held at Camp Chase for a period of nine months. He was exchanged in March, 1865, when the war had almost been concluded, and when he himself had not yet completed his twentieth year.

After the war General Baughman entered the office of the *Frederick Citizen*, which had been established by his father, and for a time took up the study of law in Brooklyn, New York, with Enoch Louis Lowe, former governor of Maryland. Later he formed a business connection with the Narragansett Steamship Company, whose offices were in New York, but upon the death of his father, in 1872, General Baughman, in association with his brother, assumed control of the *Citizen*. Fearless, impulsive, and frank to a degree, what he thought he said, and said with such force that the paper became noted for its independent opinions. He detested subterfuges and indulged in no preliminaries. He struck out straight from the shoulder and his mind and motives were transparent. The influence and prestige of the paper were greatly increased while he was concerned in its management.

Very early in life he took a decided part in the political affairs of the Democratic party, and became noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. As a young man he canvassed for the Democratic ticket in Ohio and Indiana, and although the audiences jeered and sometimes hurled brickbats, he defied them and stood his ground. He filled at various times some of the most important positions in the Democratic party, serving on the Democratic County Committee, the State Democratic Committee and the National Democratic Committee. As State Comptroller, for a term of four years, he did excellent service. He led many hard-fought battles and his zeal and ability in the political field caused him to be named the "Little Napoleon of Western Maryland". In 1886 he was nominated for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, his opponent being Congressman Louis E. McComas.

General Baughman made a vigorous canvass and was defeated by a narrow margin in a district that was then, as now, considered to be strongly Republican. In 1887 he went into the gubernatorial nominating convention with the support of a large body of delegates. E. E. Jackson, of Wicomico county, had a following even stronger, and General Baughman gracefully stepped aside, using his influence to bring about the nomination of his opponent, who was elected. This was one of the most striking episodes in General Baughman's political career, displaying as it did the magnanimity which was so marked a feature of his character. Two years before his death he declared his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, to be made in the autumn of 1907, realizing that before entering upon an arduous campaign he must take time to recover his health which had become seriously impaired. After the death of Senator Gorman it was thought that General Baughman would be appointed to complete the Senator's unexpired term. During Governor Smith's administration he appointed Colonel Baughman, who had served with that rank on the staff of a former governor, to be general on his own staff, and by this title he was thenceforth known.

With his interest in politics, General Baughman combined the greatest pride in everything that inured to the material advancement of the State. His claim to fame is the official proof of his presidency of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal where, during the period of two terms, he struggled to upbuild the property so that it might be in a position to hold its own against the railroads. He was joint director, with the late Senator Gorman, in the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and performed his duties for a period of many years. Owing to his frank and jovial manner he was known familiarly throughout the State as "Little General", "Colonel Vic", and "Father of the Valleys". He was appointed one of the commissioners at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

General Baughman married Helen, daughter of the late A. S. Abell, founder of *The Sun*, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. His only son, Colonel E. Austen Baughman, was city passenger agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, while his only daughter, Helen, married Dr. Charles H. Conley, of Adamstown, Frederick county. Mrs. Baughman was a most charming hostess, and a worthy mate to her gifted husband, who was in all respects the ideal host. General Baughman's delight was his farm, situated in the valley of Frederick county and comprising about three hundred acres, called "Poplar Terrace", the name being derived from the beautiful poplar trees with which it was surrounded. On the farm was a half-mile race course where he trained the colts raised on the place. He loved fine horses, not for racing purposes, but for his own use, and both they and his cattle were thoroughbreds. Personally General Baughman was one of the most companionable of men, genial and light-hearted, with a capacity for enjoyment which rarely survives the early years of life. He was possessed of a personal magnetism which drew men to him and attached them by warm ties of friendship, and he considered these ties among the most precious of his possessions. His opinion was highly valued in business affairs as well as in political matters, and in both public and private life he was regarded as the soul of honor.

For more than a year previous to his death, General Baughman's health had been declining, and he was compelled to forego the good cheer of which he loved to partake in the companionship of congenial friends. It was said that it was impossible to realize what an "old Maryland dinner" meant until one was eaten at the home of General Baughman. He was in

every way the ideal entertainer, having a fund of anecdotes and reminiscences of men who have played an important part in the history of Maryland. For the trials of others he had the fullest sympathy, but disagreeable incidents in his own life were put out of sight, if not out of memory. He always showed but little inclination to talk about himself, especially about his health, and less than a year before his death, while walking with Governor Brown through the streets of Baltimore, whenever weakness compelled him to stop he would draw the attention of his companion to some building, but would never make the slightest allusion to the real cause of the delay.

General Baughman died November 30, 1906, at his country home, and among the many tributes to his memory evoked by the event, was an editorial in one of the Baltimore papers, from which we quote the following extracts:

General L. Victor Baughman was for many years prominent in the social and political life of the State. Few men in Maryland were better known socially, both within and outside of the State, and few men of this generation of Marylanders have been so cordially liked by so great a circle of personal friends. His appearance and personality were extremely pleasing; his manners were engaging, and two of the most prominent features of his character were his generosity and hospitality. He was devoted to the pursuits of country life, and it was his pride to produce upon his farm the delicious food which was served upon his hospitable table, around which have been gathered some of the leading men and women of this country. His was a generous, confiding, unselfish disposition, and he submitted more than once to deceptions and unfulfilled promises from party managers which would have caused more self-seeking men to revolt. Not only in State politics did General Baughman figure prominently. His death causes a distinct loss to Frederick where he was interested and influential in many public enterprises for the improvement and advancement of the city and county.

In an editorial headed "A Fine Marylander", another Baltimore paper offered this glowing tribute:

By the death of Louis Victor Baughman, Maryland loses one of the warmest-hearted, truest and bravest men within her borders. No man had more friends, and to all of these the death of General Baughman will bring keen personal grief. But his loss means a great deal more than a personal bereavement to an unusually large circle. Maryland is distinctly poorer for the quenching of such a fine spirit as that which burned in the breast of "Vic" Baughman. He was a man who idealized and elevated the good things and the beautiful things of life. With him friendship, loyalty, courtesy and hospitality were no mere formalities. These very characteristics of a generous and whole-souled man made him loyal to political attachments that kept him from playing the part in the public affairs of the State for which he was fitted by his public spirit and his intellectual abilities. His ambitions would doubtless have been gratified if he had been spared with the health and the strength for political activity in the new era of freedom that has dawned in Maryland.

Following is the maternal line of General Baughman's ancestry:

(I) George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, died April 15, 1632. He married, November 22, 1604, Ann Mynne, who died August 8, 1622.

(II) Governor Leonard Calvert, son of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was born in 1606, and died June 9, 1647.

(III) Ann Calvert, daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, married Baker Brooke, born November 16, 1628, died in 1679.

(IV) Leonard Brooke, son of Baker and Ann (Calvert) Brooke, died in 1718. He married Ann Boarman.

(V) Jane Brooke, daughter of Leonard and Ann (Boarman) Brooke, married John Smith, who died in 1736.

(VI) Benjamin Smith, son of John and Jane (Brooke) Smith, died in 1777. He married Mary Neale.

(VII) Ann Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Neale) Smith, married Joshua Mudd, born 1749-50.

(VIII) Louisa Mudd, daughter of Joshua and Ann (Smith) Mudd, was born in 1786, and died May 25, 1825. She married Baker Jamison, born in 1775, died in 1837.

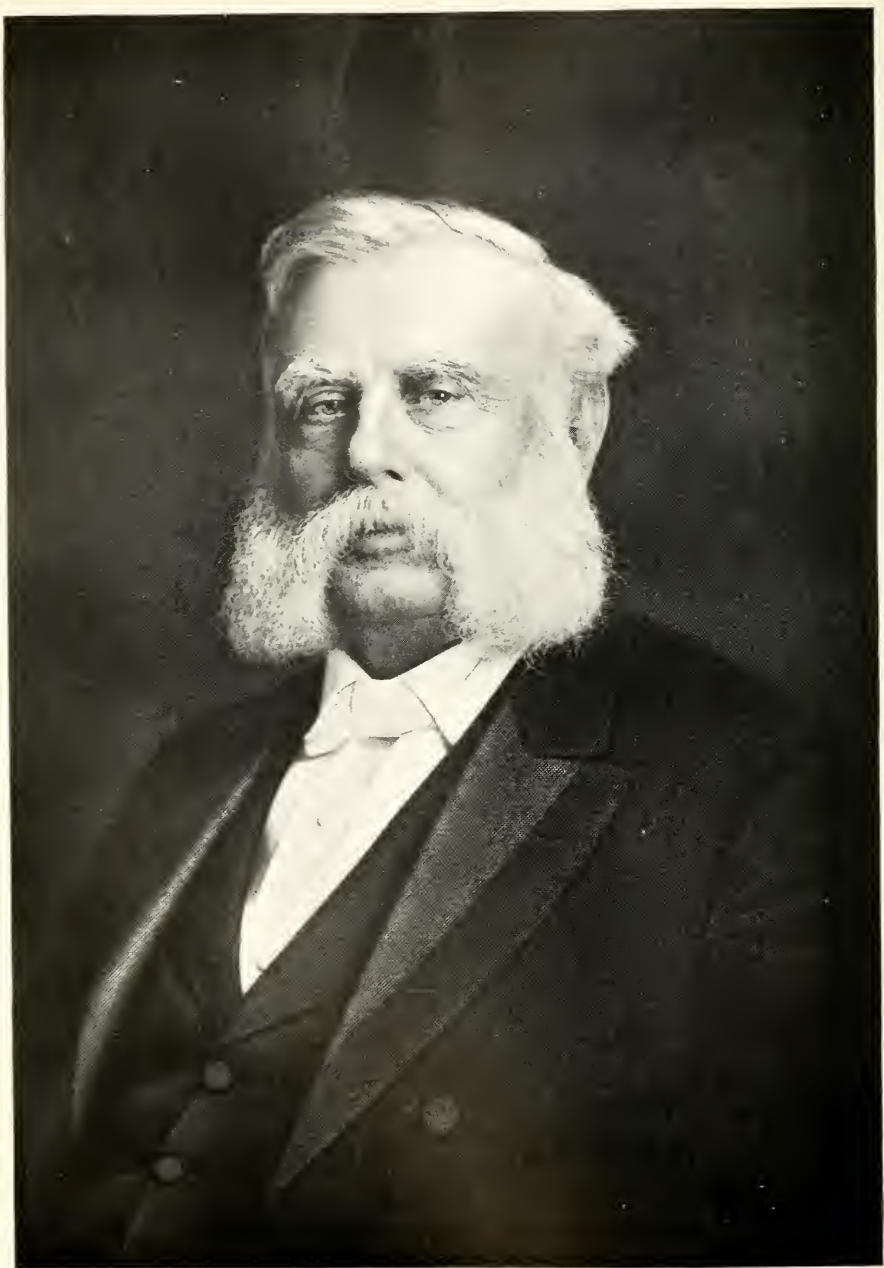
(IX) Mary Jane Jamison, daughter of Baker and Louisa (Mudd) Jamison, married John W. Baughman, as above stated.

JAMES SULLIVAN GARY

James Sullivan Gary was born in Medway, Massachusetts, November 15, 1808. He was the son of John Gary, a farmer of Lancashire, England, who, with his brother, James, immigrated to this country in 1712, and settled in New Hampshire, James going to Massachusetts. His father died in early manhood, leaving a large family. His mother was Mary Witherell, and belonged to one of the oldest families in New England. When but five years of age James went to work in the Medway Manufacturing Company's cotton mill, where he remained for seven years, acquiring in that time a thorough, practical knowledge of the details of manufacture. His early educational advantages were necessarily limited, but, aided by a good mother, he availed himself of every opportunity for mental improvement. Leaving the Medway Company with a view to more profitable employment, he engaged successively in a number of manufacturing establishments, ever gathering valuable knowledge of the business, which greatly contributed to his after success in life. In these various changes he was prudent and economical withal, and by the time he was twenty-two years of age he had saved a few thousand dollars. In 1830 he married Pamela, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Forrest, of Foxboro, Massachusetts, and removed to Uncasville, Connecticut, where he became a partner in a cotton factory. That was a most unfortunate venture for him, as the agents of the factory became bankrupt and he lost his entire investment. After that he spent some years in charge of one of the departments of the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company's mills in Rhode Island. In 1838 Mr. Gary removed with his family to Maryland, where he took charge of one of the departments in the mills of the Patuxent Manufacturing Company, at Laurel, Prince George county. In 1844, with three others, he established the Ashland Manufacturing Company of Baltimore county, and assumed the entire control of the works. This company operated most successfully until 1854, when the buildings and machinery were destroyed by fire. In addition to his control of the Ashland Mills, he undertook at the same time the supervision and control of the Patuxent Company's mills, at their invitation. About a year previous to the fire at the Ashland Company's mills he established, in connection with a partner, the Alberton Manufacturing Company, at Elysville, Howard county. In 1859 Mr. Gary made the discovery that through the mismanagement of his associate, who controlled the financial affairs, the company had become disastrously involved in outside operations. He at once arranged to assume the sole ownership of the mills, together with the heavy indebtedness. The creditors, believing that Mr. Gary ought not to be held responsible for what had been done without his knowledge, were generously disposed to agree to a very liberal compromise, but Mr. Gary declined the offer. He, however, accepted an extension of three years, promising to meet every claim in full. That promise he fulfilled in half the time for which he had asked.



H. S. Gann



Jas. A. Gary

In 1861 his son, James Albert Gary, was taken into partnership, under the firm name of James S. Gary & Son, with office and warehouse in Baltimore. In 1863 a branch house was established in St. Louis, under the name of James S. Gary & Company, and both houses were very successful. In 1866 the mills, dwellings, and the property at Alberton were greatly damaged by a freshet. They were again damaged much more disastrously in 1868, when the whole valley of the Patapsco was suddenly swept by a torrent, which destroyed many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. Mr. Gary, himself, narrowly escaped with his life. The loss to him amounted to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The waters had scarcely subsided when with his usual courage and energy he set about rebuilding his mill, having first relieved the immediate necessities of the sufferers around him. The work of reconstruction was pushed vigorously forward; and though his mills had suffered more damage than others (with one exception), he was the first to resume operations by several weeks. Many improvements were made and such extensive additions that the capacity for production was doubled. Mr. Gary died at the age of sixty-two years from the effects of a carbuncle, March 7, 1870, and was buried at Alberton, the scene of his labors, and where the monuments of his energy and skill remain, in the busy mills and their pleasant surroundings. Mr. Gary was a man of rare ability and indomitable perseverance. He had wonderful tact in managing men, securing their confidence and hearty coöperation and good will by his hearty kindness to all. He was a Whig in politics, and during the Civil War a sincere and zealous Unionist. As in religion, so in politics, he always respected the views of others. He was not identified with any church, but he was governed by the Golden Rule. He left two children, James Albert Gary, a sketch of whom follows; and Pamela A., who married Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore county, Maryland.

James S. Gary was of a generous, open-handed and genial disposition, and his kind and considerate treatment of those in his employ, combined with his strict sense of justice, won for him the love and respect of all who came in contact with him. He allowed no opportunity to pass him unused which could be turned to the comfort or advantage of those in his employ, whose welfare he considered one of his chief charges, and the sincere and unaffected grief evinced at the time of his death gave ample testimony to the affection which all bore him.

JAMES ALBERT GARY

James Albert Gary was born October 22, 1833, in Uncasville, Connecticut, and is a son of James Sullivan and Pamela (Forrest) Gary, a grandson of John Gary and a great-grandson of John Gary who came, in 1712, from Lancashire, England, and settled in New Hampshire. A sketch of James Sullivan Gary precedes this. The son, James Albert Gary, has been, from the outset of his business career, associated with the cotton manufacturing enterprise of which his father was the founder, and in 1861 the well-known firm of James S. Gary & Son was organized. In 1870, when the founder of the business passed away, Mr. Gary continued the business until 1897, when he relinquished the active duties to his son, E. Stanley Gary. The firm's name has remained unchanged and the house maintains the position of leadership which it has so long held in the cotton manufacturing world. Mr. Gary has also been associated with many local interests, having served

as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' National Bank. He has been vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company, and director in the American Fire Insurance Company, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and many other corporations.

Not only has Mr. Gary for a long period stood in the front rank of Baltimore's business men, but at the same time he has also occupied the position of a political leader, representing the truest ideas of Republicanism as understood by the founders of the old Whig party. Mr. Gary's father was an old-line Whig, and the son, growing up under his influence, and himself an earnest student of political conditions, identified himself, by natural transition, with the Republicans. In Maryland, at that early period, the organization was the reverse of popular, but Mr. Gary had the courage of his convictions. In 1858 he was nominated for the State Senate, and, though defeated, was not daunted. In January, 1861, he was a delegate to the Union Convention held at the Maryland Institute. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for President, and, in the face of certain defeat, accepted the congressional nomination of his party. In 1875 he worked hard for the Reform ticket. In 1876 he was again a delegate to the National Convention, and in 1879 was nominated by his party for the governorship, but was defeated. He was prominent in every National Convention up to 1900, and in the campaign of 1896 did especially effective work, rendering to his party valuable service. His record as a politician has been throughout a peculiarly honorable one and never has he been regarded as an office-seeker, nor was he so regarded when President McKinley tendered him the position of post-master-general. On March 5, 1897, the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, and Mr. Gary's discharge of the duties of the office was marked by the high order of ability and the strict fidelity to every obligation which have characterized his entire career. On April 21, 1898, he resigned this office on account of ill health, much to the regret of his chief and his associates in the cabinet.

Mr. Gary married, in 1856, Lavinia W., daughter of James Corrie, and they became the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive. Mr. Gary has ever given his influence and ability to all measures that he has felt conserved the interest of good government, and his record entitles him to be regarded as one of Maryland's most honorable and useful citizens.

GEORGE KONIG

One of the special glories of the Anglo-Saxon race is its self-made men and its governments, which tend to make self-made men possible, as many instances on both sides of the sea go to prove. Such is the influence of this atmosphere of freedom that many of those among our citizens whose ancestors came from the middle classes of various countries on the continent of Europe have furnished the finest examples of the class of men who may be styled makers of their own fortunes. Baltimore has had many of these men and numbers them among her noblest sons, but to none does she point with more pride than to George Konig, Member of Congress from the Third Congressional District of Maryland, a man, the record of whose life stamps him as one of the best and most typical self-made men of his generation.

George Konig, grandfather of George Konig, was a native of Germany, and about 1815 immigrated to the United States, settling in Maryland.

George (2) Konig, son of the immigrant, married Caroline Forrester, and they were the parents of a son, George, the third, of whom see forward. Mrs. Konig died September 3, 1892, and her husband survived her but a short time, passing away November 20, 1892.

George (3) Konig, son of George (2) and Caroline (Forrester) Konig, was born January 26, 1856, at Northpoint, Baltimore county. All the education which he was able to obtain as a boy he acquired in the public schools of Baltimore, his attendance, however, being limited to the short period of ten months. It will readily be perceived that he reached young manhood with but scanty mental equipment, but, like President Johnson and some other distinguished men, he was fortunate enough to marry a woman whose advantages in this respect had been greater than his own, and who, in this, as in all other ways, proved herself a true helpmate.

The battle of life began early for Mr. Konig, as he himself admits, but in telling the story of his boyish struggles, he adds, with a smile which reveals his innate simplicity and irrepressible optimism, "but I've always been rugged and healthy and I've won out. My first real hard work was with the fishermen, and when I was only six and a half years old I used to go out in the boats with them and help pull in the heavy nets, but"—with another shrewd, cheerful smile—"it all gave me strength for the years to come and prepared me for harder battles".

In 1864 Mr. Konig worked for a time in the packing-house of Brinkley & Reaves, and after a brief return to the fishing boats, was employed in other packing-houses. At the age of eleven years he went to work in the shipyard of Stephens & Numan, on Fell street, remaining until he was eighteen. He then entered the shipyard of Skinner & Booze in the capacity of oakum boy and while there learned the trade of ship calker.

At the age of nineteen he was admitted to the Ship Calkers' Union and now came the turning point in his life. Hitherto, although a skilled and faithful worker, his aim had been simply to "enjoy" life as he and his companions understood it. Now, in attending the meetings of the Union, he noticed that the officers indulged in none of the follies to which the majority of the men were devoted, but were substantial, well-to-do men and that their prosperity was the result of their good conduct. It was then that he asked himself the momentous question: "George Konig, which are you going to be, a leader or a follower? Are you going to lead or be led?" He made his choice—he decided to be a leader. That he carried out his purpose, that he succeeded, his fellow citizens can testify to-day. He renounced his follies; he obtained, with the aid of his faithful wife, more education than he had hitherto possessed and at the age of twenty-one was elected president of the Union by a majority of one vote. The next year he was re-elected unanimously.

Meanwhile, he had continued his work at the shipyard and was employed on the first vessel built by Mr. Malster (afterward mayor). At the age of twenty-three he left Baltimore and lived for a time in Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, being employed by the George T. Forbes Dredging Company. An outbreak of yellow fever caused him to return to Baltimore, and after a short service with the Baltimore Chrome Works he returned to his old trade in the shipyards. At this time he was appointed treasurer of the Ship Calkers' Union, a position which he held for years, during which time his accounts were never questioned. He then entered the service of the Baltimore Pulverizing Company, beginning at the bottom

and working his way up to his present position of general manager, adviser and superintendent. It is a noteworthy fact that while in his business career he has passed on to a position of wealth and prominence, he has never neglected an opportunity to assist a fellow traveler on life's journey. His life has, in large measure, been an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of man. Kindliness and appreciation of the good traits of others have constituted salient features in his career and his life illustrates the saying of Emerson, that "one may win friendship by being a friend".

Mr. Konig was sent as a delegate to the Knights of Labor from District 41, and was also made a delegate to the Federation of Labor to assist in forming the combination of Knights of Labor and other National Unions. At this period of his life he served for a time on the police force. From the age of twenty-one he took an active part in the politics of the Second Ward, where he lived until 1892, when he moved to the First Ward, mainly for the purpose of withdrawing from public life, but, to use his own words, "Against my own best wishes and judgment, I was forced deeper into politics". He was then the owner of several oyster boats and had accumulated some money which he lost by supporting his father in the political ventures in which the latter indulged to the close of his life.

In 1899 Mr. Konig was first nominated for membership in the City Council, but was defeated by a majority of twenty-two. In 1903 he was again a candidate and was elected by a majority of eighty-four, all the other Democratic candidates being defeated. He served in the First Branch, to which he was re-elected in 1905 by a majority of one hundred and seventy-six. In 1907 Mr. Konig was elected to the Second Branch of the City Council by a majority of two thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine, and then carried the First Ward, his majority being five hundred and ninety-nine. In this ward he had previously sustained defeat by a majority of one thousand, two hundred and twenty-one. He is still serving in the Second Branch.

In 1910 Mr. Konig was nominated by his party to represent them in Congress as a member from the Third District, and on November 8 was elected by a majority of two hundred and eighty-eight, a victory the more remarkable in view of the fact that since 1895 this district had been continuously represented by a Republican, with the exception of the short period of two years.

Mr. Konig married, December 7, 1874, Margaret A. Schroeder, and the following children were born to them: Caroline, married Walter C. Kirby and has two children, Gordon and Walter; Emma, who became the wife of Charles Ogle and is the mother of two children, Margaret and Elizabeth; George W., born October 17, 1883, married Catherine Groff, September 29, 1903, and has one child, Ruth; Margaret A., who is the wife of Charles Danforth; Sadie, who married Howard Cole and has one daughter, Mildred. Mr. and Mrs. Konig had also two adopted daughters, whom they received as their own children and cared for until both were married. One of these children was Rose Mulligan, who married Albert Gordon, July 30, 1903, and had three children, Albert, Rita and Davies. Mrs. Konig, who shares her husband's kindness of heart, in this, as in all else, was his sympathizing helper and, like him, she has many friends who warmly appreciate her genuine personal worth and lovable disposition. Mr. Konig is a man of strong domestic affections and it may be truly said that his home is to him "the dearest spot on earth". In his friends he inspires not only cordial liking, but a respect for the independence of character which has ever been one of his most prominent traits. It was strikingly mani-



James M. Ewing

fested when, as a young man, determined to gain an education, he disregarded the ridicule of his associates and perseveringly plodded on. It was not long before their laughter ceased and they began to regard him as their superior, recognizing in him that rare quality of moral courage which never fails to command respect.

Mr. Konig has the peculiar gift of inspiring his followers with an enthusiasm that never wearies nor is mercenary. Especially do the young men who enlist their services under him accomplish an incredible amount of work out of sheer inclination and because of the influence he exercises over them. Add to these qualities a sleepless energy, a perfect system of detail, an intensity of purpose that never takes anything for granted, a boldness in planning and a rapidity in execution that leaves between the flash and the report scarcely the interval of a second, and you have George Konig in an almost perfect light. While his career has been exceptional there are elements in it which may be useful to others, illustrative as they are of the essential principles of a true life. Hard, resolute, persevering industry, determination to conquer an honorable destiny, purity of purpose, integrity of conduct, economy in life, careful appropriation of results, will insure measurable success.

It is difficult to estimate the true value to a community of men of Mr. Konig's calibre. The influence of these powerful men is visible in all phases of life and the results of their effort are evident alike to potentate and laborer.

JAMES McEVROY

James McEvoy, of the firm of Willis, Homer & McEvoy, and a leader among the younger members of the Baltimore bar, is a representative of an Irish family which has been for the last hundred years resident in Baltimore and has numbered among its members some of our best and most useful citizens.

The McEvoy family traces its origin from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, Anno Domini, 315, and son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught. The ancient name was Vais, which signifies "Goodness". The possessions of the sept were situated in the present counties of Westmeath and Queens. The territory of the McEvoy's appears to have lain in the barony of Stradbally, in the county of Queens. They also possessed a territory in Teffia, called Ui MacUais, now the barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath. Some of them have changed the name to McVeagh.

(I) James McEvoy, grandfather of Mr. McEvoy, was an Irish gentleman who came to Baltimore about 1815, from county Kerry, Ireland. He had three children: James, mentioned below; a daughter who became the wife of ——— Jenkins; and another daughter, Mary, who remained unmarried.

(II) James (2) McEvoy, son of James (1) McEvoy, at the age of seventeen entered the service of the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, with whom he remained associated until 1887, when he retired. Upon the death of George T. Graham, in October, 1890, Mr. McEvoy, being the administrator and trustee, took charge of the estate, which consisted of large warehouses. For a long period he was identified with the business and social interests of Baltimore, and was a member of the University Club. Mr.

McEvoy was an enthusiastic worker and was active almost to the close of his life, his death occurring December 9, 1907. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Nannie (Sowers) McEvoy, and by one son, James, mentioned below. Two other children had died in infancy. Throughout his life Mr. McEvoy labored earnestly in the interests of progress and improvement. Realizing that he should not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his conduct to a high standard so that his entire career was in harmony with the history of an honorable ancestry.

(III) James (3) McEvoy, son of James (2) and Nannie (Sowers) McEvoy, was born December 12, 1874, and manifested in childhood the usual boyish love of athletics and an outdoor life. With this was combined a taste not always found in conjunction with it or developed at so early a period of life—a liking for reading. These two predominant inclinations have remained with Mr. McEvoy to this day, their results being apparent in his robust figure and in his intimate knowledge of the works of famous authors.

Mr. McEvoy's preparatory education was obtained in the private school presided over by Eli M. Lamb, and on leaving there, in 1890, he became associated with his father in the charge of Graham's warehouses, remaining until 1897 and acquiring a thorough knowledge of business which no doubt stood him in good stead in after years. That he obtained this experience was due to his father's opinion that a thorough knowledge of business was as essential for a young man as a university course—an opinion the wisdom of which will be disputed by few men in any walk of life. In 1897 Mr. McEvoy entered the University of Maryland, graduating in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the Baltimore bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with A. Crawford Smith, the connection being dissolved in 1903, in which year Mr. McEvoy became associated with the firm of Willis & Homer, remaining until 1907, when he was admitted to partnership. Mr. McEvoy's practice is wholly civil, and he is noted for his quick appreciation of the points counsel are endeavoring to establish and for his invariable success in getting at the root of the matter by questions during argument, when, by one of these searching and illuminating queries, he will either develop the strength of the argument or demonstrate its weakness. He has a broad, comprehensive grasp of all matters that come before him, and an unusual facility in getting to the bottom of every contention submitted.

Mr. McEvoy is a member of the Baltimore Bar Association, the Maryland Historical Society, Kedron Lodge, No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Beauseant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and the Maryland, Baltimore, University and Baltimore Country clubs. He also belongs to the Baltimore Royal Arch Masons, U. D., Chapter No. 40, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Merchants' Club, the Sudbrook Park Golf Club and the Union League of Maryland. He is a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. McEvoy married, October 30, 1907, Anna G., daughter of Mrs. Laura (Denmead) and the late ——— Lippencott, and they have two children: Anna Lippencott, and James, born December 3, 1909. Both Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy are extremely popular in society, the former being a very charming hostess. Their attractive home is a social center, the magnificent library of five thousand volumes testifying to the literary tastes of the host.

Mr. McEvoy stands high among his professional brethren, and the reputation which he has already gained will increase and strengthen with the



Wm. P. Barrett

lapse of years, based, as it is, upon the solid and enduring foundation of natural ability, broad and comprehensive learning and unimpeachable integrity.

JOHN McPHERSON DENNIS

Prominent among the progressive business men who are using every effort to make Baltimore the leading export city on the Eastern coast, may be reckoned John McPherson Dennis. For many years manager of the western department of the grain export firm of Tate, Muller & Company, he is now president of the firm which succeeded them, the Louis Muller Company.

Mr. Dennis was born in Frederick, Maryland, on the 23rd of February, 1866; being the son of Colonel George Robertson Dennis, who died August 22, 1902, and Fannie McPherson Dennis. His mother, who is now (1912) seventy-five years of age, possesses a remarkably strong constitution, which Mr. Dennis seems to have inherited, and her recuperative ability from the ills of life has been exceptional. Besides John M. Dennis, our subject, she has another son, George R. Dennis, prominent in the public affairs of Frederick county.

The education received by Mr. Dennis was acquired at Frederick City College and at Milton Academy, Baltimore county, Maryland. His early life was passed in the country to which he was strongly attached and a love for which he still retains, being fond of farming, which is one of his special hobbies. In October, 1883, however, he entered the railroad service as clerk in the auditor's office of the C. W. & B. Railway in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he became traveling freight agent of the company, in which capacity he remained until June, 1890, when he accepted the position of manager of the western department of the grain export firm of Tate, Muller & Company, of Baltimore, and came to this city. He is a member of a number of clubs, among which are the Elkridge Hunt Club, and the Maryland and Merchants' clubs. In his political affiliations Mr. Dennis is a member of the Democratic party. He is also a member in high standing of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Dennis was married at Independence, Missouri, on the 6th day of June, 1899, to Mary Carr Chiles, by whom he has two children: John M. Dennis Jr. and Mary Frances Dennis. He has a delightful home on his finely cultivated estate at Sherwood, Maryland, where he indulges to the full his pet hobby of farming.

JOHN KEMP BARTLETT

Thomas Bartlett, founder of the Maryland branch of the Bartlett family, and ancestor of John Kemp Bartlett, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1635; died 1711. He was a convert to the doctrines of George Fox and William Penn, and in 1692 came with his family to America and settled in Talbot county, Maryland, near Easton, then Talbot Court House, on a tract of twelve hundred acres, "Ratcliffe Manor". A portion of this estate, known since early in 1700 as "Bloomfield", remained in the Bartlett family (the direct line of J. Kemp Bartlett) for seven generations. The house built there by Thomas Bartlett, of bricks said to have been brought from England, is still standing. Thomas Bartlett married Mary Goodchild,

also of Yorkshire. Their children, all born in England, were: Thomas, John, James, Mary and Esther.

(II) John Bartlett, born 1675, died 1748; married Mary, daughter of Richard Townsend, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn on the ship "Welcome", in 1682.

(III) Joseph Bartlett, born 1707, died 1772; married Martha, daughter of Abraham Milton and granddaughter of Philip Everett, of Kent county.

(IV) John Bartlett born 1742, died 1783; married Susanna, daughter of Richard Thatcher, of Pennsylvania; great-granddaughter of William Howell, of Haverford, Pennsylvania.

(V) Robert Bartlett, born 1782, died 1832; married Sarah, daughter of James Fairbanks and a descendant of Richard Johns (1649-1717) of Calvert county, Maryland, and of the Paschall, Lloyd and other colonial families of Pennsylvania.

(VI) John Bartlett, born 1805, died 1852; married Sarah Pascall, daughter of John Kemp, the fourth in lineal descent to bear the name; the founder of the Kemps of Talbot county, being Robert Kemp (1650-1702), resident in Talbot county prior to 1664, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Webb, of Talbot county.

(VII) John Kemp Bartlett, born 1832, in New York City, died 1899 in Baltimore; married October 12, 1858, Virginia, daughter of Ezekial and Sarah Gordon (Millechamps) Cowgill, the former from 1823 to 1830 State Treasurer of Delaware. The children of John Kemp and Virginia (Cowgill) Bartlett are: John, died in infancy; John Kemp (2), mentioned below; Horace, died in infancy; Helen Conkling, and Howard, born 1869.

Through the Kemp family line Mr. Bartlett is a descendant of Col. Wm. Stevens (1630-1687), of Dorchester county, Councillor and Deputy Lieutenant of the Province of Maryland, and for twenty-two years a Judge of the county courts. Hugh Kinsey, who came to Anne Arundel county from Virginia in 1659; William Troth of Talbot county (emg. 1669); Thomas Ball (—, 1722), of Talbot county (lieutenant provincial militia), are other Maryland colonial ancestors through this line.

In Virginia, through the maternal line, Mr. Bartlett has also lineal descent from Lieutenant-Colonel William Andrews, a commissioner for Northampton county, and justice from 1633 until his death in 1655; from Major William Andrews (2), a member of the house of burgesses for Northampton, a commissioner, etc.; from John Parker, "of Mattapony" (emg. 1660); from Colonel Obedience Robbins, commissioner, etc., 1632-1662, and from other of the early settlers and founders of Northampton and Accomac counties. A later Virginian ancestor, Captain John Pettigrew (great (3) grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Andrews), served with distinction throughout the Revolution. In Pennsylvania Rees Jones (Rees John William from Merionethshire) and other of the early settlers (1684) of the Welsh tract are ancestors of Mr. Bartlett.

John Kemp Bartlett, senior member of the law firm of Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland, and first vice-president of the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company, comes of an old Maryland family, and, though not himself a native of this State, he has passed most of his life in Baltimore. Mr. Bartlett was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 9, 1863, the son of John Kemp Bartlett and Virginia (Cowgill) Bartlett. His father, who was proprietor of the *Leavenworth Times* (1858 to 1863), removed in the fall of 1863 with his family to Philadelphia, and entered into business in the Pennsylvania oil fields in Venango and McKean counties, and elsewhere. Continuing in this industry, he came to Maryland, residing in Talbot county

from 1874 to 1876 and in Baltimore from 1876 until his death in 1899.

At the time of the removal of his father to Baltimore, Mr. Bartlett, the subject of this sketch, was a boy of thirteen. He was educated at the Friends' School, then situated on Lombard street, Eli M. Lamb, principal, and later at the Baltimore City College. In 1880 he attended and was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Mr. Bartlett's first business employment was that of bookkeeper for Wm. B. Norman & Company, auctioneers. In 1882, at the age of nineteen, he went into business with Mr. Samuel H. Shriver, establishing the firm of Shriver, Bartlett & Company, a mercantile, law and collection agency. Mr. Shriver retired from the business two months after its birth, the firm name remaining unchanged. While continuing a successful collection business, Mr. Bartlett entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, and in 1898 received there the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He speedily built up for himself an enviable reputation in the practice of law, for a time also continuing his connection with the firm of Shriver, Bartlett & Company.

In January, 1910, Mr. Bartlett, at this time recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Baltimore, associated himself with L. B. Keene Claggett and R. Howard Bland, under the firm name of Bartlett, Claggett & Bland. On October 1, 1911, by the admission of Edgar Allan Poe, the retired City Solicitor, the style became Bartlett, Poe, Claggett & Bland; the firm is now one of the largest law firms in the city. Mr. Bartlett's practice is in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the City of Baltimore, and elsewhere. In addition to his professional ability, Mr. Bartlett possesses business talents of a high order, and that these talents have met with recognition and inspired confidence is evidenced by the fact of his connection for many years with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, not only as its attorney, but as a director and as first vice-president. Of this company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, a full account is given in the sketch of its president, John R. Bland, which appears with portrait on another page of this work. Mr. Bartlett holds the same offices in several other well-known financial and manufacturing corporations doing business in the city of Baltimore.

In politics Mr. Bartlett is a Republican. Though often urged by his friends to stand for office, he has steadily refused. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1911, however, he served as chairman of the Republican State Advisory Committee of One Hundred. In February, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Goldsborough to the position of judge advocate general on the Governor's staff. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Maryland and the Baltimore Country clubs, the Maryland Historical Society, the Baltimore Athletic and the Baltimore Yacht clubs. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends, as has been that of his forbears in the Bartlett line, in the Kemp, and in several collateral family lines, for a period of over two hundred years.

Mr. Bartlett married, April 4, 1888, Mary Garrett, daughter of the Hon. Robert B. Dixon, of Talbot county, and S. Amanda (Amoss) Dixon, a descendant of William Amoss of Harford county. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of six children: Robert Dixon, born February 19, 1889; John Kemp, born November 2, 1890; Virginia; Mary Garrett; Francis Gilpin, born October 9, 1898, and James Dixon, born January 11, 1904.

JAMES P. CAULFIELD

James P. Caulfield is one of those citizens of foreign birth who have brought unusual credit to the city of Baltimore. An Englishman born, he has been a resident of this place for the last thirty years, and has contributed to its commercial prosperity through his musical and inventive genius, and the success which has attended his business ventures in these lines. As senior member of the firm of The J. P. Caulfield Company, he has introduced to the musical world a device of his own invention, the Vichord, which is the first automatic player that has been put inside a grand piano. It is a wide departure in the way of construction from all other inventions of this character, and is a revolution in player manufacture. Invented by a Baltimorean and made in Baltimore, it has, like many other products of the Monumental City, won distinction and taken its place among the best instruments of its kind.

Mr. Caulfield has been interested in music all his life, making it his business as well as his pleasure, his father having been in the piano business before him. He was born on the 20th of November, 1861, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, the son of Thomas Caulfield, who died in 1902, and his wife, Sarah Ellerker Caulfield. Passing his early years in the city of his birth, he attended school in Dumfries, Scotland, and began his work in the world in his father's piano business. In the year 1878 he made a preliminary visit to the United States, coming over finally to make this country his residence in the year 1881. He started at once in the piano business, first in connection with other parties, but beginning independently in 1901. Becoming interested in automatic players for pianos, his attention was called to many defects in the instruments then on the market, and he began working on a design of his own calculated to do away with many of these faults of construction. For five or six years he worked steadily at his invention, and finally succeeded in producing the most perfect device of its kind that has ever appeared.

In the year 1910 he organized and incorporated a concern known as The J. P. Caulfield Piano Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000, for the manufacture of automatic pianos and auto-pneumatic actions for musical instruments; the company to be chiefly concerned at first with the manufacture of this invention of his, the Vichord player-action. The office and sales-rooms of the company are in the Professional Building, No. 332 North Charles street; the factory being at Hillen and Exeter streets.

The Vichord is the largest player ever made, exceeding all others in dimensions and capacity, ample space for which, however, may be found in every modern piano. Its invention makes it possible to convert any ordinary upright or grand piano into a self-player, without changing its original case or action, or lessening its usefulness for manual playing. It is constructed along original lines, and conforms to the shape of the piano, utilizing space not available for any other type of player, and can be made to fit the smallest piano manufactured without in any way injuring the piano. There are a number of merits in this device which similar devices lack; it is the only player action that can be installed in the ordinary upright or grand piano without changing the instrument in any way. Every part is easily accessible, even to those not skilled in pianos or player construction. Its parts are adjustable so that with very little regulation the highest possible efficiency can be obtained at all times, and it is the only player that will wear as long as a good piano. It is self-cleaning.

The originality of the construction of the Vichord and its human-like touch have commanded the attention of musicians and called forth praise from musical critics and player experts in various sections of the country; and many letters have been received from dealers in England, Canada, and this country, asking for information in regard to the device. The Vichord is the nearest approach to the human touch, its pneumatic fingers being as sensitive to the varying air pressures as are the keys of the piano to the touch of the musician; and owing to this unusual responsiveness its sound is less mechanical than that of any other player. It is a generally accepted fact that the player will be the predominant feature of the future piano business; and there is no reason to doubt that this player in particular, by reason of its adaptability to any style of piano now in use, will have a tremendous field for profit. The grand piano, especially, equipped with the Vichord action, attains that superiority as a player which it has so long maintained as a piano. In May, 1909, the first mention of the Vichord appeared in the trade press, *The Music Trades* and *The Music Trades Review* publishing illustrations of the first player grand.

The Pease Piano Company is the first firm of pianoforte makers in New York City to place the Vichord in its grand pianos, and the result of their work attracted a great deal of interest not only in the trade, but among musicians as well; and we are proud to feel that this pneumatic player, built on well-established principles, and yet placed within the instrument by a Napoleonic stroke of utilizing space never used before for player purposes, and by totally disregarding all precedents in regard to the construction of the player itself and the placing of the parts, was invented by a Baltimore man. The Vichord player actions were exhibited at the Fifth Regiment Armory during the Industrial and Pure Food Exposition, from September 18 to October 7, 1910, and attracted a great deal of favorable attention and much commendation.

The inventor himself has grown to be a man of great influence in business circles, possessing a weight of character, intensity of purpose, and keen discrimination that make him a strong factor among his colleagues and associates. Having a well-balanced nature, he has always had sufficient courage to venture where there is favorable opportunity, and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. He is a man of serious aims, shrewd in commercial life, broad in his views, entertaining in society, conscious of the dignity of life; and these traits which so shine in his character have won for him a universal esteem. He is a man of domestic tastes, not a club man; though he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, being a strong Roman Catholic in his religious convictions. His time is fully occupied with his home and business; and in every relation of life he has proved himself upright, honorable and unselfish, advocating progressive interests with a ready recognition of his duties and obligations to his fellows.

Mr. Caulfield is a man of family, having married Margaret Boyle, of Richmond, Virginia, and having five children: Francis X., James A., Margaret, Mary, and Clarence. He thoroughly enjoys his home life, and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends; while his courtesy and affability have gained for him the warm regard of all who know him personally. In the minor offices of life he is a man of deep and broad sympathies; of a kindly humor, nimble wit, and ready understanding. This kindness and appreciation of the good traits of others have been salient features in his career, and he has exemplified under all conditions his belief in the brotherhood of man; reaching down a helping hand to any whose fate

or environment has been less fortunate than his own, and never neglecting the opportunity to assist a fellow traveler on the journey of life.

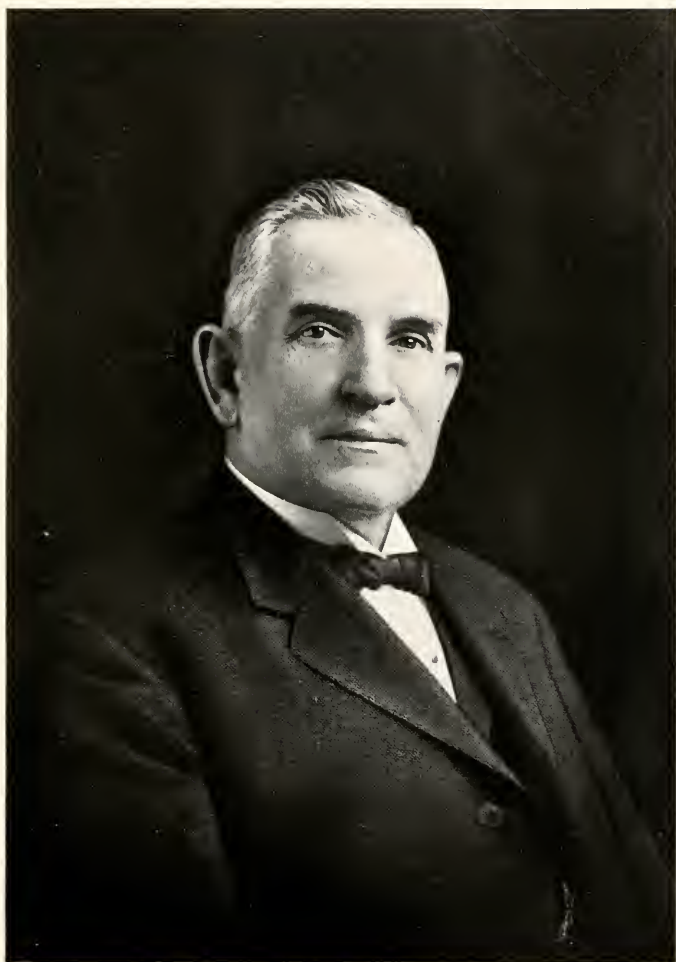
WILLIAM GISRIEL

The United States has no better citizens than those who come to her from the Fatherland. Honest, industrious, and full of civic pride, they strengthen the best interests of every community in which they are found. Of those whom Baltimore has had the good fortune to possess none has presented a more perfect type of the business man, the citizen and the philanthropist than does William Gisriel, of the well-known firm of Gisriel & Son, brass founders. Mr. Gisriel has been, for half a century, thoroughly and conspicuously identified with the development and advancement of his native city.

Frederick Gisriel, father of William Gisriel, was born in 1826 in Alsace-Lorraine, and in 1840 immigrated to the United States, settling in Albany, New York, whence, after a short time, he removed to Baltimore, which was his home during the remainder of his life. His trade was that of a baker, and soon after coming to our city he established himself in business at the corner of Greenmount avenue and Eager street, where he built up a successful trade and acquired considerable property. He married Rosina ———, a native of Germany, and their children were: William, mentioned below; Sophia; Jennie; and John. Mr. Gisriel died in 1868. He was a man of limited education, but industrious, economical and of sterling integrity. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1894.

William, son of Frederick and Rosina Gisriel, was born March 29, 1853, in Baltimore, and attended the public schools of his native city, at the same time receiving at home a good training in habits of industry. At the age of twelve he left school and began work, and upon the death of his father was entered as an apprentice in Henry McShane's brass foundry, to learn the trade of brass molder. Here, at the very outset of his career, he exhibited that untiring industry and conscientious devotion to duty which have ever since been, one might say, his predominant characteristics. The early awakening of his ambition is illustrated by the fact that, while still an apprentice, he was accustomed to tell his fellow workmen, much older than himself, that the time would come when he would give them all employment—a prediction which has been literally fulfilled. His energy and perseverance, reinforced by natural ability, caused him to advance both steadily and rapidly, and he is now at the head of an establishment acknowledged to be the best and strongest of its kind in the city. His course has been marked by unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice, and never has he regarded his employees merely as parts of a great machine, but has recognized their individuality and made it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. As a young man he worked at Davis & Watts' foundry, having charge of the department where all the appliances for the Bell telephone were first manufactured, and a short time after the firm closed their foundry Mr. Gisriel took the plant and went into business for himself. He is now the oldest individual brass founder in the business in Baltimore.

Mr. Gisriel has public spirit and that rapidity of judgment which enables him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. He rendered notable



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service in the improvement of Jones Falls, the making of a proper civic center, and the introduction of natural gas into the city of Baltimore. Since 1873 he has been president of the Maryland Brass Metal Works, and in 1908 was elected president of the Winks Railroad Safety Appliance Company. He is a director in the First National Bank, New Freedom, Pennsylvania. In politics he was at one time a Democrat, but became on account of the tariff and the liquor questions an Independent with Prohibition proclivities. His strong stand upon the prohibition of the liquor traffic has led to his nomination by the Prohibitionists for the city council, for mayor, for judge of the orphans' court, for legislator, for congress, and in 1904 for governor. He is president of the Brass Founders' Association, of Baltimore, and trustee for Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, and Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. He is trustee for the Pennington School for Boys, Pennington, New Jersey.

Mr. Gisriel and all his family are members of the Madison Square Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds the office of trustee. In 1885 he was made president of the Summit Grove Camp Meeting Association of Pennsylvania, and he also belongs to the Methodist Union and the Presbyterian Union, an entire freedom from sectarianism being one of the marked features of his character. He has co-operated in all the great evangelistic meetings held in Baltimore during the last twenty years, and was instrumental in bringing the National Holiness Convention, with Bible Conference, and other similar meetings, to our city. He actively aided in organizing and managing the evangelistic meetings held here during the General Conference of May, 1908, and was one of the managers of the Laymen's Missionary Convention held in November, 1909. Believing thoroughly and heartily in the principles of Christianity, he represents the very best type of American business man. His countenance is expressive both of the determination which overcomes obstacles and of that kindliness of disposition which caused him to say: "Do not turn down every friend who may appeal for help. You may miss a chance of doing great good." To young men starting in life he says: "Be industrious, honest, charitable and hospitable, stand firmly on the side of right and guard against selfishness."

Mr. Gisriel is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He affiliates with Phoenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and on May 10, 1903, was elected a life member of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, which claims to be the oldest commandery in the United States. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of Bouni Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the City Club. Mr. Gisriel has been instrumental in starting at least a dozen small industries by building small manufacturing plants, making the rent low enough to enable the young men beginning their careers to get a fair start, and at the present time Mr. Gisriel has seven small manufacturing industries occupying these small manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Gisriel married, April 27, 1872, Martha Washington, daughter of John D. and Priscilla (Parks) Cornelius, both of whom were natives of Baltimore county. Mr. and Mrs. Gisriel became the parents of ten children, two of whom are deceased: Mary, who died in 1873, and Beulah, who died in 1893. Those living are: Lilly; William and Walter, both engaged in business with their father; Emma, wife of James Fairbanks; Cora; Edward, a minister and member of the Baltimore Conference; Stewart, professor at Pennington School for Boys; Joshua Levering.

His native city is proud of Mr. Gisriel, not only as a fine type of the

progressive business man, but as one who has caused his prosperity to minister to the welfare of those less fortunate, who has been actuated by a spirit of true benevolence, and who has, in all things, ever shown himself to be "one who loves his fellowmen."

JOHN JAMES HAINES

The ancestry of Mr. Haines, beyond that of his father, has been lost to view to a great extent, the only exception being the facts that his grandfather had two children, was a farmer in West Virginia, and in religious belief was a member of the Methodist church. In politics he was a Democrat.

The father of Mr. Haines was Henry Haines, who was also a farmer, and his mother was Evaline Miller. The father was a Democrat in politics, while his religious belief was that of the Presbyterian church.

John James Haines, in whom we are particularly interested, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 25, 1837. His education was received entirely in the public schools of Virginia, so he is purely an American product. In his business life Mr. Haines has been very successful; in fact, his career has been successful to a greater degree than he had ever dreamed. While many other men desire success, and fail to reach their ideals, Mr. Haines has reached the goal; but, while wealth has come to him, it has only come as the result of persevering industry and integrity of purpose and conduct. He first started in business in 1866, in a country store in Upperville, Virginia. In 1874 he went to Baltimore and started in the woodenware business, in which he continued until 1900, when he turned over the business to his son, Harvey L. Haines, and to his son-in-law, Casper T. Marston. He still goes to the office, however, and assists when necessary.

As may be seen, Mr. Haines started at the bottom of the ladder, and it has only been through his strict economy and careful attention to the smallest details that he has reached the place which he now occupies. He overcame obstacles which to many others might have appeared well-nigh insurmountable, and in every way made himself a worthy example to young men everywhere who wish to succeed, and who have a determination to know no defeat so far as it depends on themselves and their methods of doing business.

From the fact that Mr. Haines has so easily turned over a successful business to others, instead of wishing to accumulate money as long as possible, it is easy to understand that, while he has so steadily prospered, in the greatness of his heart he has always realized that wealth is only lent us to use for the benefit of our fellow creatures, and he has delighted in all forms of benevolence, and in helping to further every object for the betterment of mankind. The city of Baltimore is justly proud of him as a business man, for he is one of the merchants who have been instrumental in enlarging the trade and commerce of that city, while his sterling integrity and honesty in business matters have helped to lift the city up to the high standard which it now holds. There are, unfortunately, too few business men who hold his high ideals, and one can only wish that his example may lead others to see the benefits gained in the end by doing business on a fair and square basis. His aims are of rather a serious nature, as befitting a man having the interests of his fellowmen at heart.



William Hughes Walsh

In politics Mr. Haines is a Democrat. He has had very little leaning toward public life, confining himself almost entirely to his private business, and with the simple aim politically of being able to vote in common with his fellow citizens. Besides this, he thoroughly enjoys his home, and loves to spend much of his time with his family. He has thought more of winning the confidence and respect of those who learned to value his upright deportment and sincerity; so that, after all, his life has perhaps been of more value to the community in which he lives than that of many men in public office whose names are not held in as high esteem. Then, again, he can breathe freely when he reflects that he has made none suffer unwillingly in his efforts to achieve success, since he has always scorned to profit by taking an unfair advantage, or to belittle another for the sake of serving his own ends.

In a social way Mr. Haines, while a man of quiet tastes, is very approachable and genial, and has that fine personality and happy manner which attract people in spite of themselves and make him much sought after in social gatherings. He has a very interesting military record, having seen active service in the Civil War. He served four years in the Confederate Army as a member of the Second Virginia Infantry, being on one occasion wounded in the head. He was also captured in the battle of Winchester, and was a prisoner in Fort Delaware, where he was held until three months after the close of the war. So he has not only served his community well and faithfully, but has done excellent service for his country. Mr. Haines and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, their membership being held at Relay.

On January 16, 1867, John James Haines married Elizabeth A. Small, near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia. She was born at the place of their marriage. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Haines are: Harvey Lee, born in Virginia, married Rella Snook; Minnie Ward, also born in Virginia, married Edward B. Gregg; Imogene Small, born in Baltimore, married Casper T. Marston. All of their children were educated in the public schools of Baltimore.

The father of Mrs. Haines was Adam Small, born in 1806, in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and her mother was Mary Myers, born in 1812. They had five children, as follows: Levi H., Elizabeth A., Margaret V., Harvey T. and David H.

WILLIAM MILNES MALOY

William Milnes Maloy was born October 12, 1874. He is the son of the Rev. William Chambers Maloy, of Queen Anne's county, and Margaret (Hopkins) Maloy, of Talbot county, both of whom are descended from families that have resided in Maryland for more than two centuries.

The Rev. William Chambers Maloy was educated at Dickinson College and the University of Virginia, at both of which institutions he made a remarkable record in the classics. After teaching for several years he enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the war, first as a private and later as chaplain of the Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment. At the close of the war he entered the Methodist ministry, but later became a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. For more than fifty years the Rev. Mr. Maloy has continued his Greek and Latin studies and has devoted several hours each day to the classical authors, of whose writings he has collected a valuable and extensive library. The Rev. William Chambers

Maloy is a brother of the Rev. James Earle Maloy, who has been a member of the Methodist Protestant Conference for more than fifty years. Another brother died at Dickinson while preparing for the ministry. Mrs. Margaret (Hopkins) Maloy is of a family that in two generations has contributed twelve men to the ministry, including the celebrated pulpit orators, Samuel Vinton and Samuel Vinton Blake.

At the time of the birth of William Milnes Maloy his parents were stationed at Blacksburg, Virginia, having been assigned to that charge by the Baltimore Conference of which his father was then a member. Mr. Maloy was graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1894, and was the valedictorian of his class. After leaving college he took up journalism and held positions on the staff of *The Baltimore Herald* and *The Washington Times*. Later he began the study of law, at the same time occupying the chair of English and rhetoric in the Polytechnic Institute, and during the summer months engaging in reportorial work. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Maryland in 1899, taking the highest honors of his class and winning the faculty prize of \$100.00 for the highest grade in all branches. He began the active practice of law with the firm of Sams & Johnson, composed of the late Judge Conway W. Sams and the Hon. J. Hemsley Johnson.

Mr. Maloy afterward pursued a course in corporation law at the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., and received the degree of LL.M. in 1907. He next completed a course of study, taking as his major subject "The Law of Municipal Corporations," with the "Law of Monopolies and Combinations" and "Electrical and Railroad Law" as his minor subjects, under that eminent legal educator, Dr. William C. Robinson, formerly dean of the Yale Law School, and later dean of the Law School of the Catholic University of America. His dissertation on the "Validity of Municipal Bonds" was accepted by the faculty of the Catholic University and he received the degree of *Juris Doctoratus* in 1909.

Mr. Maloy has been active in politics for some years. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the legislature in 1905 with William B. Rayner, the son of United States Senator Isidor Rayner, as his opponent, and lost by only one vote. He was elected to the Legislature of 1908 as a delegate from the Eleventh Ward of Baltimore City and served as chairman of the house committee on corporations. In this difficult position he served with satisfaction to both capital and labor, and at the close of the session was commended by the press and the public. He was defeated in the primary election in 1909; in 1910 was chosen as secretary of the Maryland senate, and took an active part in the campaign of Congressman J. Charles Linthicum; in 1911 served as chairman of the campaign committee of Mayor James H. Preston in both the primary and general elections; and in 1912 was elected to the State Senate from the Third Legislative District of Baltimore City. While one of the active practitioners of the law, Mr. Maloy has found time to devote considerable attention to the study of taxation and was a member of the several commissions appointed by Governor Crothers to revise the taxation laws of Maryland. He is one of the editors of *The American Corporation Manual*, and compiled the Maryland laws for that publication. He is associated in the practice of law with George Moore Brady and T. Howard Embert under the firm name of Maloy, Brady & Embert.

ISAAC HOLMES SHIRK

Some one has said that the difference between success and failure consists in the ability or non-ability to recognize and take advantage of opportunity. Necessary as this ability is for every one, it is especially so for a business man, and of this truth no business man in Baltimore seems to be more thoroughly convinced than Isaac Holmes Shirk, who has been for more than twenty years prominently identified with the real estate interests of the Monumental City. Mr. Shirk's success testifies to the fact that his conviction is not merely theoretical, but also intensely practical. His attainment is equalled only by his unimpeachable integrity. On his father's side Mr. Shirk is of German descent, the original orthography of the name being Scherch. Through his mother he comes of English ancestry.

The founder of the American branch of the family immigrated from Germany about 1700 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. At a later period some of his descendants removed to Maryland, the grandfather of Mr. Shirk, Henry Shirk, coming, in 1847, from Hagerstown to Baltimore, where he purchased twenty-five acres of land in the northern section of the city, in the improvement and development of which he was for years an active agent. He gave a parcel of ground two hundred and fifty-five by one hundred and eighty-four feet on the west side of St. Paul street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and other bequests aggregating a value approximately of two hundred thousand dollars, to the Woman's College of Baltimore, and he also aided in the erection of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Isaac Shirk, father of Isaac Holmes Shirk, was a native of Maryland, and was a member of the firm of Medairy & Shirk, stationers, on Howard street, Baltimore. He was also associated with his father in the real estate business, becoming a noted financier and capitalist.

Isaac Shirk married Catharine I. Orrick, like himself, a native of Maryland, and they were the parents of the following children: Henry, mentioned below; Isaac Holmes, also mentioned below; Catharine; Magdalene. The daughters are now deceased. Isaac Shirk, the father, reached a very advanced age, and at eighty-five was the youngest of six children, all of whom were then living.

Henry Shirk, elder son of Isaac and Catharine I. (Orrick) Shirk, was born July 11, 1856, in Baltimore, and attended the public schools and the City College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1873, and taking the Peabody prize. He then entered the sophomore class of Dickinson College, graduating in 1876. Two years later he graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland, and after some years spent in further study in the offices of Amos F. Musselmann and W. Burns Trudle, established himself in 1885 in the general practice of his profession. Mr. Shirk is a member of the Civil Service Association, the Reform League and the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the board of stewards, also a member of the advisory board of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.

Isaac Holmes, second son of Isaac and Catharine I. (Orrick) Shirk, was born February 21, 1858, in Baltimore, and received his education in the public schools and the City College. After completing his studies he spent fifteen years in mercantile pursuits, gaining much valuable experience and laying the foundation for his signal success in another line of endeavor.

In 1887 he embarked in the real estate and financial brokerage business and speedily proved that this was the sphere for which his talents peculiarly fitted him. He thoroughly understands men and the ways of men, is quick to perceive an emergency and equally quick in devising a plan to meet it. His many estimable qualities of head and heart have drawn around him a large and influential circle of friends and acquaintances whose best wishes in his enterprises he has always had, and while, in his business career, he has passed on to a position of prominence, he has never neglected an opportunity to assist a fellow-traveler on life's journey.

Mr. Shirk is a member of the National Real Estate Association, which he represented in the World's Congress Auxiliary at the World's Fair in Chicago. He possesses social gifts, his conversation being both entertaining and instructive, while his genial personality renders him attractive to all who are brought into contact with him. Withal, he is a public-spirited citizen, always willing to lend his aid to any project having for its end the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of Baltimore, and having done much for the development of her possibilities in the sphere of real estate.

Mr. Shirk is a broad-minded man who has thoroughly learned life's lessons and throughout his career has illustrated the fact of the Emersonian philosophy that one may win friendship by being a friend. His success has been the result not only of the ability to recognize and take advantage of opportunity, but also of his determination to do in the best manner whatever he undertook, of taking for his motto, "Excelsior". This it is which more, perhaps, than any other one thing, has made him the prosperous business man and respected citizen whom Baltimore is proud to number among her representative men.

JACKSON HOLLAND

Baltimore justly receives the admiring commendation of every visitor, not only for her natural beauties, which are manifold, but more especially perhaps for her tasteful architecture—the work of man. Municipal buildings, business blocks, churches and residences, constructed of the best of enduring materials and in varied architectural styles, everywhere show evidences of cultivated taste, artistic skill and expert building. Luxurious surroundings and palatial adornments, suggested by artistic temperaments and cultivated minds, and made possible by the enormous wealth of many of her citizens, enhance the architectural beauty and grandeur of Baltimore's structures until the Monumental City has achieved a widespread reputation of which the inhabitants may well be proud.

In this connection may be mentioned the late Jackson Holland, whose enviable reputation as an architect was as well-known as that of any man in the east. Mr. Holland was born in Somerset county, Maryland, 1832, and was a descendant of the well-known Holland family which traces its lineage back to the days of King John of England. The first Holland of note in this country settled in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 1660, and from him sprang the numerous branches of Hollands now in the state.

Mr. Holland came to Baltimore in his youth. Coming into possession of considerable capital, he embarked in business, and was successful from the beginning. He erected several buildings in Baltimore, among which were the present postoffice building, and the American building, which was



Frederick Halland

destroyed by fire. He was also interested in street railway transportation, and for many years was a director of the old Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. In 1893 Mr. Holland took up his residence in New York, where he pursued his profession as contractor and builder for five years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Baltimore and again resumed his building operations. For a number of years prior to his removal to New York, he performed considerable work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was well and favorably known in building circles, was upright and honorable in all his transactions, and by his courtesy and kindness of disposition won and retained a large circle of friends who estimated him at his true worth. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, but he never sought or held public office, preferring to devote his entire time to his home and business. He was a member of the Masonic order, in which he took an active interest.

Mr. Holland was married twice. The name of his first wife was Mary Catharine Skinner. She bore him two children, a son and a daughter, who died some years ago, leaving children who are residents of New York and Western cities. His second marriage with Frieda Johanne Mueller took place at Bishopstead, Wilmington, Delaware, the ceremony being performed by the late Bishop Leighton Coleman. Mr. Holland died October 13, 1908. Services were conducted by the rector of Mt. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and the burial was in Greenmount Cemetery.

JESSE ANDREW DAVIS

Jesse Andrew Davis, second vice-president of R. C. Hoffman & Company, Incorporated, and known in all circles of mechanical engineering, traces the origin of his family to Wales. In that country the name was originally used as a family name in its Biblical form, which gradually became changed to Davies or Daves, and when it passed across the border into England it was changed in the majority of cases to Davis, its present form in this country also. There are many of the name to be found at the present day in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and America, but all have had this common origin. Mr. Davis is an alert and enterprising business man, but he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the entire exclusion of outside interests, and he has a just appreciation of the social amenities of private life.

Andrew Jackson Davis, father of Jesse Andrew Davis, was a man of strong character, prompt action and a decided determination. For many years he served as assistant superintendent of steamboat service of the Erie Railroad at the Weehawken terminal in New Jersey. He married Amanda Woodhull Houston.

Jesse Andrew Davis was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, December 6, 1870. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native village and under private tuition, and he then entered Hoboken High School. He was fourteen years of age when he accepted the position of office boy with the American Lead Pencil Company, at Hoboken, New Jersey, and, by means of continuing his studies under private tuition in his spare time and attending the New York Evening High School, he was enabled to pass the entrance examination to Stevens Institute at the age of sixteen years, having the same standing as boys who had continued their

studies without the encroachment of a business occupation. The determined character of the youth was shown in this admirable standing, as were many of the other excellent traits which were his by inheritance. As a student at the Stevens Institute of Hoboken he was always among the foremost in his studies and was graduated from this institution in 1891 as a mechanical engineer. Since that time he has been steadily engaged in earnest labor and has been devoted to his lifework. His first position after his graduation was under the superintendent of motive power for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, George B. Hazlehurst, with whom he was engaged for a period of two years, reporting to the mechanical engineer of the road from the draughting room; he was then inspector for the engineer of tests for two years; and for three years was engaged in locomotive experimental work and inspection of cars which were being built by the Michigan Peninsula Car Company, and inspector of locomotives which were being built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He severed his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in 1897, and spent the next three years in the United States Navy Department as an expert steel inspector. The work of these three years was arranged as follows: A part of the time he was detailed to the Midvale Steel Company to inspect the machinery forgings for the battleships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, which were being manufactured by this company; thence to the inspection of the seamless steel tubes for torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, which were being manufactured by the Shelby Tube Company; and, finally, to the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Central Iron and Steel Company, which were manufacturing the material for a floating steel drydock to be erected at Algiers, Louisiana. The next business connection of Mr. Davis was with the sales department of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Maryland Steel Company, and Central Iron and Steel Company, and the outcome of these connections was his present position as second vice-president of R. C. Hoffman & Company, Incorporated, who are the southern sales agents of the above-mentioned companies. The rise of Mr. Davis in his business career can only be attributed to his natural sagacity, his executive ability and keen powers of observation. In comparing his humble beginning with his present standing in the business world one can but be struck with the commanding force of energetic perseverance in the business operations in which he has been engaged. Mr. Davis is the same unpretentious, earnest man that he was at the beginning of his career, but in the meantime he has abundantly verified the good opinions of his many friends. He takes no active part in the political affairs of his city, but votes consistently with the Republican party. He has never lost his early fondness for outdoor forms of amusement, and finds great pleasure at the present time in golf and yachting. His fraternal affiliations are with the Harrisburg Club, Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore Yacht Club, of which he is at present secretary and treasurer, Baltimore Athletic Club, and the Merchants' Club.

Mr. Davis married, November 4, 1907, Lucy Chilton Kloman, of Warrenton, Virginia, and they have one daughter. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Edward F. and Agnes Pickett (Helm) Kloman; granddaughter of Erasmus and Virginia (Aisquith) Helm; great-granddaughter of Captain William and Agnes (Pickett) Helm. All of these ancestors, whether in a direct line or by intermarriage, are of distinguished families. Virginia (Aisquith) Helm was the daughter of Captain E. A. Aisquith, granddaughter of William E. Aisquith, and is of the same branch of the family as the present prime minister of Great Britain. Another ancestor, General George



J. E. Greiner

Pickett, was at the head of the division which made the historic charge at Gettysburg. In the Helm line there have been many prominent men, notably as statesmen, in the Southern States, among them being Ben Hardin Helm. The Chilton line has also furnished a number of statesmen in Virginia, Kentucky and Texas.

Mr. Davis has the happy faculty of attaching men to him by the warm ties of friendship, as well as by the excellence of his other virtues of character.

JOHN EDWIN GREINER

Nothing has contributed more to the increase of commerce and general prosperity than the improvement in transportation facilities, and these are based chiefly upon the foundation of civil engineering, a profession the value of which cannot be overestimated. It is of a widely known member of this honorable profession that this sketch treats. John Edwin Greiner, while a comparatively young man, having scarcely passed the fifty mark, has achieved a reputation which has made his name known in all quarters of the civilized world. At present he is a consulting engineer in Baltimore, with offices also in New York and Chicago, and more intricate problems are submitted to him than are placed before the average civil engineer of many more years.

The Greiner family immigrated to America in the early part of the nineteenth century from Württemberg, in the southern part of Germany, and their home for a number of years was in Ohio. John Greiner, father of John Edwin Greiner, was a manufacturer and a merchant. He married Annie Steck, also of German descent, to whose influence and early teachings the Mr. Greiner of this sketch ascribes much of the moral worth and endurance which have contributed so greatly to the success which he has attained.

John Edwin Greiner, son of John and Annie (Steck) Greiner, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 24, 1859. His early years were spent alternately in the city and country, and he was the recipient of an excellent education, and the healthful outdoor sports, in which he was encouraged to indulge himself, assisted him in maintaining the robust constitution with which he is endowed. He was graduated from the Wilmington high school in 1877, became a student at Delaware College the same year, and was graduated from that institution in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. At the same time he applied himself to the study of civil engineering and the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon him. He fully realized that theoretical knowledge was but the preparatory stage of what he had determined to make his lifework, and was perfectly satisfied to commence at the very bottom of the ladder as a draughtsman in the Edgemoor Bridge Works, in Wilmington, Delaware, the year of his graduation, in order to gain the necessary practical experience. Four years later he had been offered and accepted the position of assistant engineer in the Keystone Bridge Works, and from this time his career was merely a series of upward steps.

The following year he had charge of the erection of the Seventh street bridge across the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh. In 1886 he formed a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which continued with but a slight interruption until 1908, when he resigned. His first work for this company was as draughtsman; the following year he was advanced

to the office of inspector; in 1889 he was chief draughtsman; in 1891 assistant engineer; 1892-3 he was designing engineer of the Philadelphia Bridge Works; in 1894 engineer of bridges for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; 1900 engineer of bridges and buildings for the same company; 1905 assistant chief engineer, retaining the last office until he resigned in order to become a general consulting engineer in Baltimore. According to the records kept by *The Railway Age*, Mr. Greiner personally designed or had charge of the designing and erection of every bridge constructed for the Baltimore & Ohio road from 1885 until 1908. Among these were the Ohio river bridge at Parkersburg; the bridge across the same river at Benwood, which is noted for the fact that it has a three hundred and forty-five foot span which was erected without false work, a very unusual method of procedure; and the double-track bridge at Havre de Grace, Maryland, which was erected at a cost of two millions of dollars. The esteem in which Mr. Greiner was held by his associates and co-workers during all these years was amply testified to at the time of his resignation, when they presented him with a handsome testimonial.

The time of Mr. Greiner is so thoroughly occupied with active duties connected with his profession that he has found very few hours to devote to the writing of books, although he is well fitted to do so. He has, however, contributed scientific and engineering papers, which have been highly appreciated in the circles to which they were addressed, and for the writing of one of which he was awarded a gold medal by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Lectures which he has delivered at Delaware College and Cornell University have been of great benefit to the students of engineering subjects. He has patented a number of minor inventions, and in 1895 he designed and patented a new type of bridge. Since 1908 Mr. Greiner has been consulting engineer for the following corporations: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Erie railroad; Norfolk & Southern railroad, in connection with a bridge five miles long across the Albemarle Sound; Peoria & Pekin Union railroad, in connection with a large double-track bridge across the Illinois river; and the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad for a large number of bridges. He was one of the four expert engineers appointed to report upon the strength of the Queensborough bridge, which crosses the East river at New York, passing over Blackwell's Island. After the disastrous fire of February, 1904, Mr. Greiner was appointed by Mayor McLane as a member of the commission entrusted with the examination of the large buildings which had been injured, but not destroyed, by the fire. This immense piece of work was accomplished with such expedition that the commission handed in its report within a month. Later Mr. Greiner was appointed by the same mayor as a member of the commission which had in charge the revision of the building laws.

He is a member of many organizations of various kinds, among them being the following: Free and Accepted Masons; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association; American Institute of Consulting Engineers; University Club; Engineers' Club; Baltimore Country Club; Engineers' Club of New York, and the Maryland Club. In a number of these he has been on important committees. He is also a member of the City Wide Congress and on the committee of city planning. He was appointed (1912) the engineer member of the State Board of Health by Governor Goldsborough.

Mr. Greiner married, December 16, 1886, Lily F., daughter of John Foster and Martha Ann (Sowers) Burchell, and their two children are: Lillian Burchell and Gladys Houston. The Burchells are of an ancient

English family, there being a coat-of-arms in the family granted at the time when the name was spelled Birchfield. In 1684 they came to Maryland; migrated to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, where they were engaged as planters and farmers, and owned their estates from the time of the first settler. They number among their ancestors many distinguished names, among whom are: Judge William Allnutt; Richard Talbot, who settled in Maryland in 1651, was a member of the House of Burgesses, and descended from the Talbot family which came into England with William the Conqueror; Major Richard Ewen, who was one of the commission appointed by Cromwell to govern Maryland from 1654 to 1657; Thomas Meeres, justice of Anne Arundel county, and also a member of the Cromwell commission; Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Thomas, also a member of the above-named commission. Catherine Houston, great-grandmother to Mrs. Greiner, was related to the famous Sam Houston.

In spite of the devotion of Mr. Greiner to the profession he has made his lifework, he does not believe in ignoring social intercourse, and is a welcome guest wherever and whenever he makes his appearance in society. His chief indoor recreation is music, of which he has been exceedingly fond since his earliest years, and his outdoor amusement consists in horseback riding and a study of the natural beauties to be met with in his lengthy rides. His tastes are quiet ones, and his entire life is one of simplicity and devoid of affectation.

VICTOR GUSTAV BLOEDE

Of all the varied influences that have gone to make this country the most prosperous and progressive on the face of the earth, perhaps none is so pronounced as the strong German element which has been infused into the nation. It is felt as a tremendous force for good wherever men from the fatherland have taken up their abode, and especially may we note how strongly the influence is discernible in the rapid advancement of Maryland and her chief city, Baltimore. There is an earnestness and purposefulness about the German people that can be claimed by no other nation on earth; distinguished at once by lofty ideals and a most intense practicality, it is their mission to definitely conceive of progress and to carry it into the fullest and highest realization.

Among these men of progress, deep thinkers and hard workers, who have come to this country to its betterment, may be mentioned Victor Gustav Bloede, the eminent chemist and manufacturer of chemicals, president of the Victor G. Bloede Company, which for so many years has taken the lead in this city in its special line of industry. As with most persons who have attained success, Mr. Bloede has made his way in the world with no other capital than his energy and determination, coupled with business foresight and ability, and his genuine worth and strict integrity have won the confidence and high esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. His history is that of a strong man who has set himself to succeed in spite of all obstacles; and he has studied and fought and wrought until he stands to-day one of the foremost men of the great city of his adoption.

He was born sixty-three years ago, in the year 1849, in the city of Dresden, Germany, the son of Gustav Bloede, a physician and member of the city council of Dresden during the revolution of that year. His mother, Marie Franziska Bloede, shared with her husband the lofty patriotism and

love of liberty that distinguished the family and caused them to make their home where these sentiments might best blossom and bear fruit. Coming to America, they settled in Brooklyn, New York, and here young Victor received the groundwork of his education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he began to assist in his own support, becoming an office boy and earning the means to pursue his studies, which were a delight to him; thus while working by day he began to study at the Cooper Institute night school in New York City, and made rapid progress.

His mother was ever his chief inspiration, guiding, encouraging, and strengthening his growth, and awakening by her own strong mentality all that was dormant in her young son, for the family was one of marked culture. Not only had the father distinguished himself by work in the natural sciences, but on the mother's side, as well, two uncles had been prominent in literature and politics, and her progenitors had been scientific men. So it came about that young Victor early interested himself in natural science at Cooper Institute, and was graduated from that division in the year 1867, his class being the first in the institute to receive diplomas for the scientific course. He had also the inestimable privilege of personal intercourse and acquaintance with the great philanthropist and founder of the institution, Peter Cooper himself, whose example and teachings were strongly influential in the molding of his character and in his lifework. Also in the biographies of other great men the young German student sought and found inspiration and encouragement, for he was a great reader and a thinker always, with a passionate thirst for knowledge.

He early formulated that creed which he upholds for success in life, a concentration of effort in one direction and an indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of the end desired. Thus following his personal preference, in which he was strongly supported by his wise and cultivated mother, he turned his attention to chemistry, securing a position in 1868 in chemical works in Brooklyn. Here he began to study the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, developing his remarkable powers of application, clear intelligence, and ability to meet and solve problems concerned in the handling of matters intrusted to his charge. It was excellent training, and he soon proved his worth. In 1877 he established himself in Baltimore as a chemist and manufacturer of chemical products; and with his habit of close observation and deep thought he soon decided that there was a wide field for improvement in the methods then in use in chemical factories. Applying to this improvement all his highly cultivated faculties, he made tremendous advances in the business, principally in regard to the dyeing of cotton fabrics; and between the years 1890 and 1895 he was granted fifteen or twenty patents upon chemical processes, one of the most important being his patent upon the process for dyeing in "sun-fast", unfading shades. He has also received a number of medals for his various useful and economic inventions, which were not all instigated by a desire for pecuniary gain, but by an unusual and most public-spirited wish to benefit humanity at large, to advance the general health, wealth, and prosperity. It is thus that Mr. Bloede has proved himself a benefactor not only to the city of Baltimore, but to the nation, and indeed all the world, through the work he has done and the influence he has exercised upon his surroundings.

A public-spirited man in every way, and tenderly devoted to the memory of his mother, he presented, on the 10th of November, 1908, to the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland the new and handsome structure erected in the midst of twenty-three acres of park grounds at Towson,

Baltimore county, Maryland, dedicated as the "Marie Bloede Memorial Hospital for Advanced Consumptives". It was accepted by Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, as president, in the presence of Governor Austin L. Crothers, the Right Reverend Bishop Paret, Mayor J. Barry Mahool, and a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Bloede is the author of other and most important benefactions, making many improvements in his home town, Catonsville, Maryland. He organized the First National Bank of Catonsville, of which he was vice-president for ten years, and then in 1908 made president; he organized and financed the Patapsco Electric Company, founded for furnishing electric light and power to Catonsville and the surrounding country; he projected the Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott City Electric Railway, and he helped to organize the National City Bank of Baltimore, in 1910, and is now one of its directors.

Mr. Bloede possesses the power of handling large masses of men and of co-ordinating their energies so that the best results can be obtained; in his dealings with them he is honest and courteous, yet firm and just, and to his executive ability thus manifested a great measure of his success in life is due. This ability has brought him into prominence in other business relations, making him in great demand on various boards of directors, and winning for him the high regard of his business associates as well as their sincere personal esteem. His devotion to his friends, his probity in his commercial relations, and his wonderful influence over his subordinates, combine to make him one of the finest business men whom Baltimore has ever known. Gertrude Bloede, sister of Mr. Bloede, who is better known under her pseudonym, "Stewart Sterne," inherited the literary talents of her mother and ranks as one of the poets of the country, although not as widely known as some. Her best known and most popular work is the blank verse poem "Angelo", which was published with three other volumes of blank verse. Another sister was a sculptor, who married the well-known American painter, Abbott H. Thayer.

Mr. Bloede is a conspicuous member of a number of scientific associations, belonging to the International Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York City, and the Johns Hopkins Club. He has also contributed ably to scientific literature, being the author of the "Reducers' Manual and Practical Metallurgy", a text book of recognized worth. In his political convictions Mr. Bloede belongs to no party, reserving to himself the privilege of voting for the best man wherever found. On the 5th of June, 1883, he was married to Elise Schon, daughter of Carl Schon and Marie Franziska Schon, of Toledo, Ohio. By this marriage he gained the life companionship of a most charming and congenial woman, fitted by native refinement, a bright mind, and a thorough education for the social position she occupies, and upon which she entered with a gracious enjoyment of its duties. Mr. and Mrs. Bloede have five children: Marie, Carl S., Ilse, Victor G., and Vida Bloede, at their charming home in Catonsville.

Mr. Bloede has always been singularly strong in his personality, alert, virile, progressive and far-seeing. He is a strong and robust man, believing in physical exercise as in mental, sound in body and mind, and recommending to others those methods by which he himself has gained such all around success. In fishing, rowing and walking he takes distinct delight, and finds a mine of wealth and enjoyment in his mental occupations. In perseverance, he believes, is the secret of success, perseverance in a course well mapped out and chosen, allowing no obstacle to discourage or defeat. "Never give up an undertaking because it is hard and unpromising", he says, "but per-

sist until you succeed. I have observed that men seldom fail to accomplish any task or aim which they have set before them when their motto is 'Never give up trying'. Persistency is the great single element in success. Have a purpose in life, seek associates among those to whom you can look up, observe men and women of strong character." And so by his life-long effort and achievement, he has set himself among those to whom the citizens of Baltimore, young and old, may well look up, observing him and following in his footsteps as a man of strong character and a leader worthy of imitation.

DR. HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG

A large part of the important history of our country is frequently lost, and the very names of useful men forgotten, for want of a proper chronicler to record these valuable biographies, the efforts that were made to advance the interests of society and to benefit the human race. These records should be carefully preserved, not alone for the satisfaction of those immediately related to the subjects of them and their posterity, but for the excellent example furnished by them to future generations. Of all professions, that of medicine appears to furnish the most numerous and noteworthy examples, and the name of Dr. Hugh Hampton Young, of Baltimore, is not the least distinguished. Honorable in every relation of life, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him and has attained a world-wide reputation.

His grandfather, General Hugh F. Young, bore a record for brave and gallant conduct in the Indian, Mexican and Civil wars. His father, General William Hugh Young, took an active part in the Confederate Army, and died at San Antonio, Texas, November 28, 1901. He married Frances M. Kemper, of Virginia.

Dr. Young was born in San Antonio, Texas, where his earliest years were spent. His preparatory education was acquired at Staunton, Virginia, where he early displayed remarkable ability, and was awarded a scholarship in the University of Virginia. At this institution he also distinguished himself, receiving his degree of Master of Arts in 1893, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. He was engaged in post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University in 1894-95, and during the summer of the latter year was pathologist at Mt. Wilson Sanitarium. From that time until 1898 he was the assistant resident surgeon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital; was then appointed head of the Department of Urological Surgery, a position he still holds (1911). He is assistant professor of urological surgery at the Johns Hopkins University and visiting surgeon at the Union Protestant Infirmary. In 1900 he made a trip to Europe for the purpose of studying at the hospitals of Paris and Berlin, and again went abroad in 1903, this time working in the hospitals of London and Paris.

For the past two years he has been president of the State Lunacy Commission, and he is secretary of the Maryland Hospital for the Negro Insane. In 1909 he was elected president of the American Urological Association; in 1910 president of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and in 1911 president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Association Internationale d'Urologie, corresponding member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Urologie, and corresponding member of the Societa Italiana di Urologia. In spite of the manifold demands made upon him he



Hugh H. Young

finds time to contribute to the leading medical publications, and his articles are regarded as authoritative. Among these writings may be mentioned *Studies of Urological Surgery* and *Hypertrophy and Cancer of the Prostate*, both published in book form and each containing more than six hundred pages, of supreme value to medical literature. As a surgeon his reputation is international.

Dr. Young gives his political support to the Independent Democratic party, but has never exhibited political aspirations, contenting himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow citizens. He is a man of strong and clear convictions which are the result of careful study and independent thought. Alert and enterprising, and wielding a wide influence in his professional intercourse, he does not believe in the concentration of all his strength and thoughts in this one direction, but has a just appreciation of the social amenities of life and is a member of the following societies: Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, Florestan, Paint and Powder, Baltimore Country, Bachelors' Cotillon and Automobile clubs, in all of which he is highly esteemed.

Dr. Young married, June 4, 1901, Bessy Mason Colston, a woman of rare charm of manner and intelligence, who graces charmingly the beautiful residence in the suburbs of Baltimore. She is the daughter of Captain Frederick M. and Clara (Campbell) Colston, and granddaughter of Judge Archibald Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, and a member of the cabinet of Jefferson Davis. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Young are: Frances Kemper; Frederick Colston, born July 30, 1904; and Helen Hampton. Affable and genial in his nature, Dr. Young is an ever welcome guest in the highest circles, where he is loved and honored for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. Just entering upon the meridian of life, he has many years of usefulness still before him, and his future will undoubtedly bring him still greater honors and success than the years that have gone by. Liberal, charitable and kind to all, his character is a happy combination of strength and gentleness, and he has the traits which mark the true gentleman and the man of honor.

ARCHIBALD H. TAYLOR

(I) Jesse Taylor, the first of Archibald H. Taylor's direct ancestors of that name in this country, came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, at the beginning of our Revolutionary War, because of his sympathy with the Colonists in their struggle, whose cause he had openly espoused in the old country. He equipped and armed his own ship and sailed for Philadelphia, but was forced into the harbor of Williamsburg, Virginia, by British cruisers, where his ship was sunk by the ice in the early winter of 1776, but not by the enemy, as he always claimed. He brought with him a great number of servants and a large family of children. Ultimately he settled at Alexandria, Virginia. He was a merchant and capitalist and became a man of great influence in his community, being chosen the first president of the first common council of Alexandria.

(II) Robert Johnstone Taylor, son of Jesse Taylor, was born at Alexandria. He graduated at Princeton in 1795, being the valedictorian and second in his class, and came immediately to the bar in the District of Columbia, where he became one of the leaders at the bar of the United States Supreme Court. His first wife was Maria Rose, of King George

county, Virginia, and his second wife was her first cousin, Mary Eliza Berry, both of distinguished families in that neighborhood. Colonel Charles Marshall, well known in Baltimore, was a grandson of this first marriage.

(III) Henry Allen, son of Robert Johnstone and Mary E. (Berry) Taylor, was born in the District of Columbia in 1820 and died at his estate of Collingwood, Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1856. In early life he was a member of the Baltimore bar, but gave up law practice for life on his Virginia plantation. He married Anne Elbertina Van Ness, a daughter of General Archibald Henderson, for forty years Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps. General Henderson gained great distinction for gallant service in the War of 1812, and in several Indian wars, particularly the Seminole War in Florida and Alabama, and received votes of thanks and decorations from Congress and the State of Virginia a number of times.

(IV) Archibald Henderson, son of Henry Allen and Anne E. V. (Henderson) Taylor, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 6, 1851. He studied at several preparatory schools in Virginia, including the Episcopal High School, and entered the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. He immediately commenced the study of law with the firm of Marshall & Fisher, well-known legal practitioners in Baltimore, where he was admitted to the bar. For some years he was in partnership with the late Judge George Savage, the firm being Savage & Taylor; and later became associated with E. P. Keech Jr., the firm being Taylor & Keech, and ultimately Taylor, Keech, Wright & Lord. This firm was dissolved, however, and Mr. Taylor has since been practicing alone.

For some years Mr. Taylor's practice has been almost exclusively for corporations as clients, and has been mainly in the United States Courts.

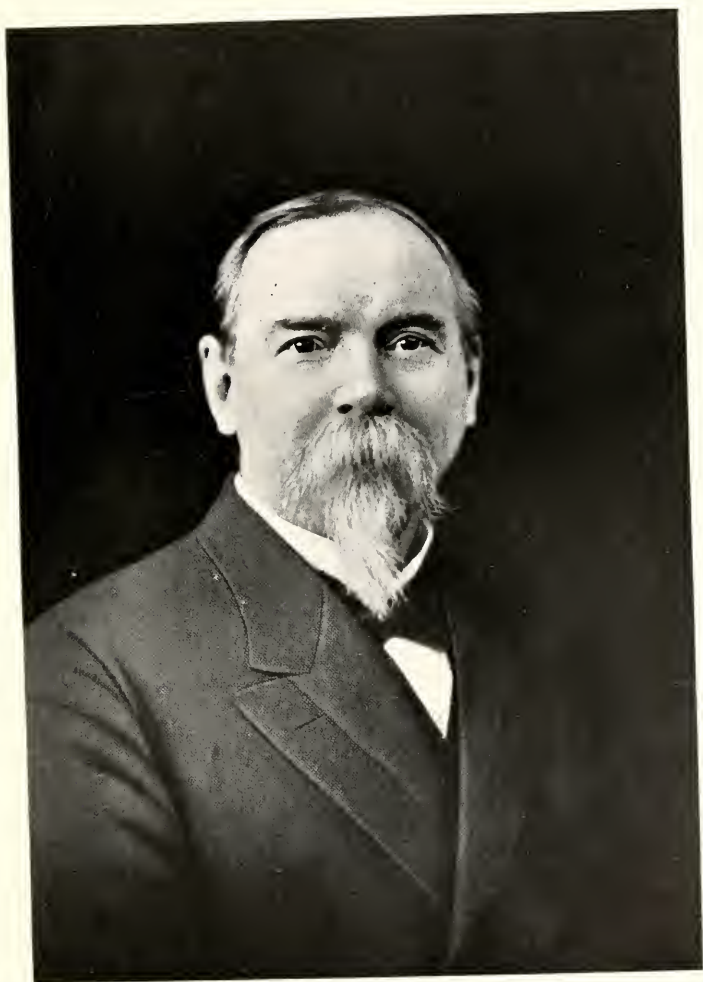
Politically he is a man of independent views, but, believing in the principles of the Democratic party, is affiliated with that party. He was a member of the legislature of 1894. He is much interested in the charity work of the city and is a member of the boards of managers of several large charitable institutions. He is also a member of various social clubs in the city, among them the Maryland, University, and Baltimore Country clubs, and the Maryland Historical Society, and several art clubs. He has been a life-long student of art and literature. Mr. Taylor married Mary Martha, daughter of Richard and Martha Thorndike Parker, of Beverly, Massachusetts. Mrs. Taylor shares her husband's studies and pursuits, being especially devoted to charitable work.

E. WALTER GILES

The man who achieves success solely by the well-directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which has ever appealed with peculiar force to the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the sea. Baltimore, in common with every other great city, owes much to those of her business men who belong to this honorable class.

Conspicuous among them stands E. Walter Giles, widely known, generally beloved, and justly honored for his sterling worth, high principle, and unswerving integrity. He was first associated with John E. Potter & Company, publishers, of Philadelphia, then Scribner's and later, for many years, identified with the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company.

Mr. Giles, having been the architect of his own fortune, is now enjoy-



E. Walter Kiles,

ing in well-earned leisure the results of a long period of successful endeavor. Although withdrawn from the activities of business life, he is still in spirit a young man, and keenly and earnestly wide-awake and energetically interested in the religious, commercial, political and social life of his native city.

Walter Giles, father of E. Walter Giles, was born February 5, 1800, in Plymouth, England, and was a seventh son. He was educated in London, traveled on the Continent, and in 1830 came to New York City, thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, having letters of introduction to Levi Wells, a prominent man of Halifax.

He soon fell in love with Alice Ann Wells, daughter of Levi and Catherine (Wilson) Wells, and in a few months married her. The ceremony was performed at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Wilson, her mother's brother, by the Rev. Dr. William Jackson, the apostle and founder of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Nova Scotia in Halifax. Thomas Wilson was recording steward of Dr. Jackson's church, and also organizer of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. Giles made their wedding journey back to the States, residing for some time in the city of Boston, where their first child was born, Catherine Alice Hepsibah.

In 1834 he came to New York City, where he founded the largest book bindery of his time, doing all the binding of the Daniel Appleton Company, the publishers, and founders of the present firm of D. Appleton & Company. In the great fire which occurred December 16, 1835, devastating the business center of New York City, Mr. Giles' plant was destroyed, which was a total loss. (The day after the fire his second child was born, Georgena Ann.) With undaunted courage, he moved to Philadelphia, and there soon after established another bindery, where he executed all the work of the Lippincotts. After retiring from business he came to Baltimore.

Mr. Giles' wife, Alice Ann (Wells) Giles, was born in 1812 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was the daughter of Levi Wells (mentioned above), son of one of three brothers. The pioneers of the Wells family in Nova Scotia were all prominent in their day, one of them representing Nova Scotia in parliament. Professor Wells, of Columbia University, is a cousin of Mr. Giles, of Baltimore, as is also Robert J. Wilson, A.M., the present head of the public school system of Halifax. The Wells family is an old one in the Evangeline country.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles were the parents of the following children: Catherine Alice Hepsibah, born in Boston; Georgena Ann, born in New York City; Thomas Wilson Walter, born in New York City; Henrietta Maria, born in Philadelphia; Elvina Virginia, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; E. Walter, of whom further; and several younger children. Mr. and Mrs. Giles are both deceased, as also their elder children, except E. Walter Giles.

E. Walter, the seventh child of Walter and Alice Ann (Wells) Giles, was born in Baltimore, October 2, 1844. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, which he continued by private tuition and special study, and has been a constant student through life. He manifested in boyhood that warm-hearted, generous, genial disposition which characterized him throughout his later years, winning for him hosts of friends. His personal popularity, as well as his taste and clever aptitude for argument, caused him to be elected president of the Exeter Debating Association of Baltimore, of which he was the organizer. He held this office and was preparing for college, with a view to adopting the profession

of medicine, when the outbreak of the Civil War changed the course of his life.

Though not yet seventeen, he was intensely patriotic and strongly loyal, possessing the courage of his convictions. Alone of all the members of the Debating Society, he enlisted in the Federal army, notwithstanding the fact that several of his companions joined the Confederate forces. He had become a member of the First Maryland Regiment, commanded by Colonel Kenley, but the influence of his mother, who was naturally opposed to his enlistment, effected his discharge.

He resumed his studies, having connected himself with the Baltimore City Guards, enlisting with that body when they went to the front and were known as the Tenth Maryland Infantry. He being a color guard of Company C, remained in the service until shortly before the assassination of President Lincoln, when he received an honorable discharge, thus completing a record which will be a source of just pride to his descendants.

After the close of his period of military service Mr. Giles began his business career, associating himself with John E. Potter Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. Later he entered the service with Scribner's, and, after severing his connection with this house, associated himself with the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, the first successful steel pen makers in the United States (of which Mr. Giles was an important factor). For a number of years he supervised the traveling department of this firm, making many and extended journeys in the discharge of his duties, and in this, as in all his other business connections, leading a life of unabating energy and unflinching industry. Since his retirement he has continued his position of a director in the company. He is also interested in real estate and other lines of business and devotes part of his leisure to looking after his many interests.

While in the course of time he has passed on to a position of means and prominence, never has he neglected an opportunity of assisting a fellow traveler on life's journey, and his career has in large measure been the exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. Numberless times has he been the "Good Samaritan" in helping those not so strong as himself to turn away from their sins, intemperance, and other weaknesses, and faults, and by his kindly, cheering words of hope he has enabled them to take fresh courage and start anew, and press onward and upward to the mark of their high calling.

In 1886, when the wreck of the *Nellie White* left his friend, Captain Eliason, of the Tolchester Steamship Company, much discouraged, Mr. Giles aided Captain Eliason in reorganizing and helped finance the Tolchester Steamship Company, which also owns various summer resorts. The steamer *Emma Giles*, built after the reorganization of the company, was one of the first "composite" type of side-wheelers constructed in this part of the country. Mr. Giles is a director in this company.

As a native Baltimorean Mr. Giles has always taken a deep interest in the progress and development of his own city, being ever found willing and ready to aid by voice and influence in the promotion of any movement tending to further the advancement of her commercial, philanthropical, religious or political interests. While he has never sought to figure prominently in any public light, he is recognized as belonging to that class of men who, wherever found, constitute the representative personnel and trusty promoters of the active interests of a great city.

In politics he is a Gold Republican and a Protectionist, but votes independent of partisan considerations. For many years he has belonged to

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a firm believer in this organization on account of the good it has done, and now, though no longer active in its affairs, still retains his membership. He affiliates with Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 151, Free and Accepted Masons, with St. John's Chapter, No. 19, with Maryland Commandery No. 1, and with Boumi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In religion he is exceedingly broad and charitable in his views, and, while a recognized and prominent layman of the Methodist church, his innate, deep, spiritual nature so quickens and broadens his vision to the extent that he believes in the Fatherhood of God, and that all men are brothers, no matter as to nationality, creed, denomination or condition.

Mr. Giles is distinguished as a deep thinker and a classical scholar, having justly deserved the title given him by some of his close friends as "Maryland's Poet Philosopher", he having produced three volumes of poems, essays and writings (as yet unpublished), in which he has described with true fidelity the beauties of creation and sung in noble verse the greatness of the Creator. His poetry is pervaded by a pure and genial philosophy, as well as a deeply spiritual tone, that influences the fancy, the understanding, and the heart, being an able exponent of the silent language of the Universe to the World.

Mr. Giles married, in 1867, in Baltimore, Emma, daughter of George H. and Sophia (Raborg) Hall, of Baltimore, and they were the parents of three children, the only surviving one being a daughter, Emma Giles, now the wife of George E. Parker Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one son, Walter Giles Parker, a frank, manly youth, who not only bears the name of his grandfather, but has inherited many of his genial traits of character.

It is this geniality of nature, combined with unswerving adherence to principle, which has all his life won for Mr. Giles the devoted regard of his friends, to whom he is ever loyal and true, for Mr. Giles is truly a man who lives in deeds, not years; thoughts, not only breaths, and in his daily living endeavors to serve God and humanity.

While his buoyancy and elasticity of spirit account for his youthful appearance, tall and erect, his hair and moustache but slightly touched with gray, the glance of his clear, expressive, brown eye, penetrating, but kindly, fairly glowing with an intensely earnest and deep intellect, his bearing and general appearance are those of a military man.

He impresses you at once upon meeting him as a man of safe, sane and sound judgment, and of splendid self poise.

As a host he is incomparable, cordial, affable and genial. A brilliant conversationalist, well equipped with a storehouse of knowledge and information gained from extensive travel and keen observation. A man of letters and a constant student, he can discuss freely numerous topics with perfect ease. Possessing a magnetic temperament and striking personality, he commands attention because people know he has something to say worth hearing. Yet with all these gifts, he is neither arrogant nor self-opinionated, but modest, humble, unassuming and retiring, always ready and willing to give a respectful hearing to any and all who seek him, even although they may not be his equal in class or mentality. His home is spacious and substantial, artistic in appointment, with everything to minister to a refined and literary taste—a picture of ideal comfort—and indicates in the owner the combination of the successful business man with the gentleman and scholar that he is.

Mr. Giles has spent much of his leisure in traveling and in recent years he has made several journeys to Canada. He has frequently visited in

summer the home of his mother's people in Nova Scotia. In the course of the last forty years he has traveled over a million miles, including journeys made both for business and pleasure.

At all times throughout his career Mr. Giles has stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement and in the wise use he has made of his opportunities and means. Prompt and decisive in character, but always considerate of others and exceedingly generous, the number of those he has aided by kindly words of advice drawn from the storehouse of long experience, or by the helping hand of material assistance, is large, indeed; aye, larger, perhaps, than will ever be known, exemplifying in his daily life an intensely earnest disposition to serve his fellowmen. He practically adopts his own motto: None too high to face, and none too low to help.

The success of some men, while it may not be purchased at the price of direct injury to their fellows, is often, at least in part, the result of indifference to their welfare. Others, on the contrary, make their prosperity a source of blessing to the less fortunate, and of this latter class Mr. Giles is a conspicuous example. Never has he made his gain out of another's loss, but always has he caused the harvest of his labors to minister to the uplifting of humanity, and to increase the sum total of the happiness of mankind by his earnest effort to do noble things (not dream them), and he cannot fail to reap a rich reward, not only in this life, but also in the life eternal.

This biography is written by one of his life-long friends, a keen observer, and one who appreciates Mr. Giles for his genuine worth and true nobility of character.

WILLIAM GILMOR

Every great city is, to a certain extent, the creation of a small number of far-sighted, public-spirited men who have been the originators and executors of those monumental enterprises and organizations which constitute the special glory of a metropolis. One of the finest representatives of this class of men was the late William Gilmore, to whom Baltimore is indebted for the inauguration and success of many of the great undertakings and institutions which have so largely contributed to her present prosperity and importance.

(I) Robert Gilmore, great-grandfather of William Gilmore, was born November 10, 1748, in Paisley, Scotland, and was a son of Gavin Gilmore, a merchant of that city. When a very young man Robert Gilmore was associated with his father in business, and, being desirous of visiting the American colonies, came out in one of the tobacco ships annually trading to this country, sailing from Glasgow, July 24, 1767, and arriving at Oxford, Talbot county, in September following. He brought with him a shipment of merchandise, and for a number of years pursued a profitable business in Maryland, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War sided with the country of his adoption, serving with the militia of St. Mary's county. In December, 1778, he determined to remove to Baltimore, and not long after, having considerable transactions with the celebrated house of Samuel Inglis & Company, of Philadelphia, in which Robert Morris, the famous financier of Congress, and Thomas Willing, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, were partners, formed, in association with them, the firm of Bingham, Inglis & Gilmore, Mr. Bingham being the son-in-law of Mr. Will-

ing. Mr. Gilmor was to reside abroad and have the active conduct of the business, in which undertaking he met with gratifying success, making mercantile connections of the highest character in all parts of Europe. After the death of Mr. Inglis, Mr. Gilmor formed a partnership with Mr. Bingham under the style of Robert Gilmor & Company, the articles being signed in London, in February, 1784. The business was to be conducted in Baltimore, whither Mr. Gilmor returned, making it thenceforth his permanent home. One of the ships of this firm, the brig *Ann*, was sent in 1784 to St. Petersburg, on her return was dispatched to Batavia, and in both places was the first vessel which ever displayed the American flag. Mr. Gilmor became largely engaged in foreign commerce, especially in the East India trade, of which he may be considered the founder in this country. In 1799 his partnership with Mr. Bingham was dissolved, and he took into business with him his two sons, under the firm name of Robert Gilmor & Sons, a house, which, for some fifty years, ranked with those of the highest standing both in this country and abroad. Mr. Gilmor neither sought nor desired public office, but was nevertheless called on to fill many positions of influence and importance. He married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Airy, of Dorchester county, Maryland, and they became the parents of two sons, Robert and William, the former mentioned below. Mr. Gilmor died in January, 1822, leaving a name second to none for business enterprise and integrity of character.

(II) Robert Gilmor, son of Robert and Louisa (Airy) Gilmor, married and had a son Robert, see below.

(III) Robert Gilmor, son of the above Robert Gilmor, successfully conducted and enlarged the business founded by his father and grandfather. He married Ellen Ward, and the following children were born to them: Judge Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore; William, mentioned below; Harry, the famous Confederate cavalry commander; Graham; Mary, who became the wife of William Young; and Ellen, who became the wife of Dr. G. Halsted Boylan. The beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmor—"Glen Ellen", situated about five miles from Towson, on the banks of the Gunpowder river—was one of luxury and refinement and was noted for its hospitality.

(IV) William, son of Robert and Ellen (Ward) Gilmor, was born April 17, 1832, at "Glen Ellen", and received his education in the private school presided over by the late Professor McNally. After leaving school he at once began his business career, early giving evidence of that executive ability and indomitable energy which were ever among his most salient characteristics. One of the first of those many enterprises which redounded so greatly to the city's good was his advocacy of the use of the Gunpowder river for the water supply of Baltimore. He acquired the land for the reservoir at Loch Raven, and prevailed upon the city to accept it for the water system.

Realizing keenly the need of a railway in that vicinity, Mr. Gilmor was instrumental in the construction of the Baltimore & Delta, now the flourishing Maryland & Pennsylvania railroad. For many years he was president of this road, which was extended to York, Pennsylvania, and while sedulously fulfilling the duties of this responsible position found time to initiate other improvements. About 1890, seeking to facilitate the transportation of the traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mr. Gilmor conceived the idea of the Belt Line. He at once applied himself to the task of getting rights of way, and when he had secured them and his plans were completed he presented the scheme to the president of the Baltimore

& Ohio railroad. His ideas were adopted and he was made president of the road, an office which he retained until the retirement of President Cowen. The last great public work in which Mr. Gilmore engaged, and which was exclusively his own idea, was the use of the Susquehanna river to supply motive power to the city. He died ere this magnificent conception could be realized, but in 1910 the great plant at McCall's Ferry, Pennsylvania, went into operation under the auspices of the McCall's Ferry Power Company, supplying electricity, not only to the city of Baltimore, but to Philadelphia and other cities as well. This plant—one of the greatest of its kind in the world—is the child of this man's brain.

A record such as this plainly demonstrates that Mr. Gilmore was preeminently a man of action, giving to whatever he undertook his whole soul and allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention. A vigilant and penetrating observer of men and measures, a man of broad views and accurate judgment, his opinions were recognized as sound and his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. Coming of a family long prominent in the social life of the city, he became, as a young man, one of its social leaders and was one of the founders and managers of the Bachelors' Cotillon.

Mr. Gilmore married, in 1874, Mary Lloyd Key, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame, and three sons were born to them: Francis Key, John and William Lloyd Gilmore. Never was a man more devoted to his home and family than was Mr. Gilmore. To him the ties of home and friendship were sacred, and he possessed the rarest social qualities, few men being able to vie with him in this particular. His city home, No. 500 Park avenue—invariably referred to as the "Park street house"—stood on the corner of Park avenue and Franklin street, and it was there that the three brothers, Robert, William and Charles Gilmore, then all bachelors, entertained many celebrities during the exciting war period of the early sixties. Among their guests were the Marquis of Hartington (afterward the Duke of Devonshire), lord president of the council, and one of the richest peers of England, and that original genius, the late George Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingston", "The Border and the Bastile", and other works. This establishment was a center of refinement, hospitality and wit, and many other distinguished guests were welcomed beneath its roof. It was difficult, indeed, in those days to find in Baltimore any other house of equal social importance.

This residence, however, was in all its arrangements subsidiary to Mr. Gilmore's beautiful country home, "Summerfield", where he preferred to spend most of the year, and it was in this home of his heart that he expired on November 13, 1904, in the seventy-third year of his age. For half a century, in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age, making wise use of his opportunities and his wealth and conforming his life to a high standard in harmony with the traditions of an honorable ancestry.

Of no man can it be said more truly than of Mr. Gilmore that "his works follow him". The city of Baltimore is, in great part, his monument. On every side are reminders of his devotion to her welfare and advancement and his immense contributions to her prosperity. The latest of these, the splendid electrical plant on the banks of the Susquehanna, perpetuates not only in his home city, but also in distant parts of the land, the memory of this aggressive, philanthropic and great-souled Baltimorean.



Robert Lehn

ROBERT LEHR

Not always are the sentiments of admiration and respect awakened by the mention of the name of a great financier accompanied by feelings of warm regard for the personality of the man. Among the multitudes, however, who venerate the memory of the late Robert Lehr, for nearly half a century the Baltimore representative of the great banking house of Brothers Bönninger, there are, we venture to say, few even of those not personally known to him, who would not feel interested on recalling his life and character, with an emotion seldom elicited, except among his intimates, by one as high in the financial and social world as was this great banker and distinguished citizen.

Robert Lehr was born March 14, 1819, in Coblenz on the Rhine, of a family distinguished for many generations in military life. His education was received in Germany and he early showed a peculiar aptitude for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. That his talents were accorded speedy recognition was proved in 1850, when, a young man not much past thirty, he was sent to Baltimore to take charge of the famous shipping, banking and general commission house of Brothers Bönninger which had connections in the principal cities of all quarters of the globe. When Mr. Lehr came to America to assume control of this business he brought with him letters to the most prominent people in Baltimore, and was accredited at the Legation at Washington. In the conduct of this business he showed himself to be possessed of business acumen, breadth of view, enterprise tempered by wise conservatism, incorruptible integrity and a stability of character which rendered him, almost from the time of his advent in our city, one of the pillars of her business world, a man whose counsel was invariably sought and relied on in all times of difficulty and danger.

Mr. Lehr was largely instrumental in extending the scope of the commerce of the United States in Europe, and for this not our city alone, but the country at large, is indebted to him, although the trade of Baltimore reaped, as a matter of course, especial benefits in the extension of her reputation and the establishment of the credit of her merchants abroad. Mr. Lehr was a director in the Merchants' Bank, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, a trustee of the Baltimore Savings Bank and vice-president of the Baltimore Safe Deposit Company. He was extensively interested in shipping tobacco to Europe, and was a type of the Baltimore merchant of whom the city is justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed widely the commerce of the metropolis, but have given her an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. Always singularly strong in his personality, he exerted a powerful influence on his business subordinates and on all with whom he was brought in contact, while a genial nature, quick to recognize and appreciate the good in others, won the affection of men of all classes and conditions.

In 1863 Mr. Lehr became vice-consul for Portugal, and in 1879 was appointed consul for Belgium, holding both these offices until the close of his life. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views as broad, and among those with whom he discussed public problems his ideas carried great weight. In all that concerned the city's welfare his interest was deep and sincere, and whenever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-opera-

tion in vain, and he brought to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were features so strongly marked in his business life. He was one of the original subscribers and founders of the Maryland Club, which was opened on Fayette street, with Jerome Bonaparte first president, and was one of the last of the life-governors.

Mr. Lehr married, in 1854, Mary F., daughter of the late Colonel Moore, of Wheeling, West Virginia, president of the Belmont Iron Mills of Wheeling. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr were the parents of the following children: 1. Frances Alice, now Mrs. John Morton, of Bordeaux, France. 2. Robert Oliver, who was connected with his father's mercantile establishment. 3. F. William. 4. Henry Symes, who married Elizabeth, of the noted Drexel family of Philadelphia, and widow of John V. Dahlgren. She and her husband are among the most conspicuous ornaments of society both in New York and Newport. 5. Hildegarde. 6. Dr. Louis C. Lehr, of Washington, who married Marie Worthington Conrad.

Mr. Lehr was a man of excellent literary attainments, an art connoisseur, and numbered his friends by the hundred. He maintained membership in the Germania Club, and extended a generous and gracious hospitality both at his town house, 12 East Read street, and at his beautiful country seat at Mount Washington. The family has always moved in the highest society of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lehr, who survives her husband, was, during his life, one of our city's most popular hostesses.

Mr. Lehr died March 10, 1887, at his Baltimore home, leaving the record of a life which was a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry combined with high principle and unswerving integrity. His name was known in the highest circles of the financial world as that of a man who could be trusted and with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. His private life was that of one to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred, and he was interested in many charitable and benevolent enterprises and liberal in his gifts along the lines of religious and philanthropic effort. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of a progressive age, making wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, and in all respects conforming his life to the standards and traditions of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

To Robert Lehr Baltimore owes a debt of gratitude such as is seldom due from a municipality to an individual. Not only was he a power in the building up and strengthening of her domestic trade, but he enlarged the scope of her commercial relations with the countries of Europe and helped to cement the bonds between the people of the United States and the nations of the Old World.

WAITMAN T. WILLEY

The union of the physician and the gentleman is—to the honor of the profession be it said—the rule rather than the exception, and Baltimore has the good fortune to possess in Dr. Waitman T. Willey, head of the Gynecological Department of the Maryland Homœopathic Hospital, a singularly perfect example of this combination of personalities. Dr. Willey is a representative of a family distinguished both in the public service and in the learned professions.

Waitman T. Willey, grandfather of Dr. Waitman T. Willey, was a leader among those who aided in the formation of the State of West Virginia when that portion of the Old Dominion proved her loyalty to the

Union cause by becoming a separate commonwealth. To Mr. Willey belongs the honor of having been the first to represent the new State in the National Senate. He married Mary Ray, and their children were: Ray, now a department head in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.; William P., mentioned below; and two daughters.

William P., son of Waitman T. and Mary (Ray) Willey, was for thirty years head of the Law Department of the University of West Virginia. He married Lida Allen, daughter of Guy R. C. Allen, congressman from Virginia before the division of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Willey were the parents of three sons: Guy A., electrical engineer, Charleston, West Virginia; Chauncey D., attorney-at-law, now deceased, left one son, Chauncey D. Willey Jr.; Waitman T., mentioned below.

Waitman T., son of William P. and Lida (Allen) Willey, was born September 26, 1875, at Morgantown, West Virginia. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place, afterward entering the University of West Virginia, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional training was obtained in the Baltimore Medical College and the Southern Homœopathic Medical College. After graduation he served for a time in hospital work, gaining thereby much valuable experience.

At the outset of his career Dr. Willey was urged by his parents and friends to begin practice in his home town, but in that spirit of enterprise which has ever remained one of his most salient characteristics he desired a wider field, and accordingly came in 1901 to Baltimore, where his success was from the first a "foregone conclusion", his knowledge, his technique and his affability placing him, in a short time, in possession of a very large general practice. A close student of his profession, thoroughness is, perhaps, his most distinctive characteristic, and, while he is ever on the alert for any improvement of a scientific nature that will advance the cause of medicine and surgery, before adopting it he makes himself master of every detail of the subject and his comments and conclusions are consequently interesting and illuminative. Dignified in appearance and at the same time intensely active, quick and sure in movement, his face and manner, while giving assurance of strong will and inflexible purpose, indicate also that sincere geniality which never fails to inspire cheerfulness and courage. Above all, he may truly be said to radiate optimism, a quality indispensable to the successful physician. The entire first floor of his residence on St. Paul street is given up to offices, waiting room, consulting room and operating room, completely equipped with every modern facility and improvement.

Notwithstanding his devotion to the strenuous duties of his extensive practice Dr. Willey has found time to contribute valuable articles to *The American Medical Monthly* and other medical journals. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Baltimore, also to the Alpha Sigma college fraternity. Politically he is an Independent, holding himself strictly aloof from partisanship, and his church membership is with the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church. In his native village of Morgantown Dr. Willey took an active part in the sports of boyhood, and later was conspicuous in the athletics of his college. Motoring is now one of his favorite recreations.

Dr. Willey married Elsie M. Powell, daughter of William M. Powell, head of The William H. Powell Company, wholesale merchants, and a representative of an old Baltimore family too well known to require further mention here. Dr. and Mrs. Willey are the parents of two bright and win-

ning little daughters, Madesta Allen and Mary Wain Willey. Mrs. Willey, a woman of culture and charm, is extremely popular in Baltimore society, and she and her husband are the center of a circle of warmly attached friends. Dr. Willey's kindly nature and extensive knowledge of affairs causing him to be frequently consulted on matters other than professional.

Dr. Willey's grandfather rendered valuable service as one of the Nation's legislators, and his father, for more than a quarter of a century, was one of the honored heads of a great institution of learning. His own record has thus far worthily supplemented those of the generations which preceded him and gives promise of greater things to come.

WILBUR WATSON HUBBARD

To have gained distinction as a manufacturer, banker or financier is usually regarded as achievement enough for any one man, but in Wilbur Watson Hubbard, vice-president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, and one of the organizers and directors of the Second National Bank of Chestertown, we find these three characters not only united, but developed to a high degree of excellence. Mr. Hubbard is a scion of the ancient family of Hubbard, which had its original home in the county of Essex, England, immigrated from England to the colonies in 1660. Among the paternal ancestors of these brothers were members of parliament, knights, a lord chief justice of common pleas, a chancellor and keeper of the great seal, and others of distinction.

Adley Hubbard, the first of the name to arrive in Maryland, received from Lord Baltimore a patent for a large tract of land in Cecil county, known as "Hubbard's Delight," and later as "Ward's Hill."

There were five generations of this branch of the family before was born Thomas Rumbold, son of Lemuel and Mary (Rumbold) Hubbard, who married, November 19, 1859, Josephine Mason, daughter of George Watson, of Delaware. Mrs. Hubbard was a woman of most attractive personality and great elevation of character. They had two children, Wilbur Watson, and Anna, now deceased.

Wilbur Watson Hubbard, son of Thomas Rumbold and Josephine Mason (Watson) Hubbard, was born September 19, 1860, at Greensboro, Caroline county, Maryland. His early education was received from private tutors, by whom he was prepared to enter Washington College, but after leaving there he evinced, in preference to a professional life, an inclination for a business career. In consequence of this he early became a partner in the large fertilizer business established by his father in Chestertown, and on the latter's retirement, succeeded to the sole proprietorship. He is also vice-president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, an organization which carries on a business of about a million dollars annually. This company was formed in 1901, when Mr. Hubbard first became identified with Baltimore. Their works are at Canton, employing about one hundred and fifty men, with machinery capable of manufacturing seventy thousand tons of fertilizer per annum, which with the Chestertown plant and the factory in Maine they are conducting one of the most successful fertilizer concerns in the country.

In this line of endeavor Mr. Hubbard is an acknowledged and undisputed leader, and at the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Fertilizer Association, recently held at Atlantic City, was chosen president.

of that body. His great energy makes it possible for him to engage in a number of other activities. As one of the organizers and directors of the Second National Bank of Chestertown he has been its representative in the Bankers' Convention, State and National, and in 1893 at the World's Congress at Chicago. He built and now owns the Imperial Hotel, and is a director of the Transcript Publishing Company and the Diamond State Telephone Company; a large stockholder in and president of the Mapos Central Sugar Company of Santa Clara, Cuba; director of the Continental Life Insurance Company of America, and the Southern States Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he is recognized as one of those men, forceful, sagacious and resourceful, who constitute the inmost circle of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests most vital to the growth and progress of the city.

Withal, Mr. Hubbard is intensely a citizen, first, last and always public-spirited. To his personal efforts and influence was due the extension of the Pennsylvania railroad to the water front and the erection of its new station in the heart of the town. When Mrs. Hubbard, who is not less public-spirited than her husband, was one of the leaders in a project originated by the women of Chestertown for a Public Square, removing the old market house and beautifying the site with a fountain and flower beds, Mr. Hubbard contributed his time and money toward this permanent improvement to the town, and greatly enhanced property values in the business section. Mr. Hubbard is a staunch Democrat, but has never engaged actively in politics.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1890, Etta Belle, daughter of Judge James E. Ross, of Mexico, Missouri, and great-granddaughter of Colonel William Ross, of the Revolutionary Army of Pennsylvania, a cousin of General George Ross, of the same State, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These American officers were lineal descendants of the Earls of Ross, whose heroic deeds form a part of the history of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are parents of a son and a daughter: Wilbur Ross and Miriam Warren. The latter was one of last season's most charming débutantes and is distinguished by an exceptionally winning personality, which has endeared her to a large circle of friends.

"Chester Place," Mr. Hubbard's Chestertown home, recently restored, which he occupies when not in Baltimore, is generally conceded to be one of the finest old colonial mansions on the Eastern Shore. This edifice is located in town, immediately on Chester river, and was built about two hundred years ago by Simon Wilmer, the first merchant in Chestertown, fifty years before the United States became a nation, and has been the home of many of Maryland's distinguished sons, notably James Bowers; Robert Wright, United States Senator and Governor; Judge Chambers, Chief Justice and United States Senator, and others. When this house was built Chestertown was a port of entry, and one of the sites first selected for Baltimore. The old Custom House across the street from Mr. Hubbard's residence was purchased by him in 1909 in a dilapidated condition, but in 1910 he restored it as it was originally, thus preserving one of Maryland's oldest landmarks.

Mr. Hubbard is a type of man of whom the State of Maryland is justly proud. The three leading causes of his success, an ambitious spirit, vigorous habits of industry and integrity of character, are expressed in his resolute bearing and face of kindly determination. To these causes may be added his prompt adoption of modern methods in business and a courtesy

of manner which never fails to attract. His words in regard to the attainment of true success and the highest enjoyment of life are worthy of being impressed upon the mind of every youth: "Do it now," "Do as you would like to be done by," "People who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do," and "The most delicate and sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasure of others."

The chief sources of Mr. Hubbard's inspiration have been the influence of his mother and the sympathy and counsels of his wife, the latter being one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity unerring judgment, traits of great value to her husband, with whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser in weighty business matters.

Though a resident of Chestertown, Mr. Hubbard spends much of the year in Baltimore, which is the center of his business interests. While loyal to his home town and assiduously laboring for its improvement, he is first of all a devoted Baltimorean, and it is with peculiar pride that the city claims as her own one so long and so honorably identified with her best interests.

JAMES CAREY

The first of the Carey family to live where Baltimore City now is was John Carey, whose home was on Gwynn's Falls below the Frederick road. He was interested in the mining of iron ore and owned plantations in other counties; was a vestryman in St. Paul's Church, and when he died was buried in Old St. Paul's Cemetery, which was then near the present St. Paul's Church. His daughter Ellen married Colonel Christopher Randall, from whom was descended the late James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland". George T. M. Gibson of Baltimore is also descended from this marriage.

John Carey's son John died unmarried. His other son James, who was born in Baltimore county in 1752, became one of the principal financiers of old Baltimore and did a good deal toward promoting the prosperity of the city. When the Revolutionary War began Mr. Carey was in England and was detained there on parole until the end of the war. On his return to Maryland he went into the shipping business in Baltimore, exporting tobacco, grain and flour and importing necessities of all kinds. He was the owner of flour mills at Calverton, and with James Cheston and others built the old mill race now part of the city park system. Baltimore became a city in 1796 and James Carey was elected a member of the first city council. In 1790 James Carey, William Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards and Otho H. Williams organized the Bank of Maryland, of which Mr. Carey was later made the president. While under his care the bank was very successful. In the latter part of his life he was much interested in the welfare of the colored people. He died in 1834.

Mr. Carey married in 1785, Martha, daughter of John Ellicott. His country home was "Loudon Park", where he and his wife are now buried, and his town house was at the southeast corner of Sharpe and Lombard streets. Mr. Carey left three daughters: Hannah, born in 1795, married William E. Coale; Margaret, born in 1797, married Galloway Cheston; Martha, born in 1805, married Dr. Richard Henry Thomas.

The oldest son of James and Martha (Ellicott) Carey was John Ellicott Carey, born in Baltimore in 1789, died in 1849. He was for a time

engaged in flour mill business and the export of flour. He married Ann Head Irwin of Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Carey retired from active business rather early in life, but was a good and useful man. He left two sons, James and Thomas Irwin Carey.

James, son of John Ellicott Carey, was born in Baltimore in 1821. He was educated at Hallowell's School, Alexandria, Virginia, and Haverford College. He married Susan B. Kimber, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Sophia Shober Kimber of Philadelphia. For many years Mr. Carey was in business in Baltimore, and after his retirement from commercial life was useful in numerous ways; was a director in the Union Bank; the Central Savings Bank; trustee of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and first president of the Provident Savings Bank. He was an elder in the Orthodox Society of Friends, and was known as a consistent Christian man, both in private life and in business. Mr. Carey died in 1894, leaving the following children: Thomas K. Carey, John E. Carey, James Carey Jr., Francis King Carey, Anthony Morris Carey, Mary Irwin Carey, who married Francis G. Allison, of Burlington, New Jersey.

Thomas Irwin Carey, second son of John Ellicott Carey, was born in Baltimore in 1827. He was educated at a boarding school near Philadelphia, and at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, which at that time was one of the best colleges in the United States. Mr. Carey married Martha Gray, daughter of Judge George Gray Leiper and his wife Eliza Snowden Leiper, at "Lapidia", the country place of Judge Leiper, near Philadelphia. Mr. Carey went into the cotton manufacturing business near Philadelphia and later was elected president of Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. This office he held for about forty years, during which time the insurance company was eminently successful.

He was a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; was connected with various charities, and after a long and useful life died in 1902, leaving the following children: George Leiper Carey, Thomas Irwin Carey, James Carey, Charles H. Carey, Mary Thomas Carey, Martha Leiper Carey, Helen Hamilton Carey, and Ann Irwin, who married G. Frank Baily of Baltimore.

Samuel, second son of James and Martha (Ellicott) Carey, was born in Baltimore in 1792. He married Martha, daughter of John Ellicott Evans of Buffalo, New York. He was never very active in business. He died without children.

George, youngest son of James and Martha (Ellicott) Carey, was born in 1800. In 1830 he married Mary, daughter of Patrick and Eleanor Sanderson Gibson, of Richmond, Virginia. Later he was made president of the Peabody Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, which position he held until his death in 1865. He was a handsome, courteous gentleman, much liked both in his family and by others who knew him.

His oldest son James, who was very much like his father, was educated in Baltimore, and in 1861 entered the Confederate Army where he remained until the end of the war. He married, in 1869, Mattie Ward, daughter of the Rev. W. N. Ward, of Richmond county, Virginia. He soon lost his health and died young, leaving two children: George, who married Mary Jewett, of New York, who now lives in New York; and Estelle Ward, who married Dr. Frederick M. Warren, now lives in New Haven, Connecticut.

George Gibson Carey, second son of George and Mary (Gibson) Carey, was born in Baltimore in 1836. He was educated in private schools and at Princeton College. Fortunately for the good of Baltimore he became head of a large boys' school. One of his former pupils, now trustee of

Johns Hopkins University (1912), in a recent letter writes: "Mr. Carey was one of the best men who ever lived; his teaching had an elevating influence on every boy in his school". His influence in his family, also in his club and in society was equally good, and his death in 1894 was a loss to many. He married Josephine, daughter of Judge Neilson Poe. His children are: Josephine Gibson, married Dr. Henry M. Thomas of Baltimore; George Gibson Carey; Rev. Neilson Poe Carey; Margaret Cheston Carey; Maria Gibson Carey, married Albert Chandler Wall, of New Jersey.

Henry Gibson Carey, third son of George and Mary (Gibson) Carey, was born in Baltimore in 1839. He married, in 1864, Grace Gibson, of Philadelphia, and is still living in Baltimore (1912). His children are: William Gibson Carey, married Eleanor Calvert, daughter of the late Charles Baltimore Calvert, of Prince George's county, Maryland, now lives in Schenectady; Mary E., married J. C. Van Hulsteyn, of Baltimore; Ella Barton, married T. Walley Williams, of England; Grace Noble, married (first) W. S. G. Baker, of Baltimore, and after his death married Cecil G. Lindo, of England.

Alexander Gibson Carey, fourth son of George and Mary (Gibson) Carey, was born in 1843. He was educated in Baltimore, and in 1861 entered the Confederate Army, where he stayed until the end of the war. He married, October 1, 1874, Eleanor, daughter of William E. and Cassandra Brevitt Coale. Their only surviving child is Mary Yarnall, who married Dr. Fred Henry Baetjer. Mr. Carey is still living in Baltimore (1912).

George and Mary (Gibson) Carey left one daughter, Ellen G. Carey, who is still living in Baltimore (1912).

JAMES RUSSELL WHEELER

Whenever the announcement is made that something is to be done for the benefit of Baltimore there is at least one man who always answers, "Here!" and that man is James Russell Wheeler, president of the Commonwealth Bank, the only residential bank in the city. Mr. Wheeler has the record of a brave soldier as well as that of an able financier, and for more than sixty years has been identified with the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore.

James Russell Wheeler was born May 21, 1843, at Cheltenham, Oxfordshire, England, and is the son of James and Anne (Barrett) Wheeler, the former of whom was born in England while the latter was descended from Irish ancestors. In 1849 Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler brought their six year old son to the United States and to Baltimore, where he received his education in public and private schools, also attending private schools in Havre de Grace. On finishing his education he became a compositor on the old *Exchange* newspaper of this city, but at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company F, First Maryland Cavalry. October 9, 1863, he was taken prisoner and was kept for six months in confinement. He served throughout the conflict, and at its close returned to Baltimore where for five years he was engaged in business as a contractor. Then he became manager of the Maryland White Lead Company, situated on Fort avenue, showing a marked aptitude both as a business manager and as a handler of a working force. He remained with the company for twenty years, and then severed his connection in order to become manager of the Maryland Veneer Company, situated on Pratt



Yours very truly,
James R. Wheeler.

street, with which organization he remained for three years, or until 1894, when he entered upon another phase of his active business career.

About that time the merchants in Eutaw, Howard and Madison streets and the vicinity felt the need of a bank and the result was the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank, with Mr. Wheeler as its president. His record since assuming the position clearly demonstrates both his financial and executive ability. The bank structure, originally more than ample for its requirements, had to be enlarged in order to meet the demands of the increasing business, and is at the present time (1911) one of the best appointed banking establishments in Baltimore.

Mr. Wheeler is one of the men who always seem to have time for more work, and is actively interested in other concerns in his adopted city. For thirty-eight years he has continuously served as president of the Beehive Building Association, of which he was the organizer, and which owes its success very largely to his efforts in its behalf. He is also president of the State Mutual Building Association, of the Calvert Apartment Company, which owns the Mount Royal Apartments, and of the Fear Improvement Company. Ever since the close of the war he has been working hard for the Confederates, and has been a member of the board of managers of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville since its establishment, having been for about twenty-four years chairman of the board, and giving his constant personal attention to the Home. For the last five years he has been president of the Confederate Widows' Home, and for twenty-five years has been a member of the executive committee of Federated Charities, being also identified with the Consumers' League, the Shut-in Society and the Playgrounds Association.

Always a Democrat and a man whose advice is sought by the greatest of the party leaders, Mr. Wheeler has never desired a public office, the only position of this kind which he ever accepted being that of supervisor of public charities, which he has held ever since the new charter was granted. One of his closest friendships is that with Senator John Walter Smith. A life-long member of the cathedral parish, he is a member of almost every Catholic society in the archdiocese, especially those of the charitable sort. For many years he has been a director of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, and he holds the same office in the House of the Good Shepherd, the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, and the South Baltimore Day Nursery. For twenty-five years he has been superintendent of the Cathedral Sunday school, and is also president of the sodality. He holds membership in the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Knights of Columbus, and for six years has been president of the Young Catholics' Friend Society. He is a member of the Concord Democratic and the Catholic clubs. Of the latter he has been president continuously for twenty-one years and it is there that he most frequently indulges in his favorite pastime of bowling, in which he is an expert. He is a man of fine presence with a genial countenance and manners invariably dignified and affable, showing a gentleness and a thoughtfulness for others which, in combination with his sterling traits of character, have contributed greatly to his personal popularity.

Not only is Mr. Wheeler identified with every civic movement of importance, but he is the best of all marshals and invariably officiates in that capacity on the occasion of any parade held in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, a sketch and portrait of whom may be found on another page of this work. Mr. Wheeler is one of the Cardinal's closest personal friends in the laity of the church, the bond between them being one of many years' standing. When, on November 25, 1910, a banquet was given Mr. Wheeler at the

Rennert Hotel, for his skill in marshaling the demonstration at the time of Cardinal Gibbons' return from abroad, the latter, who seldom leaves home in the evening, broke his rule in order to be present. The governor and mayor were there and Mr. Wheeler was presented with a loving cup in appreciation of his services.

Mr. Wheeler has never married. He has been too busy. Strong man as he is, his bank comrades, in 1907, thought they detected indications of a threatened breakdown, and they planned a European trip for him. With much difficulty he was persuaded to take it and enjoyed himself immensely, returning hale and hearty and more than ever in love with old Baltimore. Faithfully has James Russell Wheeler served his adopted city and gratefully and proudly does she acknowledge her indebtedness. His is a life which has been largely devoted to others. Soldier, financier, citizen, he is, above all, "one who loves his fellow men."

JOSEPH S. HEUISLER

In presenting to the public sketches of the lives of our prominent citizens, the author has endeavored to choose those men who, by their superior attainments in some particular walk of life, have risen to prominence among their fellows, and whose characteristics and individuality have raised them above the ordinary run of mortals. In every branch of business it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to our society, and shape the destiny of the communities in which they reside. More men rise to what is called eminence at the bar than in any other profession; the majority of our orators and great statesmen come from the forum, as it is the most general school for the training of genius or talent, and humanity is indebted to the genial study of the law and the practice of our courts for the development of some of the greatest minds the world ever produced. Certainly no State has more reason to feel proud of her bar than Maryland. The record of her lawyers since the earliest periods of her history, is replete with the works of men who were giants in intellect, and to-day no city in the East presents a fairer array of legal luminaries than Baltimore. Prominent among those who have earned enviable reputations for themselves, and whose worth the people of Baltimore have seen fit to acknowledge by conferring on them positions of honor and trust, was the late Joseph S. Heuisler.

Joseph S. Heuisler was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 17, 1832, son of Joseph A. and Mary (Parker) Heuisler, the former a native of Munich, Bavaria, and the latter a native of Saffron Walden, County Essex, England, her parents locating in Baltimore, Maryland, early in the nineteenth century. Joseph A. Heuisler was a florist and horticulturist of note in Baltimore for many years, and during the latter years of his life pursued as a pastime the cultivation of fruit and flowers, which had been the active business of his earlier life. He died in Baltimore, February 12, 1862, aged eighty-one years, and his wife died January 5, 1837.

Joseph S. Heuisler completed his literary education in St. Mary's College at Baltimore in 1849, and soon afterward became one of the legal staff of the register of wills, serving first under David M. Perine and later under his successor, Nathaniel Hickman, being thus employed for seven years. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of James M. Buchanan, United States minister to Denmark, and while pursuing the study was suc-

cessfully engaged on the clerical staff of the orphans' court of Baltimore and in the conveyancing business with Cornelius M. Cole. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and was an active practitioner in Baltimore from that time until his death, his son, Charles William Heuisler, being associated with him, under the firm name of Heuisler & Son. Joseph S. Heuisler soon attained a reputation as an able and successful lawyer, his practice being of a general character, embracing many of the most important civil and criminal cases upon the dockets of the Baltimore court. He was counsel for the defense in several famous murder cases, among which were those of Patrick McDonald, charged with the murder of Daniel Brown (colored), known as the "Cakewalk homicide"; William Meeter, charged with the murder of John Henry Smith, etc., he being successful in obtaining verdicts of acquittal in most of them. He was the leading counsel for the defense in the celebrated case of the State versus Mary Snyder, charged with larceny by A. B. Sulzbach. The case created considerable excitement in the community and was ably argued by Mr. Heuisler, who succeeded in establishing the innocence of his client, who subsequently sued her accuser for damages, retaining Mr. Heuisler as her counsel, and obtained a favorable verdict.

Mr. Heuisler was a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. In all professions, but more especially the legal, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence Mr. Heuisler had risen, and in this statement we feel confident we will be sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases. Mr. Heuisler represented the twelfth ward in the city council for two years, and also served one term under Mayor Latrobe as the city examiner of titles. His political support was given to Democracy, and, being possessed of considerable oratorical ability, was frequently pressed into service, being one of the most attractive and popular campaigners in the city.

Mr. Heuisler married, March 29, 1853, Catherine, daughter of the late Henry McCann, a well-known educator in the city of Baltimore. Of their ten children six are living at the present time (1912): Charles William, see forward; Margaret P., widow of Frederick C. Cook, who was a well-known member of the Baltimore bar, and whose death occurred in December, 1903; Joseph G., a dentist; Mary A., wife of Francis E. Tormey, an architect of Baltimore; Philip I., superintendent of the Emerson Drug Company, of Baltimore; William F., connected with the firm of H. L. Kilner & Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Heuisler died at his late home, No. 411 Fryer avenue, Roland Park, October 15, 1899, sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends, the memory of his upright life remaining as a blessed benediction to those who were his associates. There are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant service, but by kindness and the force of personal character, and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and brief and imperfect as the sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

Charles William Heuisler, son of Joseph S. and Catherine (McCann)

Heusler, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 11, 1854. He was educated at Calvert Hall Academy, Baltimore, and Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland, and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1872. He read law under his father's preceptorship, attended a course of lectures in the law department of Maryland University, and was admitted to the bar upon oral examination before the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. He then engaged in the practice of law in partnership with his father, this connection continuing until the death of the latter. He was appointed judge of the Juvenile Court by Governor John Walter Smith, reappointed by Governor Warfield during the spring of 1908. In this position he made a fine record, having placed the court over which he presided upon a high standard. On April 11, 1908, he was appointed by Governor Crothers as one of the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and was subsequently, in 1909, elected on the Democratic ticket. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of St. Mary's Industrial School, is secretary of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and is a member of the Catholic Benevolent League, having as such filled all of the offices in St. Pius Council, No. 20. He is also past regent in the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Heusler married, November 15, 1883, Julia, daughter of the late Frederick F. Benzinger, a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar.

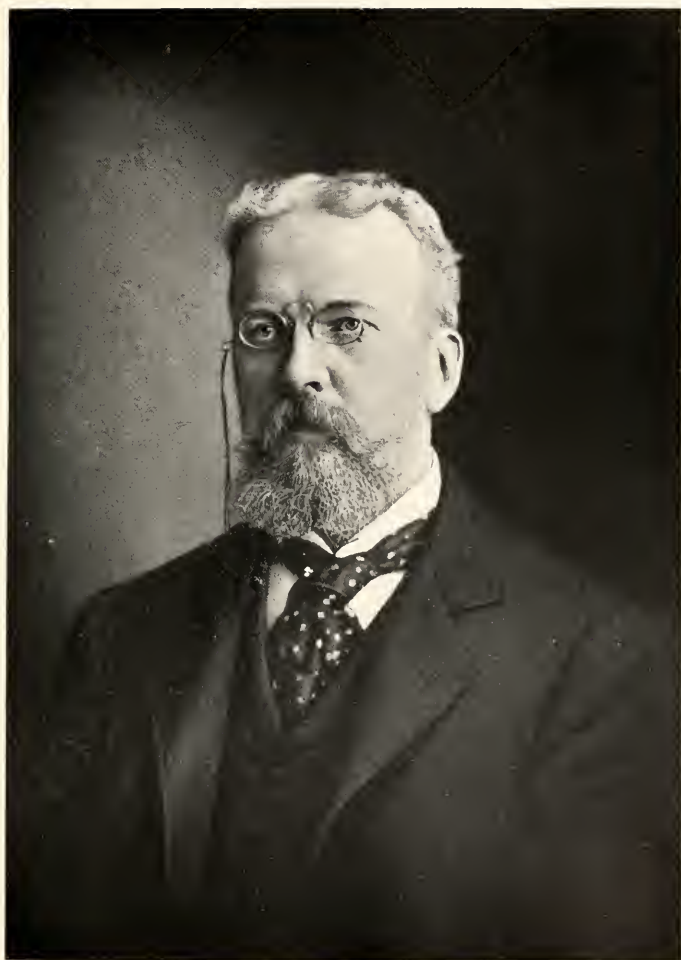
CLAYTON COLMAN HALL

Clayton Colman Hall, son of Thomas William and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall, was born in Baltimore in 1847. His father was a merchant, and one of the organizers in 1835 of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and for a year, during the absence of the president in Europe, was its acting president. He served on the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary and was an active member of the Masonic order. Mr. Hall's ancestors were English, Welsh and Scotch, and many of them came to America in the early days of English colonization and were active in the building up and defense of the colonies.

His early education was gained chiefly under private tutors and from home reading. Though his habits and tastes were then, as they have continued to be, those of a student, he found it necessary to begin active life at the early age of fifteen, when he entered the counting room of a mercantile house. Later he adopted the profession of an insurance actuary, and in 1868 he became actuary of the Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, a position which he held for thirty-three years, when, having been admitted to the bar, he resigned in order to engage in general practice as a lawyer and consulting actuary. Since 1878 Mr. Hall has been actuary for the Insurance Department of Maryland, and he is one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America, organized in New York in 1889. For some years he was editor of its *Transactions*.

Mr. Hall studied law at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1902, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Johns Hopkins University, in which he had been a post-graduate student, he received from that university the degree of Master of Arts. For three years, from 1905 to 1907, he was lecturer in the Department of Political Economy of the same university upon the theory and practice of insurance.

For a number of years Mr. Hall took an active interest in the military



Clayton C. Hall

establishment of the State of Maryland, from which he retired in 1892, being at that time quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, with the rank of major. Interested also in civic matters, it was chiefly through his efforts that a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Baltimore in 1893 providing for a commission to consider the establishment of a complete sewerage system for the city. Work upon the construction of such a system, which is probably the greatest engineering work of the kind ever undertaken, was finally begun in October, 1906, under the direction of Mr. Calvin W. Hendrick as chief engineer.

In the colonial, or rather provincial, history of Maryland, Mr. Hall found an interesting field of study, and it was as the result of his investigations that in 1876 the beautiful design of the great seal in use in the Province of Maryland from 1648 was restored to the great seal of the State. His published works, besides occasional contributions, chiefly on economic subjects, made to magazines and newspapers, have been: *The Great Seal of Maryland*, an address delivered before the Maryland Historical Society in 1885; *The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate*, lectures delivered before the Johns Hopkins University in 1902; and in 1910, *Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684*, of which he is the editor.

For thirty-six years Mr. Hall was a vestryman of St. Barnabas' Church (now merged with the Cathedral foundation), and for many years was a member of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland. Mr. Hall is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and of its committee on publications. He is also a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

In 1895 Mr. Hall married Camilla Ridgely, daughter of the late Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, of Baltimore, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson. They have two children, Clayton Morris and Camilla Elizabeth Pemberton Hall.

THOMAS JEFFERSON EWELL

Thomas Jefferson Ewell, at present State Fire Marshal of Maryland, and for almost a quarter of a century a member of the reportorial staff of *The Baltimore Sun*, is descended from one of the earliest of the Colonial families. The family name assumed a variety of forms, such as: Youtl, Youle, Youell, Yuille, Yoel, Ewel, Uell, Yowell, Yewell and Yoill, until its present form of Ewell was very generally adopted. According to the English records it is clearly indicated that the Yowells, Yuilles and Ewells were of Scotch origin, and also that they were armor-bearing people from a very ancient date.

(1) James Ewell, immigrant ancestor, sold a crop of tobacco in 1688. It is not known exactly when he reached Accomac county, Virginia, as this is the first mention of him on the records, but as it takes a year and a half to sow and harvest a tobacco crop, he must have been there at least that length of time, and probably a good deal longer. It is very probable that he was from Kent county, England, as Edward Ewell, of Kent, in 1722, left his (James') heirs money. Another reason for this supposition is that nowhere else is the name spelled Ewell in English records, save in those of Kent county. The Yowells, Yuilles, etc., on the western shore of Virginia, did not adopt the spelling of Ewell until the second and third generations, although it appears probable that the early Yowells of Northumberland and Westmoreland counties were of the same general family as James Ewell, of

Accomac county, and of his descendants in the tidewater counties, through his son Charles, who settled in Lancaster county, about 1709. James Ewell lived in Accomac county, almost forty years, and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. His will was dated August 7, 1703, and proved June 7, 1704. His wife, Anne, was fifty-eight years of age at the time his will was proved. By his will he left, according to the English custom, the bulk of his landed estate to his eldest son, Mark, but his wife, other children and grandchildren were also well remembered. Children: 1. Mark, see forward. 2. George, died without issue, will proved in 1728. 3. Patience. 4. James. 5. Ann, married ——— Glading. 6. Colonel Solomon, whose will was proved in 1734. He married Comfort Taylor, who married (second) Charles Stockley. 7. Comfort, married Thomas Tatham and had: Jane and Tabitha. 8. Charles, removed to Lancaster county, Virginia, in 1709, and had descendants: Mary Ann, married Isaac White; Charles, married Sarah Ball; Solomon, married Eve Taylor; James, married Mary Ewell; James, married Sarah Ann Conway; Dr. James, married Margaret Robertson; Captain Charles, of the Revolutionary Army.

(II) Mark Ewell, eldest son of James and Anne Ewell, married Comfort, daughter of George and Temperance (Anderson) Hope, and niece of Colonel William Anderson, whose daughter Naomy married the famous Presbyterian preacher, Francis Makemie. His will, which was dated September 7, 1726, was proven June 6, 1727. Children: 1. James. 2. Mark, whose will was proved in 1760, married Tabitha Parks, and had: George, married Esther C. Merrill and had four children: William; Sarah; Ann; Fanny. 3. Ann. 4. Elizabeth, died in 1745. 5. George Hope, see forward. 6. Sarah.

(III) George Hope Ewell, son of Mark and Comfort (Hope) Ewell, lived to a good old age. His will is dated October 7, 1793, and proven July 28, 1794. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Absalom Rew. Children: 1. Mark, see forward. 2. George, married Naomy ———; died intestate in 1822; children: Margaret, George, Ann and Sally. 3. James, died without issue; will proved in 1805. 4. Comfort, married ——— Kilman. 5. Solomon, will proved in 1841. He married and had children: Henry; Polly, married James E. Enoch; Tabitha; George; Gilbert P., whose will was proved in 1862, married and had eight children.

(IV) Mark Ewell, son of George Hope and Elizabeth (Rew) Ewell, died in 1816. His will is dated April 7, 1815, and proved March 27, 1816. He married Amy Parker (?). Children: 1. Rev. Captain George Hope, see forward. 2. John. 3. Elizabeth, married George Scott and had Mahaly P. 4. Polly, married George Ewell, whose will was proved in 1842, and had George P., who married Elizabeth Vessels and had children: Elizabeth Ellen; Parker W.

(V) Rev. Captain George Hope Ewell, eldest son of Mark (2) and Amy (Parker) Ewell, was one of the best known and most distinguished of the Virginia Ewells. He was a preacher, patriot and soldier, and during his long life in Accomac county as a minister he joined more couples in wedlock than any other preacher who ever lived in that county. He died at a ripe old age in 1865. During the War of 1812 he was captain of a company in the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Virginia Militia, and was in actual service from June 1 to June 6, 1813. These few days were days of heavy fighting, they being engaged in repelling the attack of the British upon the settlements on and about Onancock Creek. Six members of the Ewell family were engaged in the War of 1812. The will of Rev. Captain George Hope Ewell was dated April 13, 1865, proved December 25, 1865. The name of

his first wife has not been preserved; he married (second), in June, 1813, Nancy, daughter of Jonathan Fitchett. Child by first wife: 1. Parker. Children by second wife: 2. Anne E. 3. Dr. Soren S., a well known medical practitioner. 4. Burwell B. 5. Alfred. 6. Jane. 7. Margaret. 8. Rev. Daniel Fitchett, see forward. 9. Evelyn. 10. Rev. Thoroughgood C., a Methodist Protestant minister. 11. Rev. John Edward Tyson, married Arintha S——, and had Dr. Oscar B. B., A. Webster, Carvilla B., John, Rev. John H. S., George, Minnie B., Oliver and George Roy.

(VI) Rev. Daniel Fitchett Ewell, D. D., son of Rev. Captain George Hope and Nancy (Fitchett) Ewell, removed to Maryland, where he preached the Gospel, and was one of the best known ministers in the Maryland Methodist Protestant church. He married (first) Mary Ross, of Dorchester county, Maryland, and (second) Elizabeth Jefferson, also of Dorchester county, Maryland. Children by first wife: George R., Mary Ann and Clara L. By second wife: Addie J., Thomas Jefferson, see forward; Florence G.

(VII) Thomas Jefferson, son of Rev. Daniel Fitchett and Elizabeth (Jefferson) Ewell, was born in Cecil county, Maryland. His preparatory education was acquired in Dorchester county, Maryland, and at Western Maryland College. Subsequently he commenced reading law in the office of Milbourn & Hayward, of Cambridge, and later with ex-Senator Clement Sullivan, also at Cambridge. Robert T. Banks, ex-mayor of Baltimore, importer and dealer in Queen's ware, offered Mr. Ewell a position which was accepted, remaining with Banks & Sons until they went out of business. Mr. Ewell was appointed by Governor Lloyd as chief clerk of the Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore. Not long afterward, Mr. Abell Sr. offered Mr. Ewell a position on the reportorial staff of the *Baltimore Sun*, which he accepted, and discharged the responsible duties of this office for almost twenty-four years. During this long period he was frequently called upon to act as a representative of the paper at political conventions, other meetings of importance, etc., and assisted notably in building up the reputation of the paper with which he was connected. On severing his connection with *The Sun*, he was presented with a "Resolution" setting forth their appreciation of his valuable services.

April 28, 1908, Mr. Ewell was appointed by Governor Crothers State Fire Marshal of Maryland, and in April, 1910, he was reappointed, and is in office at the present time (1911). He has always given his strong and undivided support to the principles of the Democratic party, is a member of the Catholic church, and a member of the Baltimore Country and Baltimore Merchants' clubs. He finds his chief recreation in various forms of outdoor amusements, holding that a sound mind must of necessity have a sound body. While serving as a member of the governor's staff, he was given the title and rank of colonel.

Mr. Ewell married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Jackson Robinson, of Dorchester county, Maryland. Children: 1. Emmett R. 2. Lawrence M., graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906; married Rhoda, daughter of J. Emlin-Smith, and has one child, Lawrence. 3. Andrew T. 4. John R. 5. Thomas Jefferson. 6. William Pitt. 7. Mary Elizabeth. 8. Walter W. Abell.

Mr. Ewell possesses the quickness of the progressive man and is alive with the spirit of the times. While he is one of the men of class, his actions, talk and general characteristics bespeak him as a man of the people. He has some of the quality of stubbornness as well as arbitrariness, but neither asserts its force, unless he believes he is in the right, and then he can be

very vehement. If Colonel Tom Ewell is your friend you know it. If an enemy you know it just the same.

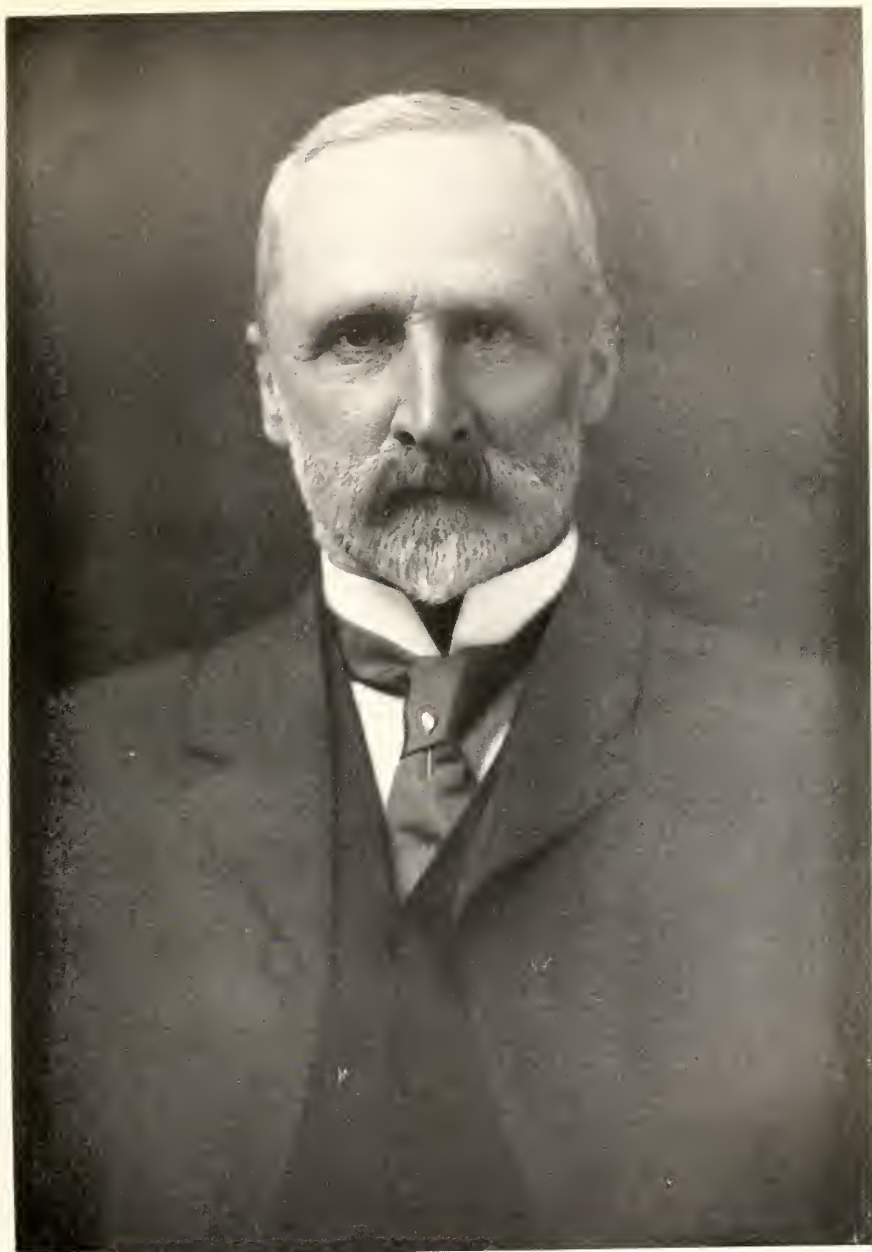
THOMAS BARTON JONES

It is men like Thomas Barton Jones, a civil engineer of Baltimore, who are intelligent factors in every undertaking, and who help to develop the success of all large cities and the country in general. He belongs to that distinctively representative class of American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude participation in movements and measures which further the general good. Deliberate in his speech, he gets at facts quickly, and his decision, which has been forming as the idea has been discussed, is given promptly.

The ancestors of his family came from Wales and from Scotland, and the best and most important traits of these hardy nations have been transmitted in full measure to their descendants. Gabriel Jones, the earliest American ancestor of whom we have record, came to this country prior to the Revolution, and was distinguished as a lawyer. Many of his descendants have also won honors in the same profession, and there have been five in succession bearing the name of William Strothers Jones, in Winchester, Virginia.

William Strothers Jones, father of Thomas Barton Jones, was a planter at Winchester, Virginia, and died about 1900. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas B. Barton, a well-known lawyer of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was of Scotch descent. They had children: Thomas Barton, see forward; Susan Katherine, married Jeffrey R. Brackett, of Boston, Massachusetts; Frederick Brune, resides in Memphis, Tennessee, and married Marguerite Houk, of that city.

Thomas Barton Jones was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, March 3, 1851. His very early years were spent on the plantation of his father, and he was then a pupil in the private preparatory school of Judge Coleman, at Fredericksburg; at the expiration of four years, he was placed under the tuition of Richard Malcolm Johnson, in Baltimore, for another four years, then commenced the study of civil engineering. In this capacity he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America, in 1870, remained there for one year and then returned to Baltimore. Entering the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at that time, he continued in it until 1875, when he engaged in contract work, his first large undertaking being the Loch Raven Dam, which was completed in a very satisfactory manner, and aided greatly in establishing the reputation, which it has since that time been his pride to maintain. He has constructed thousands of miles of railroad, among them being that at Lake Clifton, Lake Ashburton, and the tunnel and bridge at Harper's Ferry. He was the senior member and leading spirit in the firm of Jones & Thorne from 1882 until 1896, and is now (1911) and for a number of years has been a member of the firm of Lane Brothers Company & Jones. While Mr. Jones takes a natural interest in all public matters affecting the welfare of his city, state and country, he has never aspired to public office, holding that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his entire time and attention to the successful furtherance of the important contracts which he superintends, and which have such a vital bearing upon the commerce and transportation facilities of his country.



A. Barton Jones

His devotion to business interests does not, however, prevent him from taking a rational share of the pleasures afforded by social intercourse, and in connection with this side of life he is a member of the Merchants' and Baltimore clubs. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jones married, February 14, 1882, Marion Howard, daughter of Alexander Dushane, and they have had children: Marion Dushane, Catherine Barton and Eleanor Howard.

The leading characteristics of Mr. Jones are indomitable perseverance in any undertaking in which he embarks, boldness of operation in the projects he has conceived, an unusual capacity for judging correctly the motives and merits of men, and his integrity and loyalty to his friends. His accurate estimate of men has enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with men who seldom fail to meet his expectations. His manner is genial and ever courteous, and his friends are numerous and faithful.

SEARS STERETT McKIM

Sears Sterett McKim, who by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes has carved out for himself friends, affluence and position, and by the strength and force of his own character overcome obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would seem insurmountable, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born November 2, 1864, son of Isaac and Louisa B. (Church) McKim (the latter a descendant of John Alden), and grandson of William and Margaret (Hollins) McKim, and great-grandson of William D. and Susan (Haslett) McKim.

William D. McKim was a native of Baltimore, and his wife of Caroline county, Maryland. William McKim was a native of Baltimore, and his wife was a daughter of John Smith Hollins, late mayor of Baltimore. Isaac McKim was a native of Baltimore, and died in Galveston, Texas, December 25, 1872; his wife was a daughter of Royal and Ann (Alden) Church, and a native of Baltimore. Isaac and Louisa B. (Church) McKim had three children: 1. Alexander, died in 1884; married Elise Latrobe. 2. Louisa, married Davis Murdoch; child, Louisa McKim. 3. Sears Sterett, see forward.

Sears Sterett McKim attended private schools in Baltimore, and at the age of fifteen years went to work for D. C. Woods & Company, shippers and commission merchants, of Baltimore, where he remained for two years, when he entered the employ of McKim & Company, bankers, of Baltimore, later becoming a member of the firm, which connection continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1907. The following year he was appointed by Governor Crothers a member of the board of liquor license of Baltimore, serving as president, which position he still retains, having been reappointed in 1910. The liquor interests, as well as the State and city officials, admit his careful conduct of the position and conscientious regard to his obligations.

Mr. McKim is well and favorably known in local financial circles, possessing as complete knowledge of local investment banking as any man in the city, and it was this that largely recommended him to the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank to fill the cashiership of that institution, which office Mr. McKim declined. He is a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Baltimore. He is a member of the Baltimore Club and of the Mer-

chants' Club of Baltimore, having been treasurer of the latter since 1905, and its chairman, in the latter capacity directing the management of the meeting place for nearly all merchants of the city.

Mr. McKim married, February 3, 1886, in Baltimore, Mary Howard, born in Baltimore, daughter of Wesley A. and Rebecca Jane (Trump) Tucker. Children, born in Baltimore: 1. Mary Sterett, married Lieutenant John Alden Crane, United States army; child: John Alden Crane Jr. 2. Alexander.

HENRY ALBERT PARR

The name of Parr is one which has been frequently distinguished in professional, military, financial and commercial circles, and its bearer in the present generation, Henry Albert Parr, of Baltimore, is a fitting and worthy representative of the dominant family traits. The branch to which he belongs has been domiciled in this country for a number of generations, and his direct ancestors have been prominently identified with the grain export trade and other important industries.

(I) James Parr, great-grandfather of Henry Albert Parr, married Tamar Malsby.

(II) David, son of James and Tamar (Malsby) Parr, was born February 27, 1786, died of the cholera September 8, 1832. He married Margaret McDogan. Children: Fannie E., James L., John Elisha, Israel M., see forward.

(III) Israel M., son of David and Margaret (McDogan) Parr, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 27, 1822, died August 1, 1901. Were the historian to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Mr. Parr it could perhaps best be done in the words: The splendid success of an honest man in whose life marked business ability and humanitarianism were well-balanced forces. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and he graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1837. In less than a year afterward he became a clerk in the grocery house of William McDonald & Son, and was continuously identified with this line of industry in various branches until his death. The above-mentioned firm was organized prior to 1790, when it transacted its affairs under the style of George A. Richardson & Company, which title was retained until the death of Mr. Richardson. Some years subsequent to this event Mr. Parr was admitted to a partnership in the firm, and upon the death of Mr. McDonald in 1846 he organized the firm of McConkey & Parr, the former having also been a clerk in the employ of William McDonald & Son. Upon the death of Mr. McConkey, Mr. Parr acquired all the interests of the concern and conducted the business under the name of I. M. Parr. Under his able management it was extended in various directions and grew to large proportions. For a number of years he was the president of the Baltimore Elevator Company, which leased the elevators of the Northern Central railway at Canton in 1876, and at that point handled all the grain received there by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was one of the first in the field to see and appreciate the importance of making Baltimore a grain exporting city, realizing fully the increase of business which would be brought to the port, and was active in developing it in this direction. About 1880 Mr. Parr admitted his son, Henry Albert, to the firm, under the name of I. M. Parr & Son. He was interested in a number of other manufacturing and financial enterprises,



Henry A. Davis

and occupied a variety of positions of trust and honor. He was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange in 1843, and served as president for several years. As president of the Baltimore Board of Trade his executive ability enabled him to render excellent service to that body. For some years he was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, his son, Henry A., succeeding him. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was a member of the Maryland and Elkridge Fox Hunting clubs. Noble in character, kind, gentle and just, his entire life was a consistent display of those virtues which it was his distinct aim to instill in the minds of others.

Mr. Parr married Mary B. Pope. Children: 1. Henry Albert, see forward. 2. Mary, born December 22, 1848. 3. Charles Edward, born June 21, 1852; married, July 26, 1883, Helen V. McKew; children: Charles, Mary, Katherine, and George Mittenberger. 4. Ella, born October 4, 1854, married, November 11, 1879, Frederick F. Reese, assistant bishop of Georgia. 5. William F., born July 20, 1856; unmarried. 6. Margaret, born October 1, 1858; married, June 8, 1886, Herbert Hooper.

(IV) Henry Albert, eldest child of Israel M. and Mary B. (Pope) Parr, was born in Baltimore, February 19, 1847. He was educated at St. James' College, Hagerstown, Maryland, in the most careful manner. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, as his father considered him too young to enter the active service of the army, he sent him abroad, but not before he had run away from college with others in his efforts to join the Southern army and was captured at Harper's Ferry. He remained abroad until the close of the war. When he returned to the United States he entered into business with his father, where his keen business methods, sound judgment and foresight and his progressive ideas proved of inestimable value in the furtherance of the interests in which they were engaged. His influence was felt in many directions in financial and commercial circles, and upon the death of his father he became the head of the firm. For a number of years he was identified with every important financial enterprise in Baltimore, and held official position in numerous corporations. Among these may be mentioned: President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, the Baltimore & Northern Railway Company, the Lubroleine Oil Company, the Pikesville, Reisterstown & Emory Grove Electric Railroad; one of the organizers of the Continental Trust Company, and of the Fidelity Trust Company, and a director in the same; director of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, the Baltimore Elevator Company, Maryland Trust Company, Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, and other business enterprises. He was also president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company. Mr. Parr has now retired from all active business. In connection with his work for the Baltimore & Northern Railway Company, he was a most important factor in consummating the consolidation of the street railways of Baltimore, and was a leading spirit in the development of the Maryland Telephone Company, in which he held the office of director. He was also a member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, and may with truth be considered as a worthy example of public spirit. In 1899 he was one of twelve men appointed by President McKinley as commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Early in the history of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland Mr. Parr was elected as one of the directors.

In political matters Mr. Parr has displayed the same activity and sound principles which have characterized his business policies. On numerous occasions he has placed his time, resources and personal effort at the dis-

posal of the political party which he supported. In 1897 he made a vigorous fight in favor of the Sound Money policy, being president of the Sound Money League of Maryland, although his stand in this instance was the cause of his losing a number of friends of long standing. His keen sense of justice and right would not, however, permit this fact to influence him in the very smallest degree. While Mr. Parr is devoted to his business interests, quick to see an emergency and equally quick in devising a plan to meet it, he does not permit his business interests to sever him from social diversions, and is the center of a large circle of friends. His club affiliations are and have been with the Maryland, Baltimore Country, Elkridge Kennels, Baltimore Yacht, and Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. It is worthy of note that Mr. Parr's father, himself and his son were members of the Maryland Club at the same time.

Mr. Parr is a keen lover of nature and all the sports connected with an outdoor life. The magnificent estate at Lutherville, known as Meadowvale, which was owned by the Parrs many years and sold by them in 1910, was a delightful example of fine cultivation and excellent taste, and was considered one of the show places of the section in which it was located. There friends were wont to gather and enjoy the open-handed hospitality of its owners, and the gracious tact displayed by its mistress was a topic of frequent comment. It is but a natural sequence of events that Mr. Parr should have obtained an enviable position in the regard of friends and business acquaintances alike, as he has ever proved true to every trust reposed in him and faithful to a high standard of manhood. His well-balanced nature has ever given him courage to venture where a favorable opportunity presented itself, and his judgment and energy generally carried him to the goal of success.

Mr. Parr married, June 8, 1876, Harriet A. Howell, and they have children: Ral, see forward; Israel M., George Howell, and Henry Albert Jr.

(V) Ral Parr, son of Henry Albert and Harriet A. (Howell) Parr, was born March 26, 1877, in Philadelphia. He received his early education in George C. Carey's private school, Baltimore, which he attended for eight years. September 1, 1894, he was sent to a school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and in 1896 entered Princeton University with the class of 1900. In 1897 he engaged in the grain exporting business as a member of the firm of I. M. Parr & Sons. In 1904, at the time of the Baltimore fire, he went into the insurance business with his brother, Henry Albert Parr Jr., the office of the firm being situated at the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets. Mr. Parr has already gained considerable prestige as an insurance broker, and his reputation for honesty and uprightness is of the very best. He is known as a forceful man whose strong and well-balanced views have enabled him to accomplish what he has undertaken. He studies his subject carefully in the light, views and advice of men in whom he has the greatest confidence, but in most matters he may be tritely called an opportunist, for he is quick to see and to act.

While an alert and enterprising man and one who is wielding a wide influence, he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests, and in his tastes and pursuits manifests a breadth of interest and liberality of sentiment not always found, nor even expected, in a man of affairs. He devotes much of the time and thought of his leisure hours to the rearing and training of horses, his thoroughbreds being exceptionally fine, and objects of admiration to all who are privileged to see them. Whether or not Mr. Parr's horses partake of



Ral Pan

the bold and victorious spirit of their master it is impossible to say, but certain it is that in the year 1910 they won laurels at Pinlico racetrack and added to Mr. Parr's reputation for phenomenal success in whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Parr is a director in the National Building and Supply Company and the Oakland Manufacturing Company, also handling insurance for United Railways and the Western Maryland Railroad Company. He has a just appreciation of the amenities of social life and is a member of the Maryland and Elkridge Fox Hunting clubs, the Green Spring Valley Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon and the Travellers Club of Paris. He advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and holds the rank of colonel on the Governor's staff. He is a member of the Trinity (Towson) Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Parr married, November 29, 1899, in Baltimore, Laura, daughter of George C. and Catherine (Key) Jenkins, the former a financier of Baltimore, and the latter a niece of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The ceremony which united Mr. Parr and Miss Jenkins was performed by Cardinal Gibbons, the bride being a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Parr is a man of most attractive personality. In private life his amiable and generous disposition has endeared him to hosts of friends. In business transactions he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful business man as they are to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which wins all who are brought into contact with him. He is one of those men to whom the community looks to advance the interests of his city by maintaining in all the relations of life a high standard of citizenship.

G. FRED KRANZ

There is in Baltimore to-day no man who more thoroughly understands his business, or who better knows how to make it signally and permanently successful, than does G. Fred Kranz, the leading musical instrument dealer of the Monumental City. Alert, energetic and wisely progressive, Mr. Kranz is one of the men who are spreading the prestige of the Gateway of the South and causing a business impetus almost unrivaled in the history of cities.

G. Fred Kranz was born April 14, 1860, in Baltimore, and is the son of George and Wilhelmina Kranz, both natives of Germany. In his native land George Kranz was engaged in the shoe business, and in 1837 immigrated to the United States, reaching our shores after a voyage of thirteen weeks in an old-fashioned sailing vessel, and made his home in Baltimore. For more than sixty years he was a citizen of Baltimore, his death occurring in 1899.

G. Fred Kranz passed his boyhood in his native city, receiving his education in the public schools and at the City College. Upon completing his course of study he entered the service of the firm of Knabe & Company, the well known piano manufacturers, with whom he became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. For fifteen years he had charge of their Baltimore trade, a position to which he was advanced soon after entering their service, his strict fidelity and progressive methods speedily attracting favorable notice and inspiring confidence.

In 1897 Mr. Kranz went into business for himself and now has a fine establishment on the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, with spacious show rooms in which all the leading makes of musical instruments are constantly displayed. Undeviating adherence to strict business principles and courteous employees have brought success and steadily increasing prosperity. The marked courtesy which prevails in every department has its source in the example of the proprietor and in the atmosphere which he has created. One of the busiest men in Baltimore, he is never too much occupied to receive with geniality every one who enters his place of business, whether large or small buyers, inquirers or solicitors. The success which has attended his enterprise sufficiently demonstrates the quality of his mind and the vigor of his physical vitality. Courageous, cheerful, ready, clear in judgment, alert to opportunity, untiring in labor and masterly in the management of men, he owes his good fortune solely to his own efforts and the qualities inherited from his stalwart Teutonic ancestors.

As a native Baltimorean Mr. Kranz has always taken a deep interest in the progress and development of our city, and is ever willing and ready to help by voice and influence in the promotion of any movement looking to the advancement of Baltimore and the expansion of her trade, commerce and manufactures. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he is particularly well fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. He is president of the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association, the Kranz-Smith Piano Company, the G. Fred Kranz Music Company, and in his own quiet, unostentatious but effective way, is widely charitable. He is president of the Musical Art Club and is a member of the Germania Maennerchor, the Harmonie Singing Society, Knights of Pythias, Shield of Honor, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, Order of Elks, Order of Eagles, Order of Odd Fellows, Baltimore Athletic Club, Crescent Suburban Club and Country Club of Baltimore County. His political affiliations are with the Democrats, and he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Kranz married Regina E. France, and they are the parents of one daughter, Edna R., who is the wife of Dr. F. W. Gettier. Mrs. Kranz is an accomplished home-maker and a charming hostess, presiding with tact and grace over the beautiful home on Charles street avenue boulevard. Mr. Kranz is a man of domestic tastes, delighting in the companionship of his friends, large-hearted and genuinely loyal. These qualities are stamped on his strong and kindly face, with its glance at once keen and thoughtful. Throughout his life he has chosen that which is worth while, never being content with the second best, but advancing steadily toward higher things.

In answer to a question in regard to methods for reaching the goal to which he has himself attained, Mr. Kranz said: "Business success is achieved by hard work, energy, continual attention to business and special attention to detail." That these are words of wisdom the success which has attended Mr. Kranz's efforts furnishes abundant and convincing proof. By strict obedience to his own rules he has achieved success with honor to himself and the dear old Monumental City whose special pride is in just such loyal sons as G. Fred Kranz.

E. DON HOFFMAN

The purpose of biography is to set forth the conspicuous features in a man's career in order to determine the motive springs of his conduct



J. D. Hoffman

and learn from the record that which makes the history worthy of preservation. There was nothing spectacular in the life of the late E. Don Hoffman, but the high ideals he entertained of the purposes of life make it an example worthy of imitation. Men like Mr. Hoffman are intelligent factors in every plan for the development and success of a large city, and his life is a happy illustration of the honors and rewards accorded fidelity and industry when combined with principles of the highest order. In the most important circles of the financial and business world his name was recognized as that of a man to be trusted to the utmost, and to transact business with him was always considered an eminently satisfactory piece of work.

Ephraim Hoffman, father of our subject, married Caroline E. Horn, who is still living (1911) at an advanced age, having survived her husband. They had children: E. Don, see forward; Carrie A., who married the late Robert D. Clifton; John D.; Philip H.; Carroll B.; and Conser C.

E. Don, son of Ephraim Hoffman, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1857, and died at his home, No. 2417 Madison avenue, in the same city, March 26, 1911. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and at an early age entered upon the serious business of life. He accepted a position in the offices of Shaw Brothers, miners and shippers of coal, and his energy and fidelity in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him were speedily recognized and earned him promotion from grade to grade. The late Alexander Shaw held him in high esteem, and Mr. Hoffman became gradually known as one of the best men in his especial branch of business in the city. He was a man of upright character and strict integrity, and carried out to the letter every agreement, whether verbal or in writing, which he made. His executive ability and keen discrimination enabled him to accomplish successfully whatever enterprise he undertook, while his assiduity in business affairs was tempered by a generous interest in his fellow citizens. He was chosen to hold official position in many corporations, among these being: Director and treasurer of the Century Coal Company of West Virginia; director and treasurer of the National Union Coal Company of Iowa; director of the Mercantile Bank of Baltimore, and also a director of the Free Summer Excursion Society.

Outside of his business affairs and his home, Mr. Hoffman was chiefly interested in religious and charitable matters, in which he was one of the most active workers. He was for many years a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Brotherhood connected with that institution. He taught in the Sunday School of the Milton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and also in that of the Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church, and started gymnasiums in both, partly at his own expense, to carry out his ideas of interesting young men in wholesome athletics. Mr. Hoffman was also connected with many charitable undertakings, yet his private benefactions, while numerous, were conducted in so unostentatious a manner, characteristic of the man, that their extent will never be known. Unselfish and invariably kind to all, it was in the home circle that his virtues were especially in the foreground, for as a devoted husband and loving father he had few equals. Mr. Hoffman married Ida Speake, who survives him, and had children: Donald and Mary S.

Mrs. Hoffman is one of those womanly women who combine high intellectuality with domestic traits which render the home over which they preside an ideal one in many respects. She was a true helpmate to her departed husband, possessing much ability to cope with business problems, and

was his confidante and adviser in weighty matters. As a hostess she possesses great charm, and is the center of a circle of admiring friends.

W. EDGEWORTH BIRD

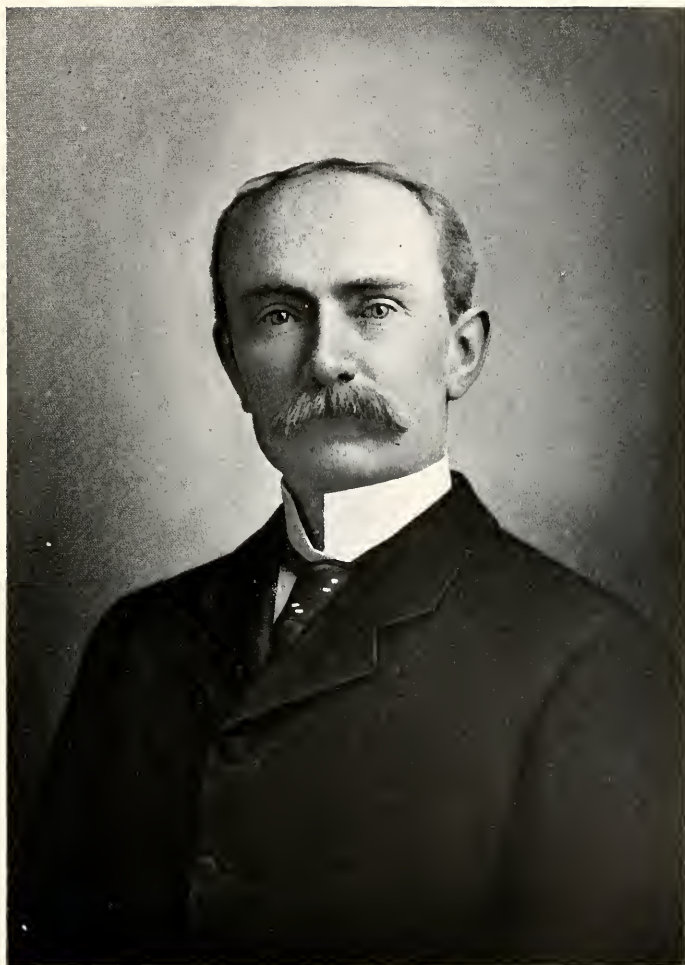
W. Edgeworth Bird, an honored citizen of Baltimore, where he had resided for more than forty years, having been for the greater portion of that time a member of the firm of Baxter & Bird, tobacco merchants, was one of those men whose influence, quiet but forceful, is felt throughout any community of which they may form a part, and whose loss, when death removes them from the scene of their activities, is ever deeply lamented.

W. Edgeworth Bird was born January 30, 1850, in Hancock county, Georgia, son of William Edgeworth and Sarah C. Bird. During the Civil War Mr. Bird served with the rank of major in the Confederate army, dying shortly after peace was restored. In 1869, the son, W. Edgeworth Bird, came with his mother and sister to Baltimore, where he entered the service of C. W. Field, the commission merchant. After remaining a short time he resigned his position and connected himself with the firm of Norvel & Baxter, tobacco merchants. His ability and faithfulness were speedily recognized and within a few years he was taken into the firm, the name being changed to Baxter & Bird. He continued in business, constantly widening the field of transactions until the fire of 1904, when he retired, the firm's career having been attended by prosperity. His life was well rounded and his sympathies extended into many channels of community life. As a young man he was active in social circles, and his influence was widely extended. He was one of the first governors of the Monday German Club, and continued in that relation until his marriage. He was also one of the charter members of the Baltimore Country Club.

During the remainder of his life Mr. Bird resided quietly at his home in Roland Park, finding the joys of the domestic circle and in the society of his many friends relaxation from the cares of his business career and a reward for its arduous labors. His interests were wide and varied, and no cause having for its object the advancement of his community or the welfare of humanity failed to meet with his sympathy and support. He was for twenty-five years an elder and clerk of sessions at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he was ever deeply interested.

Mr. Bird married, in February, 1877, Imogen, daughter of the late Andrew and Fanny B. Reid, of Baltimore. Mr and Mrs. Bird were the parents of four sons and one daughter: The Rev. Andrew Reid Bird, minister of the Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.; W. Edgeworth Jr., died June, 1898; Brooke G.; Fielding Lewis; Sallie. Mr. Bird, whose strong domestic sentiments were, perhaps, the most beautiful trait in his character, ever found his highest happiness in the family circle. His marriage was an exceptionally ideal one. His wife was truly the light of his home, endeared to all by her graceful presence and gracious personality, while her actively benevolent disposition recalled the philanthropy which caused the name of her father to be so widely honored.

Mr. Bird died at his home January 19, 1910, after a brief illness. It was universally felt that the city had lost a man whose probity of character and stainless record would prove an inspiration to every American; one whose heart had ever been in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate and his hand ever ready to alleviate distress. All felt that, while



W. E. Bird

it was impossible to do justice to his memory in words, that he needed no eulogy; the simple record of his life told its own story.

Mr. Bird was survived not only by his wife and children, but also by his venerable mother, who, in a life not unmarked by vicissitude and trial, had preserved a loveliness of character and an unfaltering fortitude which won the affection and respect of all privileged to know the simple and beautiful story of her many years. Mrs. Bird was born in Georgia, where she spent her girlhood and also resided after her marriage in 1848. Soon after the death of her husband she came with her son and daughter to Baltimore, where the remainder of her life was passed. She was a member of Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, and in her more active years took an efficient part in the many benevolent enterprises of the city. Few women have known intimately so many distinguished men of the South. In her youth she was acquainted with the Southern poets, Paul Hamilton Hayne and Henry Temrod, and during her residence in Baltimore, James R. Randall and Sidney Lanier were familiar guests in her home. The Southern statesmen, Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens and General John C. Breckinridge; the diplomat, Dr. J. L. M. Curry; the well-known humorist, Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston; the scientist, Dr. Joseph Leconte, afterward of the University of California; that distinguished divine of the old school, the Rev. Benjamin Palmer, of New Orleans—these and many others were her intimate friends. Her home on East Mount Vernon Place was for more than a generation the seat of an elegant and cultured hospitality, and among her guests have been many distinguished in literature and music. In 1875, when Sidney Lanier was lecturing on the "Science of English Verse" at Johns Hopkins University and playing first flute in the old Peabody orchestra, he was a welcome and intimate companion in her charming household. His first series of lectures on the English poets were delivered in her parlor, and among the most cherished associations of Mount Vernon Place are the recollections of Lanier. In his day he was the spirit of the intellectual and artistic circles of the city, and his memory and poems are still fresh in the hearts of the people. Mrs. Bird never rallied from the shock occasioned by the death of her only son, whom she survived but a few weeks, dying in 1910. In her death the society of Baltimore lost a charming presence, one who had been for more than forty years its brightest ornament, and to the South was lost one of the few remaining links in the chain which connects it with the illustrious past.

DUNCAN VEAZEY

Among the members of the Baltimore bar whose abilities have brought them into prominence within the last thirty-five years is Duncan Veazey, now Auditor of Customs, and the incumbent in the past of offices of public trust and honor. Mr. Veazey is a representative of one of the most ancient families of Cecil county, for more than two centuries conspicuously identified with the public interests and bearing the following coat-of-arms: Arms: Ermine, on a cross sable five martlets, or. Crest: An arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, erect from the elbow, habited gules, cuff ermine holding in the hand proper five leaves slipped vert.

John Veazey, founder of the Maryland branch of the family, was of the Veseys of Wickes, county of Essex, England, derived from the family of Vescey or Vesey, of Hintlesham, county of Suffolk, England. In the latter part of the seventeenth century John Veazey immigrated to

served his day and generation, Mr. Veazey's own record of professional achievement and honorable public service worthily supplements the annals of the past.

VERNON COOK

One of the most prominent of Baltimore's younger lawyers, who are maintaining the high standard set for the bar of the Monumental City by the legal luminaries of the past, is Vernon Cook, of the firm of Gans & Haman, one of the leading law firms of Maryland and of the South. Mr. Cook is of mingled English and French blood, and in his character presents a harmonious combination of the dominant traits of the two races.

James Cook, the first ancestor of record, came to this country from England with a company of the followers of William Penn and settled in the province of Pennsylvania.

Archibald Cook, a descendant of James Cook, and the great-grandfather of Vernon Cook, was one of those heroes who risked all that was dearest to them in the maintenance of the rights of the colonies against the oppression of the home government, serving in the Pennsylvania line during the long, and at times seemingly hopeless, struggle for independence.

Isaac P. Cook was a son of Archibald Cook, and a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Furlong Cook, son of Isaac P. Cook, married Catherine Eugenia, daughter of John R. Jarboe, of Baltimore, and a descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jarboe, who came from France, where the family is well known, and settled in Maryland during the colonial period. Henry Furlong Cook was born in 1832, and lived to the age of sixty-five, his death occurring in 1897.

Vernon Cook, son of Henry Furlong and Catherine Eugenia (Jarboe) Cook, was born February 4, 1870, in Baltimore. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, whence he passed to the Baltimore City College, graduating in 1887, first in his class, with valedictory honors and winner of the first Peabody prize. He then entered Johns Hopkins University, receiving in 1890 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and again graduating first in his class. His professional training was received at the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1892. The same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice with the firm of Gans & Haman. During the years that have since elapsed Mr. Cook has built up for himself a large and lucrative connection and has gained by learning, ability and fidelity to duty, a most honorable place in the ranks of his professional brethren. Evenness and poise are among his characteristics, he is strong in reasoning and formidable in argument, a dependable man in any emergency. His success is due to no inherited fortune, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

Both in and out of his profession Mr. Cook is a man of marked ability, possessing original and decided views on all subjects which he enforces with clear and cogent reasoning. He is a wide reader, maintaining, despite the engrossing nature of his profession, an active interest in literature and philosophy, and is a discriminating critic of both poetry and prose. Socially, intellectually and professionally he occupies a position which places him among the most highly esteemed of Maryland's representative men. He is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association, the Bar Association

of Baltimore City, the University, Johns Hopkins and Maryland Country clubs and the Greek letter fraternity, Beta Theta Phi, of Johns Hopkins University. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Cook married, February 2, 1898, Jessie Rogers Kellinger, of an old Baltimore family, and they are the parents of two children: Jessie Marjorie, born in 1899; Vernon Jarboe, born in 1905. Mrs. Cook is a devoted wife and mother, a charming woman and a popular hostess, and the home over which she presides is a scene of cultured and refined hospitality.

Of strong presence and dignified bearing, with manners invariably courteous and affable, with a clear, keen glance and a countenance expressive at once of the scholar and the man of action, the thinker and the executant, Mr. Cook is a true type of the flower of the legal profession, the members of the Baltimore bar.

JOHN LAUER

Among the men, whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore, it may be well doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention than the late John Lauer, the well known manufacturer of candy, a pioneer in the candy business in Baltimore, and president of the Lauer & Suter Candy Company.

John Lauer was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, April 26, 1845. At that time educational facilities in the country districts were far inferior to what they are now, and after a brief schooling he was apprenticed as a candy maker in Baltimore, to which city his parents had moved. He learned his trade in the factory of Clarke & Jones, the firm being still in existence, and stayed with them for five years, learning everything given him to learn, and acquiring all information that related to the art of candy making, with the result that he was thoroughly grounded in the art and science of his business. From the firm of Clarke & Jones he went to that of Cole & Johnson and stayed with them until June 20, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company G of the 10th Maryland Regiment of the Union army. His regiment did not get anywhere near the real seat of operations and when, on January 29th, of the following year he received his discharge he did not re-enlist in the same command. Instead, he chose the artillery, hoping that he would have the chance to smell powder, enlisting in Battery D of the 1st Maryland Light Artillery, but his hopes of getting to the front were shattered, along with those of other young men who wanted to get into the war. It will be remembered that some of the hot-headed young soldiers of the 1st Maryland Light Artillery, tired of forming a part of the reserve, wrote a petition to the Secretary of War, asking that they be sent to the front. Mr. Lauer was one of the men who signed that petition, and it is still filed away in the archives of the War Department. But the Secretary of War wrote back, over his own signature, that when the time came they would be sent to the front, and that in the meantime they should be good soldiers and stay where they were.

On June 24, 1865, the war over, the artillery regiment was mustered out of the service and Mr. Lauer returned home. After all his ardor and all his dutiful devotion to the colors, he had not been under fire once, and with others, it was one of the regrets of his life that he had to stay in the rear waiting for the call instead of being one of those who made the call for reserves necessary. On his return to Baltimore Mr. Lauer did

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Among the men, whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore, it may be well doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention than the late John Lauer, the well known manufacturer of candy, a pioneer in the candy business in Baltimore, and president of the Lauer & Suter Candy Company.

John Lauer was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, April 26, 1845. At that time educational facilities in the country districts were far inferior to what they are now, and after a brief schooling he was apprenticed as a candy maker in Baltimore, to which city his parents had moved. He learned his trade in the factory of Clarke & Jones, the firm being still in existence, and stayed with them for five years, learning everything given him to learn, and acquiring all information that related to the art of candy making, with the result that he was thoroughly grounded in the art and science of his business. From the firm of Clarke & Jones he went to that of Cole & Johnson and stayed with them until June 20, 1863, when he enlisted as a private in Company G of the 10th Maryland Regiment of the Union army. His regiment did not get anywhere near the real seat of operations and when, on January 29th, of the following year he received his discharge he did not re-enlist in the same command. Instead, he chose the artillery, hoping that he would have the chance to smell powder, enlisting in Battery D of the 1st Maryland Light Artillery, but his hopes of getting to the front were shattered, along with those of other young men who wanted to get into the war. It will be remembered that some of the hot-headed young soldiers of the 1st Maryland Light Artillery, tired of forming a part of the reserve, wrote a petition to the Secretary of War, asking that they be sent to the front. Mr. Lauer was one of the men who signed that petition, and it is still filed away in the archives of the War Department. But the Secretary of War wrote back, over his own signature, that when the time came they would be sent to the front, and that in the meantime they should be good soldiers and stay where they were.

On June 24, 1865, the war over, the artillery regiment was mustered out of the service and Mr. Lauer returned home. After all his ardor and all his dutiful devotion to the colors, he had not been under fire once, and with others, it was one of the regrets of his life that he had to stay in the rear waiting for the call instead of being one of those who made the call for reserves necessary. On his return to Baltimore Mr. Lauer did

not re-enter the candy business. He decided to go to the South that he was to see in the haze of peace instead of the smoke of battle, and he accordingly set forth. In those days of the South there was not much demand for candy. Plain food was all the people wanted and he accordingly found no work at his trade. He obtained employment at various things, working in lumber mills and camps and this he followed for several years before returning to Baltimore, where he went to work as a candy maker for John Henderson & Company, another concern that has passed away. He stayed here for several years, following his trade, and then finally decided to branch out into the business for himself.

Before doing so he married Mary Conoway, a gracious and tactful woman, who aided him in the management of his business.

His first factory was in a cellar on Wolfe street, in the eastern part of the city. Prospering here, he concluded that an expansion would be a good venture. He accordingly associated himself in partnership with Henry Trauty, now a member of the Trauty-Baquel Company, and these two built up a business considered fair in those days. In 1885 he and Mr. Trauty dissolved partnership and Mr. Lauer went into business alone and under his own name. The plant he then had was on Camden street and business grew until another chance for expansion arrived. J. W. J. Suter, the present principal member of the company, had been with him as an employee for several years and Mr. Lauer decided to take him into partnership. The new firm of Lauer & Suter moved from its plant on Camden street to Frederick street and proceeded to build up a large business. This business was so successful that the concern was already thinking of enlarging its factory when the disastrous fire of 1904 wiped out the Frederick street plant. Even before the ruins of his burnt building had cooled he purchased, on behalf of his company, a large building on Block street and telegraphed for carloads of new machinery. At that time all of his employees assisted in equipping the new factory, and it was one of the first large manufacturing plants to resume operation after the fire. By his own honorable exertions he carved out for himself friends, affluence and position. Scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, he bore a reputation for public and private integrity; ever approachable and genial, he had the happy faculty of winning friends wherever he went. Mr. Lauer was a member of Warren Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Shield of Honor, and Wilson Post Grand Army of the Republic. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth bring, but he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all of his business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation, the joy of doing what he undertook.

Mr. Lauer died suddenly at his home, No. 703 Newington avenue, Baltimore, August 28, 1910. He is survived by his widow, Mary M. (Conoway) Lauer, and only daughter, Mary H., wife of James A. Clark.

As a business man, in many respects he was a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but success must needs be built on a basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ or among his customers or correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstone of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand. He was a type of the Baltimore merchant of whom Baltimore is justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the trade of the city but given it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods.

THEODORE COOKE SR.

Dr. Theodore Cooke, one of the ablest and most honored of Baltimore's medical practitioners, among whom he has been numbered for more than half a century, is a representative of a family which since a very early period has been identified with the history of Baltimore county and has contributed largely to its real estate and agricultural interests.

Israel Cooke, father of Dr. Cooke, was born in Baltimore county, and all his life followed the calling of a farmer, combining with this transactions in real estate. Prominent as an agriculturist and a business man, he was, perhaps, best known by his connection with the Methodist Episcopal church. His home was the favorite stopping place for ministers who felt that they could always rely upon him for co-operation in every undertaking for the benefit of the cause. He served the congregation as steward and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Arietta, daughter of Henry Clark, and a native of Maryland. Their children were: 1. Mary J., married Daniel Cornelius and died at about sixty years of age. 2. Theodore, mentioned below. 3. Octavius A., a talented physician and surgeon, who had a large general practice and died in Baltimore in 1888, aged forty-six years; he was also surgeon to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. 4. Adolphus A., who engaged in mercantile business in Baltimore until his death, which occurred in his forty-sixth year. 5. Alonzo Walsingham, a merchant of Baltimore, and formerly the partner of his brother, Adolphus A. 6. Edgar S., who died at twenty-two years of age. 7. Fannie E. Mrs. Cooke was a woman intensely devoted to her home, her family and her friends. Her household she managed with consummate skill and her kindness to visitors was always cherished in the grateful recollections of those who were fortunate enough to enjoy her hospitality. Mr. Cooke attained the age of eighty and passed away in July, 1889, leaving the memory of a life in all respects worthy of emulation.

Theodore Cooke, son of Israel and Arietta (Clark) Cooke, was born October 25, 1838, and received his early education in the local public schools whence he passed to Greenlane Academy, Baltimore county. He began his medical studies under the guidance of Professor J. R. Dunbar, M.D., and later attended the University of Maryland, graduating in 1859. He immediately opened an office in Baltimore where he has ever since been engaged in general practice. His long experience, his professional skill and the depth and wide range of his medical studies combine to give him a high standing among his professional brethren and a strong hold upon the confidence of the community. His practice, in the course of fifty-two years, has included members of three generations.

Dr. Cooke is a member of the American and the Baltimore Medical associations, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland. Independent in politics, he gives his allegiance to the candidates whom he believes will best represent the people. Since the organization of the Civil Service Reform Association he has been one of its members. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

Devoted as he has ever been to the duties of his profession, Dr. Cooke has always taken a deep interest in real estate transactions. He is one of the largest builders in Baltimore and is now improving property near Riverside Park and on Maryland Road; also in the vicinity of North avenue and Fulton road and on Lanvale and Lafayette avenues. In these neigh-

borhoods he is also building extensively. He is the owner of a large farm in Prince George county, Maryland, to which he devotes considerable time and he has recently purchased an extensive estate at Pikesville, Baltimore county. This farm, which consists of about two hundred acres, is one of the most attractive for miles around, having all the most modern accessories and improvements.

Dr. Cooke married, in March, 1867, Sophie, daughter of the late Dr. H. W. Webster, a physician of Baltimore. Mrs. Cooke, who was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, died in 1872, at the age of twenty-seven. She left two sons, Theodore, a sketch of whom follows; Harry Webster, graduated in 1891 from Johns Hopkins University and is now an attorney in Baltimore. He married Caroline Stevenson. Sophie, the only daughter of Dr. Cooke by his first marriage, is the wife of Francis H. Waters, an architectural engineer of Baltimore, and they have four children, Francis H.; Sophie Marguerite, died August 19, 1897, at the age of one year; Theodore Cooke; Rosearle Webster. In 1880 Dr. Cooke married Sarah B., daughter of the Rev. Sheridan Guiteau, and a native of Baltimore. Marguerite, the only child born of this union, died at the age of three months.

Dr. Cooke is a man of strongly marked characteristics, firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right, yet of most courteous manners and having a high appreciation of the good qualities of others. It is said that the poet is born, not made, but the successful physician has to be both born and made, made by close application, earnest effort, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose. It is by the exercise of these qualities, joined to a high degree of natural ability, that Dr. Cooke has attained the eminent and honored position which he has so long occupied among the physicians of Baltimore.

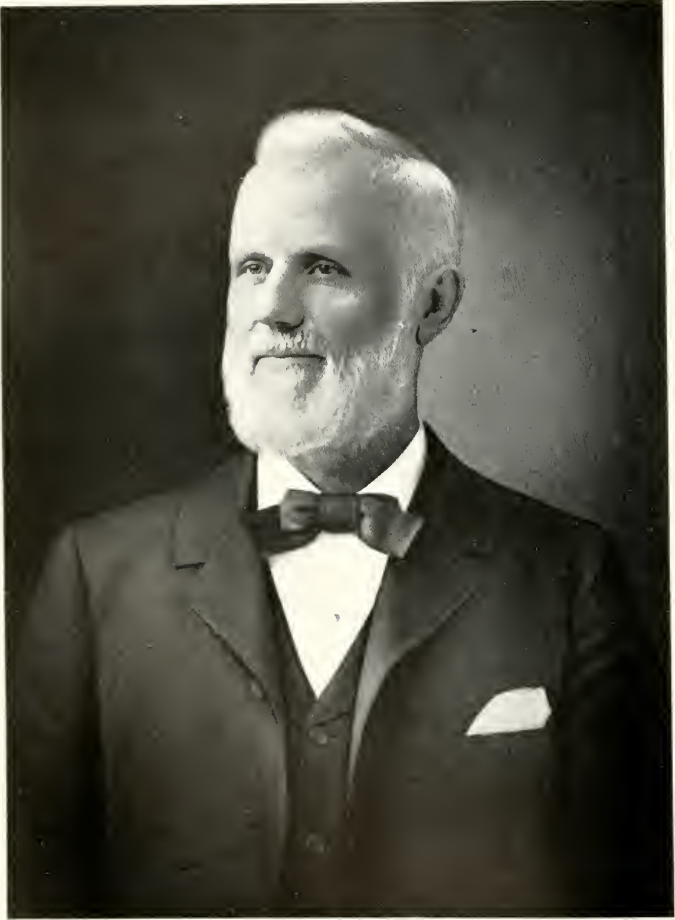
THEODORE COOKE JR.

Dr. Theodore Cooke Jr., while still a young man with many years of usefulness before him, has already distinguished himself to a remarkable extent in the medical profession, not alone by his careful treatment of the cases he has had in charge, but by the high principles which have been his guide in all phases of life. With all the elements of a strong character he is eminently fitted to assume and hold the duties of a responsible position, and it was while in the execution of these duties that he became aware of abuses which his strong sense of right and justice would not permit him to tolerate, and which has involved him in a controversy which will be spoken of at length further on in this sketch. Dr. Cooke is the son of Dr. Theodore and Sophie (Webster) Cooke.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 15, 1868, and from his earliest years evinced a desire for study which has never deserted him, and which has been the foundation of his successful career. After an excellent elementary and preparatory education, Dr. Cooke matriculated at the Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a student in the Medical School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with the highest honors of his class and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He possesses many of the qualities of a great military commander, and his work is always undertaken in a most systematic manner, thus achieving the best and most successful results. He established himself in the practice of his



Theodore Benson Jr.



Ryoodson

profession in the city of Baltimore, and as he was thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, it was not long before his reputation became an established one, and the number of his patients constantly increased. As a man of strong and clear convictions, which were the result of independent thought and constant and careful study, it is but natural that he should forge to the front rank in his profession, and attract the attention of those best fitted to judge of such matters. He was elected president of the Physicians' Section of the American Prison Congress, and a director of the same, and was appointed attending physician at the Maryland Penitentiary, a position he filled conscientiously for a period of eighteen years. While discharging the duties of this office he became well acquainted with the prisoners and the manner in which the affairs of the penitentiary were conducted, and became aware of many existing abuses, connected with the treatment of the inmates. This led to his getting in a controversy with the warden and eventually his leaving the institution. It was in 1907 that Dr. Cooke first became impressed with the seriousness of the situation and instituted certain charges that became the source of a controversy which was continued for many months. In the meantime, Dr. Cooke had gathered additional material as a foundation on which to base his accusations, and April 28, 1910, he presented his original charges together with additional ones, to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. This proceeding directed renewed attention to this important matter, and the state officials took it up, and are engaged in an investigation of the charges at the present time. At the time that Dr. Cooke preferred the charges he resigned as physician of the penitentiary, so that he was enabled to act in a free and untrammelled manner. He is a member of the Baltimore Medical Association, Alumni Association of the University of Maryland, Clinical Society of Baltimore, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and Baltimore Country Club.

Dr. Cooke married May, daughter of Henry Clark, of Baltimore, and they have had children: 1. May Virginia, born September 4, 1895; is now a pupil at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg. 2. Sophie Dorothy, born January 6, 1899, is now a pupil at St. Joseph's Academy. 3. Caroline Gladys, born August 1, 1901, died in infancy. 4. Theodore, born March 1, 1903, attends the public school. 5. Henry, born March 2, 1907. Inheriting the admirable traits of his forbears, whose home life was almost ideal, we find a similar state of affairs in the domestic circle of Dr. Cooke, where refinement and intellectuality are the guiding spirits. His social position is on a par with his professional standing, and his affable and genial nature make him a welcome guest wherever he goes. He is universally esteemed as a citizen, and whenever it is in his power to further the welfare of the community, he spares neither time nor effort in this direction. As he is studious and attentive to every detail of his profession, it seems but reasonable to take it for granted that the future will bring him even greater success than the past has done.

RICHARD S. DODSON

A descendant of ancestors who had been Marylanders for many generations and whose generous natures and upright lives were an honor to the grand old State, the late Richard S. Dodson, in his long and successful career as a business man, worthily maintained the traditions of such a lineage.

(I) Thomas Dodson, the earliest ancestor in this country, born October 19, 1669, was a son of Daniel and Susannah Dodson, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England. In company with his oldest brother, John, and sister, Mary, with a small colony of Quakers, he came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, or about four years before Penn settled Pennsylvania. He married in Burlington and shortly afterward settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where his descendants have continued to live from generation to generation to the present day.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas Dodson, was born in the year 1700, in Talbot county, Maryland. He spent his entire life upon his farm in his native county, with the exception of the period during which he led a seafaring life.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Robert Dodson, was born in the year 1728. He was a prominent citizen of his county, a gentleman of the "old school," and a member of St. Peter's Parish of the English Colonial Church.

(IV) Robert (2), son of Thomas (2) Dodson, was born December 6, 1762. His life was a strenuous one. He not only established his family legend in the memory of his descendants, but at this late period an old ledger of a hundred years ago was found, portraying in clear statements the various operations in which he was engaged, his association with the events of that period and the people of the day and generation in which he lived. He farmed, traded in general products of his region, dealt in real estate, and took hold of any enterprise that offered an opportunity for a successful turn. Later on in life he became interested in educational work and was largely instrumental in having the children of his community educated. Together with his various pursuits, he owned several vessels that traded on the Chesapeake Bay, among which was the schooner *Edward*, which was fitted for both freight and passengers, and plied between Saint Michaels and Baltimore. This Robert Dodson was especially active during the period of the War of 1812, at the time of the British invasion, in aiding his section by distributing arms to the people for their defense in the threatened districts, having also one of his vessels fitted out and armed as a guard boat. He was one of the first commissioners of the town of Saint Michaels. He died at the age of sixty-two and was buried in the old Methodist Cemetery at Saint Michaels.

(V) Captain William Dodson, eldest son of Robert (2) Dodson, was born at Saint Michaels, Maryland, in 1786, died in Baltimore in 1833. He attended the best schools which the time and place afforded, and was designed for a very different life from the one he subsequently pursued. His father had planned for him a liberal education and for some time kept him diligently at his studies. Soon, however, the sailor spirit developed, and he gave up his studies and began the career which his spirit craved. He made a voyage across the Atlantic as mate of a ship; but, at the urgency of his father, he gave up ocean navigation, and at the beginning of his more eventful life we find him in charge of his father's packet schooner *Edward*. This vessel, while temporarily under his command, sailing from Baltimore July 26, 1813, outsailed the British pursuers and escaped into Saint Michaels harbor, which was attacked a few days later by the British. At the request of General Benson, who commanded the militia assembled there for defense, he took command of Parrott's Point Battery in an earthwork erected to guard the town. This battery defeated the British on August 10, 1813, in their attempt to capture Saint Michaels and destroy the vessels in refuge there, as well as those on the stocks in process of building. After the defense of Saint Michaels he joined the United States navy under Commo-

dore Joshua Barney, whose flotilla, in which he was appointed a sailing master, sailed from Baltimore in May, 1814, and fought the British on the Chesapeake Bay until the enemy landed in large force at Benedict, on Patuxent river, and commenced operations against the city of Washington. This flotilla was purposely destroyed on the Patuxent river to prevent its falling in the enemy's hands. He also participated in the battle at Bladensburg; and with the fragment of Barney's men assisted in the defense of Baltimore, being stationed during the attack in a small battery close to Fort Covington, which assisted in driving the enemy back in their attempt to take Fort McHenry in the rear. When peace was declared he left the navy and returned to Saint Michaels, where he again resumed his old occupation and successfully pursued it for many years.

(VI) Captain Robert Auld Dodson, son of Captain William Dodson, was born November 6, 1808. He began the life of a sailor when quite young. For several years he continued in this pursuit for his father, who at that time carried on a lucrative business of freight and passenger traffic between Saint Michaels and Baltimore. After his father's death he returned to Saint Michaels, and there at once laid foundations for larger enterprises and an increased packet business, which continued under his management with great success until 1861. He was present on Pratt street in Baltimore during the 19th of April riot, when the Massachusetts troops were assailed by a mob, and for boldly denouncing this act at the time and scene of its occurrence his life was threatened by an excited mob. During the enlistment and drafting of troops for the Civil war he was appointed the enrolling officer for the government in Talbot county. He was subsequently appointed postmaster of Saint Michaels. In addition to his nautical career, he was also largely engaged in coal and lumber interests in his native town. In both private and public life he was in every way a prominent and influential citizen. He was closely identified with the people of his town and county, and few, if any, enterprises for the welfare of his section and people were ever entertained without his coöperation and assistance. He married Hester A. R. Keithley.

(VII) Richard S., son of Captain Robert Auld and Hester A. R. (Keithley) Dodson, was born April 7, 1838, at Wye, Talbot county, Maryland. When about two years of age his parents moved their family to Saint Michaels. He became a sailor quite early in life on one of his father's vessels, and before he was of age he became captain of the schooner *William K. Dodson*, which his father had built especially for him. Being ambitious for a wide sphere of activity, he soon gave up sailing, secured a clerkship at the Maltby House, Baltimore, and commenced his career as a hotel manager. About this time he married Maria F. Pfeltz, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus and Martha Ann Pfeltz, of Baltimore county. After several years he went to the Fountain Hotel, a very popular house in Baltimore at that time, first as manager and subsequently co-proprietor. The opening of German street caused the closing of this historical establishment. He then took charge of the Herdic House, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Minnequa Springs. After two years, in 1870, he went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he leased the Atlantic Hotel. Such was his success here that before his lease expired he purchased the hotel, enlarged the building and greatly improved its equipment, making it one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped houses in the South. He managed this hotel until the strain of this field of activity forced him to resign in favor of his oldest son, Robert A. Dodson. After retiring from his active life he removed to Baltimore, where he resided during the remainder of his days. Mr.

Dodson accumulated a fortune, not only in real estate in Norfolk, but also large holdings in Baltimore and Talbot county. At one time he owned the old Saint Michaels and Miles River Steamboat Company, which was operated between Baltimore and Saint Michaels. He was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore for many years, and a member of the board of stewards of that church and a member of the board of trustees of Goucher College of Baltimore. He died at his home on Charles Street Road, March 22, 1897, and was laid to rest in Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Dodson is survived by the following children: Robert Adolphus Dodson, of Norfolk, Virginia; Hon. Richard Slicer Dodson, of Saint Michaels, Maryland; William Pfeltz Dodson, of Norfolk, Virginia; Henry Clay Dodson, of Norfolk, Virginia; Mrs. Edward L. Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland; Leonidas Berry Dodson, of Norfolk, Virginia; Mrs. A. L. McClellan, of Richmond, Virginia; Flora Dodson, of New York City; Herbert Keithley Dodson, of Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Archibald D. Brown, of Brooklyn, New York.

The death of Mr. Dodson deprived the city of Baltimore of a man over the record of whose life there falls no shadow of wrong, nor suspicion of evil. While in his business career he had passed on to a position of wealth and influence, his hand was ever held forth to aid one to whom nature or environment had seemed less kindly. His life was, in large measure, an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. A more honorable man than Richard S. Dodson never trod the streets of Baltimore. "True as steel" is a phrase which aptly describes him, for true, indeed, he was—true to his friends, true to the loftiest principles, and true to the manly nature transmitted to him by a noble-minded ancestry.

GEORGE E. WATERS

Among the successful business men of this city who take an exceptionally strong interest in the advancement and welfare of Baltimore, devoting their time and talents to the development of its commerce and manufactures, George E. Waters, the scion of an old and honored ancestry, takes leading rank. The large lumber business which, under his able management as senior partner of the firm of George E. Waters & Company, has grown to such proportions that it has now become one of the chief industries of this section, abundantly testifies to his capacity for handling great enterprises and the wide sweep of his perceptions in the commercial world. He has proved himself eminently fitted to guide and direct, and has become one of the most influential men in this locality.

George E. Waters was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, and is the great-grandson of Joseph and Deborah Waters, who had nine children. They were: Rosette, born February 20, 1771; Adamson, who became the grandfather of Mr. Waters; Elizabeth, born April 6, 1774; Joseph, born March 20, 1776; Azel, born in 1778; Lacy, born February 4, 1780; Cassandra, born February 20, 1782; Deborah, born March 1, 1784; Mary, born November 26, 1787.

Adamson Waters was born December 17, 1772, and lived to an advanced age, dying in 1865 when he was ninety-three years old. He married, on the 29th of November, 1814, Mary Margaret ———, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Leander, born October 4,

1815; Greenberly G., born May 3, 1817, died February 22, 1882; Mary L., born July 6, 1819; Mary R., born June 10, 1821; Rufus, born October 14, 1823; Andrew Jackson, mentioned below; Francis Marion, born July 22, 1828.

Andrew Jackson Waters, who was a farmer in Montgomery county, Maryland, was born on the 6th of March, 1825, dying in February, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Katherine Anne Windsor, the daughter of Henry Windsor, whose father came over from England and settled as a farmer in Montgomery county.

George E. Waters, son of Andrew Jackson and Katherine Anne (Windsor) Waters, was born on the 15th of April, 1860, in Montgomery county. His early education was acquired in the public schools of the county, his summer vacations being occupied by work on his father's farm, where he remained until the year 1883. In this year he came to Baltimore, and engaging with the firm of Smith & King, lumber dealers, started upon the career in which he has proved so efficient and successful. Upon the death of Mr. King, in the following year, the style of the firm was changed to W. H. King & Company, Mr. Waters remaining with them until 1891. Having by his tireless industry and close application to its principles, thoroughly mastered the business, he that year branched out for himself, forming with J. Ogier Snyder the firm of Waters & Snyder, which continued under this name for the following ten years. In 1901 Mr. Snyder retired, and the firm became known as George E. Waters & Company, since that time its present high standing in commercial circles has been attained, not by any combination of fortuitous circumstances, but through the business-like methods and sterling qualities of the senior partner. He has become connected with a number of public institutions and representative bodies, being president of the board of trustees of the public schools, at Mt. Washington, and president also of the Mt. Washington Improvement Association.

In his political opinions, Mr. Waters is an absolutely Independent Democrat, voting for the man whom he thinks will best fill the position in question. He is a member of the Methodist church, and belongs to a number of fraternal bodies, being a member of Kedron Lodge, No. 148, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Baltimore Chapter No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; Beasant Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and of the Order of the Hoo Hoo. He is an enthusiastic athlete, having always been fond of out of door sports in which he excels. As vice-president and captain of the Mt. Washington Athletic Club he served with distinction up to the beginning of this year (1912), when he was elected as its chief executive, being the only one nominated for that position. An ambitious schedule has been arranged by this club which will leave no stone unturned to equip a team which will eclipse any that has represented Baltimore during the last three years. Never have the New Yorkers been defeated by Baltimore up to this time, but in view of the abundance of material, local enthusiasts are now looking for a victory in the near future. Mr. Waters is also president of the Interclub Amateur Baseball League, having been commander-in-chief of this body with equal success.

Mr. Waters is very happily married, his wife having been Clara Isabella Burton, a daughter of the late Charles Wesley Burton, of Baltimore, who died when she was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have three children: one son, Charles Jackson, who attends Swarthmore College; and two charming daughters, Lilian Isabella and Kate Elizabeth, who are attending the Roland Park Country School. They have a delightful home in Mt. Wash-

ington, and Mr. Waters takes an unbounded interest in carrying out any idea that tends to the benefit and further advancement of the place, and as one of its most popular and well known citizens his influence is keenly and gratefully felt in the wide circle in which he moves.

GEORGE W. HORTON

George W. Horton, chief of the Fire Department of Baltimore, Maryland, has been connected with that efficient body for the long period of forty-eight years, and in all this time, in the various grades through which he has passed, has never been charged with anything. It is owing to the honorable and faithful exertions and moral attributes of men like Chief Horton that the power and influence of a city are brought to the highest state of perfection. By his own efforts he carved out for himself friends, affluence and position, and the force and strength of his character enabled him to overcome obstacles which, to others less hopeful and courageous, would have seemed wellnigh insurmountable. Selfishness is an unknown quantity as far as he is concerned. Brave and fearless, he has ever been foremost when called upon in the hour of danger, and when he became a leader his call to his men was never: "Go to that point, the danger is imminent in that direction," but, like the great heroes of history, his voice was always heard in the clear command: "Come with me, there is danger to be contended with." This has ever been the secret of his influence over those placed in his charge in the department, and the feelings with which they obey are those of a personal affection as well as a compliance with the orders of one whom they know to be a leader to be implicitly obeyed. Mr. Horton is a descendant of the Connecticut family of that name, a branch of which later located in Maryland.

Henry C. Horton, grandfather of George W. Horton, was born in Baltimore, where for many years he was a well known auctioneer. He had two children: Emma, who died unmarried, and Henry P.

Henry P. Horton was born in Baltimore, 1810, and died in that city in 1884. He was a member of the volunteer fire company, "The Friendship," for many years, and was a manufacturer of fire hose. His shop was the principal gathering place of the firemen of the city, and it was probably while listening to the thrilling stories related at these gatherings, that young Horton imbibed his love for the dangers of what he has made his lifework. Henry P. Horton married Rachel Ann, born at Stemmers Run, Baltimore county, Maryland, died in 1883, daughter of William and Rachel (Barclay) Lynch. Children: 1. George W., see forward. 2. Harry P., deceased; married Emma Hickman, and had: Winter D., Edward E., William F. and Annie. 3. Winter Davis. 4. Millard Fillmore, who died unmarried. 5. Edward Everett, married in Brooklyn. 6. Herbert Barclay, unmarried.

George W. Horton, eldest child of Henry P. and Rachel Ann (Lynch) Horton, was born in Baltimore, June 14, 1846. His education was acquired in Primary School No. 9, which was located at the corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. Upon its conclusion he was apprenticed to the trade of carriage building, but this not proving a congenial occupation, he entered the employ of Frank Fowler, manufacturer of wire goods of all kinds, and having mastered the details of that business thoroughly, he established himself in a similar line on East Baltimore street, and conducted a successful

business for five years. He then was employed by the incorporated firm of George Defose, with which he was connected for a period of eighteen years. In the meantime, March 2, 1862, he joined the Fire Department, becoming a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and at the expiration of a few years was promoted to the position of captain of Engine Company No. 4. He was elected chief of the Fire Department of Baltimore, May 21, 1901, succeeding Chief McAfee. He has been chief of the department during a number of administrations, both Republican and Democratic, and has always been free from partisanship. The improvements he has introduced since he has been in office are almost too numerous to mention, among them being: In 1872, a device for turning the horses loose and the lights on in fire quarters at the stroke of the gong; reducing the one-hundred-foot lengths of hose to fifty feet; placing hose reel in front of steamers in quarters; three-eighth inch pipe connected to hose pipe, known as the "joker"; Eastman hose-pipe holder; Broder life net; electric cut-loose for horse stalls, known as the "Horton trip"; rubber tires on hose wagons and trucks; heater in hose towers; Dashill device for raising eighty-five-foot ladders on trucks; lockers in washrooms; Bardsley brake on trucks.

Since his appointment as chief engineer, sixteen engine companies, six truck companies, and one fire boat company have been organized; three chemical companies have been disbanded to make room for larger companies; twelve new houses have been built; more than twenty houses have been rebuilt and repaired, and there are a number in the course of construction at the present time.

During his long career as a fire fighter, Chief Horton has had many narrow escapes, and has many times been commended for deeds of bravery and heroism. The records of the department show that, at the peril of his own life, he has saved more than a score of others. On one occasion, when fire was discovered in the Susquehanna House, at the corner of Franklin and Calvert streets, he carried a woman weighing one hundred and forty-three pounds down the ladder from the fourth story of the building, his own weight at the time being but one hundred and twenty-three pounds, which was considered a remarkable feat of strength and bravery. The worst injuries inflicted upon him bodily were during the great fire of February, 1904, when he was severely burned by a live electric wire, and the Register fire of February, 1907. He is a most enthusiastic fire fighter, and one of the most popular fire chiefs in the country. He enjoys thoroughly the confidence and respect of those under him, and they follow his commands blindly, knowing they could not have a more competent leader in every respect. Chief Horton is a well-preserved man, of a retiring and modest disposition. He enjoys greatly the solace of tobacco, but is an abstainer from intoxicants of every description. His literary ability is of no mean order, and he has several times read papers before the International Association of Fire Engineers, and is one of the directors and ex-president of that body.

He has filled a number of offices in various associations, being a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 110, Free and Accepted Masons; Adoniram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Order of Eastern Star; Keystone Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania; Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts; Volunteer Firemen's Association of Baltimore; and Firemen's Relief Association. He was one of the organizers and is an ex-president of the last named body. In all that Chief Horton does he is a plain, strong, dependable sort of a man, and is liberal, chari-

table and kind to all. He has a host of friends in all the cities he has ever visited, and his career presents a fine example of what may be accomplished by determination and perseverance. No name deserves a more honorable mention in the annals of Baltimore and the community cheerfully accords him credit for the excellent results he has succeeded in achieving.

Chief Horton married in Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, February, 1871, Elizabeth Montgomery, who died in Baltimore in 1901. They had no children.

DR. CHARLES E. SADTLER

Dr. Charles E. Sadtler, one of the leading physicians of this city, is a son of the Rev. P. B. Sadtler, a Lutheran minister and native of Baltimore, his mother having been Caroline E. Schmucker, and a descendant of various old Colonial families; she was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schmucker, of Gettysburg, having been born in Virginia; and was a sister of Judge S. D. Schmucker of the Maryland Court of Appeals, now deceased.

Dr. Sadtler's grandfather, P. B. Sadtler, was born in Homburg, Germany, in the year 1771, graduating from the Gymnasium or Secondary School there, and subsequently from the University. He came over from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Baltimore, in the year 1798, and established a jewelry business the same year on the northwest corner of Baltimore and St. Paul streets. The firm continues under the name of G. T. Sadtler Sons.

P. B. Sadtler organized and was captain of the Baltimore Jaegers, one of the independent companies comprising the Fifth Regiment during the war, and fought at the historic battle of North Point, near Baltimore.

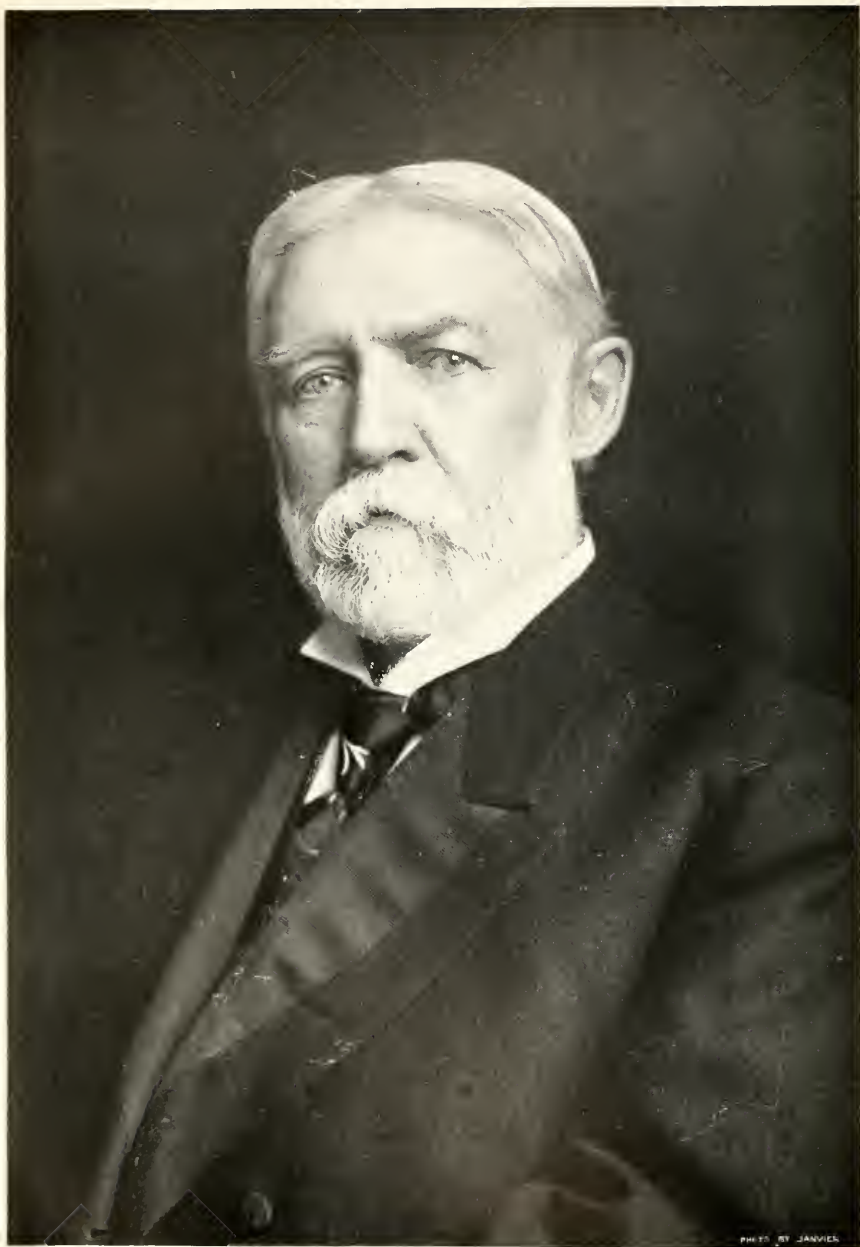
Though Dr. Sadtler's father, the Rev. P. B. Sadtler, was born in Baltimore, he himself is a native of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born, October 2, 1851. His early life was passed in the State of Pennsylvania, and his fundamental education was obtained in the public schools of that state. He was for three years a student at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and later received the honorary degree of A. M. in recognition of his work. He received his degree of M.D. from the medical department of the University of Maryland, and took a post-graduate course at Wurtzburg, Bavaria, and Vienna, Austria, the centers of medical investigation. He began his active work in life after receiving his degree from the Maryland University, and was for twelve years, from 1875 to 1887, chief of the dispensary service in the medical department of that University.

Besides the practice of his profession for many years, he has also devoted much time to travel and study abroad, from a pure interest in humanity and desire to see the world and its ways. His interest in the city of Baltimore and its improvement is also very strong, and he has attained eminence in the community in many ways. He is now president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland; president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Maryland; vice president of the Society of the War of 1812, of the State of Maryland; and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In his religious views Dr. Sadtler is a Lutheran, following the traditions of his family. He is a lecturer at, and the medical director of, the Lutheran Deaconess Home of this city.

Dr. Sadtler married Rosabella C. Slicer, daughter of Henry W. Slicer, and granddaughter of the Rev. Henry Slicer, D.D., a well known figure of Maryland in his day, and also granddaughter of the late Hugh A. Cooper,



Chas. E. Sadtler



Samuel D. Johnson

prominent in business circles of this city. They have one daughter, Laura Cooper Sadtler.

Dr. Sadtler is genial and scholarly. He stands in high esteem among the medical profession of this city, for the honorable service which he has rendered in his calling, and is also universally respected as a public spirited and philanthropic citizen.

SAMUEL DAVIES SCHMUCKER

Prominent among those who have earned reputations for themselves, and whose worth the people of Baltimore have seen fit to acknowledge by conferring upon them positions of honor and trust, is the late Honorable Samuel Davies Schmucker, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from November, 1898, until the time of his lamented death. Descending from an erudite family it was but natural that Judge Schmucker should develop into one of the most learned men of the time, and that his counsel should be frequently sought.

Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, father of Judge Schmucker, was a native of Maryland, of German descent as the name indicates, and died in 1873. He was one of the most prominent Lutheran divines of his day and served as president of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church for more than forty years. Prolific as a writer in theologic and mental science, he was the author of "The History of the Lutheran Church," and a number of other works which are regarded as authoritative. He married Mary C. Steenbergen, a descendant of William Gooch, one of the early colonial governors of Virginia. She was also related to James Madison, and one of her ancestors served on the staff of General Washington. Among their children were: Samuel Davies; Mrs. Caroline E. Sadtler, of Baltimore; Mrs. William A. Duncan; Mrs. Margaret Suesse-rot, and Mrs. Cassatt Neely, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Samuel Davies Schmucker, son of the preceding, was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1844, and died at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland, March 3, 1911. He became a student in the Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated in 1863. After two years spent in the Law School of the University of New York City, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Pennsylvania College in 1898, and by St. John's College in 1904. In 1866 he located in Baltimore and established himself in general practice. Ten years later he associated with himself George Whitelock, who had studied law under his preceptorship, the firm practicing under the firm name of Schmucker & Whitelock, and this connection was continued uninterruptedly until the appointment of Judge Schmucker to the court of appeals in 1898 to succeed William Shepard Bryan, father of the former attorney-general, Judge Bryan having reached the age limit. The only political experience of Judge Schmucker had been as an opponent of Judge Bryan, when the latter was elected by a majority of about seven thousand in 1883. In 1899 Judge Schmucker was elected for the full term of fifteen years, which would have expired in 1914.

During his active career Judge Schmucker was a prominent figure in professional circles, gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact, and was looked upon, not only as one of the leading lawyers of the Baltimore bar, but as a man of strict integrity

and unflinching devotion to duty. Calm and dispassionate in all his reasoning, with a thorough knowledge of the law, he was peculiarly fitted for the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals. Throughout his whole professional career in the city, he demonstrated the fact that he was a man of no ordinary capabilities, and one eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him. His rulings were always characterized by justice and fairness. In the vigor of his faculties, both mental and physical, and the strong constitution which he inherited, he was regarded as a happy representative of the intellect of the country. As an orator, Judge Schmucker occupied a firm position among his professional brethren, and as a sound logician and deep thinker he was second to no lawyer in Maryland. As president of the Bar Association of Baltimore, he was earnest in furthering the interests of that body. He was a member of a number of committees appointed to draft new laws, and was a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Malster to draft a new charter for the city. Charitable institutions and their work always held his deepest interest, and he served as president of the board of trustees of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, and as a trustee for the Home for Aged Men and Women, the Henry Watson's Children's Aid Society, the Society for the Protection of Children, the Home of Reformation, Maryland Bible Society, Maryland Tract Society and the Maryland Sunday School Union. As an evidence of the high esteem in which Judge Schmucker was held, it may be mentioned that, in March, 1909, his picture was hung in the New York University Law School, with those of Senator Elihu Root, Judge David Leventritt, and other eminent men.

Judge Schmucker married, November 16, 1869, Helen J., a daughter of the late John C. Bridges, who had been a leading coffee and sugar merchant in Baltimore for many years. Mrs. Schmucker, whose death occurred May 21, 1910, was the only woman who was ever a member of the Jail Board and the School Board. Because she considered the task too arduous, she declined the appointment as a director of the Female House of Refuge, but for two years prior to her death, she served as one of the managers of the Light Street Free Kindergarten. She was also a member of the Arundel and the Roland Park clubs. They had no children.

Judge Schmucker was dignified, yet kindly, in his bearing, and his cordiality and sincerity were appreciated by his numerous friends. The opinions expressed by these friends, more formal acquaintances and the press at the time of his death, give a clear insight into the high reputation held by him. Judge Burke said: "He possessed a very accurate knowledge of the law, and was especially strong in deciding questions relative to commercial and corporation laws and equity." Judge Henry Stockbridge said: "He was industrious and conscientious in his labors, and one cannot help but feel regret at his death." Judge James P. Gorter said: "As a member of the Court of Appeals he labored ably and industriously. His wide experience, extensive practice and knowledge of business rendered his assistance as a consultor the more valuable. I know his death will be regretted by all the members of the bar and bench." Judge Henry Duffy said: "In the death of Judge Schmucker Maryland loses an eminent jurist. His long career at the bar peculiarly fitted him for his position in the Appellate Court. He was indeed an ornament to the bench." William S. Bryan Jr. said:

"He was an able, patient, learned, industrious and upright Judge; and, more than that, he was a highminded and good Christian man. The best and most enduring monument to his memory will be the opinions which he has written and which are found in the printed volumes of the Court

of Appeals reports. The law of Maryland, I think, is clearer and more certain on account of his service on the bench."

Among the editorial comments at the time of the death of Judge Schmucker, *The News* said in part: "Judge Samuel D. Schmucker left a record which gives him a place of honor among the eminent jurists of the state. His years on the bench were years of great usefulness; years that proved him learned in the law; years that earned for him the confidence and respect of his judicial associates and of the bar of the whole state. In his death Maryland loses one of its most useful men, one who did honor to his profession, one whose character was always clean and above reproach." *The Sun* said in part: "Judge Schmucker carried to the bench an accurate knowledge of commercial law, acquired in a large practice in that branch of his profession. As a judge he was painstaking, industrious, able and absolutely fairminded and impartial. In writing his opinions and making his decisions, it is said of him that he seldom noticed the names of the parties to the suit, the subject matter and the questions involved being the only features of the case which concerned him. Personally he was a lovable man and attracted the warm friendship of those with whom he associated. He was an honorable, Christian gentleman, pure-minded and thinking no evil."

WILLIAM C. CODD

William C. Codd, of whom this sketch treats, is following worthily in the footsteps of his ancestors in furthering every movement which tends toward progress and improvement. He is one of the master spirits in the line of business in which he is engaged, and his influence is felt in many other directions as well.

Edward J. Codd, father of William C. Codd, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 6, 1833, and died there, April 17, 1909. E. J. Codd was one of the best known business men of the city of Baltimore, being particularly identified with the eastern section. He was noted for his benevolence, esteemed for his sterling honesty and loved for his kindly disposition. He married during 1854 his first wife Avarilla, daughter of James and Marianna Hooper, the former a well known shipping merchant of Baltimore in his day, and one of the defenders of 1812 and 1814; both he and his wife were descended from one of the oldest families of Maryland. By his first wife Mr. Codd had two children and by a second wife, six children.

William C., oldest son of Edward J. and Avarilla (Hooper) Codd, was born in Baltimore, August 13, 1858. He was educated at the public schools of his native city and at Rockhill College, Ellicott City, Maryland. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with the business of his father as an apprentice. When the E. J. Codd Company was incorporated he was one of the incorporators and directors and later became the vice-president of the organization and upon the death of his father succeeded to the presidency. He was for a number of years president of the Marine Railway Machine & Boiler Works of Baltimore. He is a member of the Mount Royal Improvement Association and chairman of its highway committee for the city of Baltimore. In his political views he is independent and public spirited in the extreme. He is always ready to devote time and influence to the furtherance of any plan which tends to the advantage of Baltimore or its citizens.

Mr. Codd married in Baltimore, 1881, the ceremony being performed at St. Patrick's Church, Julia Irma, only daughter of Isaac W. Mohler Sr. and Julia Virginia Mohler, of Baltimore; Mr. Mohler was one of the forty-niners. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Codd: Irene, married Sprole Wilson Heaps; J. Early; E. Anita; James Edward; Julia Agnes, who died at the age of fifteen years, shortly before her graduation from the Academy of the Visitation. Mrs. Codd received her education in this institution, and their daughters, with the exception of Julia Agnes, were also graduated from it. He has one granddaughter, Julia Mary Heaps; his daughter Anita is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Like his father and grandfather Hooper, Mr. Codd is a man who takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city. He is connected with a number of organizations which further progress and take charge of improvements in many directions.

At the death of his father he was appointed in the will executor with Frank L. Mohler, his brother-in-law. A contention arose among the heirs regarding the E. J. Codd Company. Receivers were appointed and the plant was sold to outsiders. Previous to this time, in November, 1910, William C. Codd incorporated the Codd Tank and Specialty Company, of which he is president, and associated with him his eldest son, J. Early Codd, as secretary and treasurer; the latter was formerly connected with E. J. Codd Company as solicitor. Mr. Codd is identified with other corporations. He is a Catholic and a member of Corpus Christi Church.

GEORGE KEEN MCGAW

The title of "an upright merchant" is one of the most honorable that can be borne by any business man. It is a distinction won in a warfare, and against temptations that exist only in a mercantile career. Not many come through a protracted course unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that the commercial history of Baltimore shows a long list of merchants who have honored their occupations by pure lives and honest trading. The name of George Keen McGaw is one well known in the business annals of Baltimore, and it is written prominently among the best and most successful merchants. Bold and aggressive in his methods, yet cool and prudent; prompt to the moment in all his engagements, he holds a verbal promise as an absolute obligation even in trifles; at work early and late, he always comes out right in practical results. Mr. McGaw is descended from early Colonial settlers of Maryland.

(I) John McGaw, the first of the line here under consideration, married and had a son, Robert; see forward.

(II) Robert, son of John McGaw, married Sarah Lester, February 2, 1758, and had a son, Robert; see forward.

(III) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) McGaw, was born March 2, 1763, in Harford county, Maryland. He was a tanner by occupation. He married Elizabeth Armstrong, and had children: John, see forward; Robert, Samuel, James, Jane, Elizabeth.

(IV) John (2), son of Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Armstrong) McGaw, was born March 18, 1797. He was occupied variously as a merchant, farmer, and tanner, and served both as first and second lieutenant in the militia from 1812 until 1815. Politically he was a Whig, and his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. For forty years he was a



Geo. K. McLean

squire in Harford county. He married, November 28, 1828, Mary Bartol, born June 8, 1808, daughter of Timothy and Harriet (Bayless) Keen. Children: William E., John Robert, Timothy L., Harriet E., Henry M., Albert B., George Keen, see forward.

(V) George Keen, son of John (2) and Mary Bartol (Keen) McGaw, was born at Bush, Harford county, Maryland, January 8, 1850. His education, which was an excellent one, was acquired at the Abingdon Academy, Bel Air Academy and West Nottingham Academy. Immediately after completing his education, in 1868, he accepted a clerkship with Hon. Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Maryland, and then held various clerical positions in banks, warehouses and steamship offices. He served three years as cashier and bookkeeper in the offices of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Steamboat Company, at Baltimore. Having decided to establish himself in a business of his own, Mr. McGaw, May 1, 1875, opened a grocery business at the corner of Lexington and Paca streets in association with John B. Ramsey, later president of the National Mechanics' Bank, doing business under the firm name of George K. McGaw & Company. At the expiration of a few years Mr. McGaw purchased the interest of Mr. Ramsey and continued the business alone, but under the original name. Under his able management it became a success from the start, and it was soon necessary to seek larger quarters to handle the increased business. These were found at Nos. 220 and 222 North Charles street, to which the concern removed February 1, 1888. Mr. McGaw always kept well abreast of the times in all matters connected with his business affairs, and his establishment soon became the foremost in its line, not only in the city of Baltimore, but throughout the South, and has found many imitators. It is one of the best equipped in the United States for handling a large amount of trade, and the rule of absolute reliability which Mr. McGaw laid down for himself at the outset of his career has always been maintained and has established the standard of the house.

His executive ability has enabled him to turn his time and attention with success to a number of other business enterprises, and he inaugurated and was president of the Hotel Rennert Company, as also the Buena Vista Hotel Company and the Exchange Permanent Loan and Building Association. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, a director of the National Mechanics' Bank and the American Bonding Company and one of its executive committee, and is now and was for a number of years a director in the Baltimore Trust and Maryland Trust companies. He is vice-president of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, and director and vice-president of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company. He is also officially connected with various religious and benevolent institutions; is a trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and of the Baltimore Free Dispensary; chairman of the executive committee of the Egerton Home for Orphan Girls; chairman of the finance committee of the Presbyterian Association; and executive member of the finance committee of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Charity Hospital. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and, while he does not aspire to holding public office, he takes an active and intelligent interest in all matters concerning the public welfare of the community, and served as one of the committee of seventy during the Democratic sound money campaign. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is a Mason, member of the Beauseant Commandery, Druid Royal Arch Chapter, and Mystic Circle Lodge. He is also a member of the Baltimore Country and Johns Hopkins clubs.

Mr. McGaw married, in Baltimore, January 16, 1877, Margaret A., daughter of James and Margaret A. (Roney) Warden. Children: Mary Bartol; Sophia Warden, married Norvell E. Miller. James Warden was at one time a leading flour merchant of Baltimore and one of the incorporators of the Corn and Flour Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. McGaw reside in their beautiful home at No. 1012 St. Paul street, Baltimore, where their charming hospitality is greatly enjoyed by a large circle of friends. Those who know Mr. McGaw best consider his friendship as an invaluable boon. He is a man of warm sympathies, and, while he is consistently charitable, nothing is more obnoxious to him than ostentatious giving. In his more than a quarter of a century of business life he has earned, and well deserved, the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

COLONEL CHARLES MARSHALL

The Marshall family of Baltimore is one of the oldest Colonial families of the South, and the records of the family go back many generations in Europe. The direct ancestor of the Marshall families of America is Captain John Marshall, whose name appears in 1558, in the reign of Queen Mary, when he won distinction at the fall of Calais. He was severely wounded at the capture of the city, and died after his return to Ireland. From him is descended:

(I) Captain John Marshall, served as captain in the battle at Edgehill during the reign of Charles I, and immigrated to America about 1650. At first he settled at Jamestown, Virginia, subsequently removing to Westmoreland county. He was noted for his bravery and gallantry during the Indian wars, and died near Dumfries, leaving two sons.

(II) Thomas, son of Captain John Marshall, was born in 1655, died in May, 1704, and his will was probated May 31, 1704. His wife's name was Martha.

(III) Captain John (2) Marshall, son of Thomas and Martha Marshall, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1700, died in April, 1752, and was known as "Captain of the Forest". He was captain of a militia company, and was a man of prominence and influence in the community in every respect. He married, about 1722, Elizabeth, born in 1704, died in 1775, daughter of John Markham, of England and Virginia, and they had four children.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Captain John (2) and Elizabeth (Markham) Marshall, was born in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 2, 1730, and died in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, June 22, 1802. His was a career filled with dangers and adventures, in which he won distinction in every instance. He was a surveyor, and was frequently with Washington when the latter was on his surveying expeditions for Lord Fairfax. During the French and Indian wars he served as a lieutenant of volunteers; was one of those engaged in constructing Fort Necessity during Braddock's defeat; he was a major of the Culpeper minute-men at the outbreak of the Revolution; at the battles of Great Bridges, Germantown and Brandywine he was one of the officers who earned great distinction; he was frequently a member of the house of burgesses, and a member of the convention that declared the colony independent. He served as colonel in the Third Virginia Regiment, which is credited with the honor of saving the Continental army from destruction at the battle of

Brandywine, and for his gallant services in this engagement the house of burgesses of Virginia voted him a sword. He represented Fayette county, Kentucky, in the Virginia Legislature in 1787.

He married in Fauquier county, Virginia, 1754, Mary Randolph, born April 28, 1737, died in Mason county, Kentucky, September 19, 1809, daughter of Rev. James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith. They had fourteen children, among whom were: John, the eldest son, became chief justice of the United States; Charles, see forward; William, twin of Charles.

(V) Charles, seventh son of Thomas and Mary Randolph (Keith) Marshall, was born at "Oakhill", Fauquier county, Virginia, January 31, 1767; died at Warrenton, Virginia, in 1805. He married, September 13, 1787, Lucy Pickett, born May 2, 1767, died in 1825.

(VI) Alexander J., son of Charles and Lucy (Pickett) Marshall, married Maria Rose, daughter of the late Robert I. Taylor, who was in his day one of the most famous practitioners before the Supreme Court of the United States.

(VII) Colonel Charles Marshall, son of Alexander J. and Maria Rose (Taylor) Marshall, was born at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, October 3, 1830, and died from a stroke of apoplexy at his home, No. 213 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1902. His preparatory education was acquired in his native town at the school of Richard M. Smith, and he then entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1850, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. The position of professor of mathematics in the Indiana University was offered him and he occupied that chair in an eminently satisfactory manner until his resignation in 1852, when he returned to Virginia and took up legal studies. He came to Baltimore, Maryland, the following year and entered the law firm of the late William Schley, and was soon admitted to the bar.

He was rapidly creating a reputation for himself when the outbreak of the Civil War caused him to lay aside his legal practice for a time. General Robert Lee had for many years been an intimate friend of the Marshall family, and when he assumed command of the Confederate forces he appointed Colonel Marshall a member of his personal staff, and this appointment was accepted, and he was with the general throughout the war. His position was that of military secretary, which corresponds to that of chief-of-staff in other armies, and all of the most famous orders of Lee were written by Colonel Marshall, it being supposed that a number of them were of his own composition. He was the most trusted of all the officers surrounding the general, and the one for whom he entertained the greatest personal affection, being the only member of Lee's staff who accompanied him at the surrender of Appomattox, and the terms of surrender were drafted by him. At the close of the Civil War Colonel Marshall returned to Baltimore and resumed his legal practice. He formed a partnership with the late Judge William A. Fisher in 1867, which was continued uninterruptedly until the latter became judge. He then joined forces with Thomas W. Hall, the firm being known as Marshall & Hall. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hall the firm of Marshall, Marbury & Bowdoin was formed, and after the dissolution of this firm he practiced up to the time of his death under the name of Charles Marshall & Sons. He was one of the leaders of the Baltimore bar for many years, and his reputation was an international one.

Colonel Marshall married (first) Emily, sister of General R. Snowden Andrews, and she died about 1858, leaving one child: Emily Rosalie, who

married Judge Somerville Pinkney Tuck, a member of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt. Colonel Marshall married (second), 1866, Rebecca, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, daughter of Colonel Thomas Snowden. She is still living with her five sons: H. Snowden, of New York; James Markham, an attorney of New York; Robert E. Lee; Dr. Harry T., who is a professor at the University of Virginia; Charles A., who is a practicing attorney in Baltimore, Maryland.

From the time of his resumption of his practice after the war Colonel Marshall had been recognized as one of the foremost attorneys of the city of Baltimore, and as he was a man of a genial and kindly nature, his friends were to be found in nearly every member of the bar, and in many other walks of life. As a pleader his arguments were logical and sound, and delivered with an air of conviction which could not fail to impress both judge and jury. His knowledge of the law was based upon a solid foundation, and until the close of his long and useful life he took the deepest interest in every detail involving legal technicalities. A knotty legal problem was to him a matter of the greatest enjoyment, and the more difficulties he met with in trying to find the solution, the greater was his satisfaction when that feat was finally accomplished. His papers on legal and other public subjects have come to be regarded in the nature of authorities, and had he desired to confine his talents to the literary field, he would have won a foremost place there with ease. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a life of General Lee, and had completed about three hundred and fifty pages. It is a matter of the deepest regret that he should not have been permitted to finish this work, as, according to the words of the celebrated English war historian, Colonel Chesney, "coming from the talented pen of Colonel Marshall, it would have been one of the most interesting military records of modern times."

When the Lee monument was unveiled at Richmond, Virginia, Colonel Marshall delivered the oration, and this masterly speech will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it. At the unveiling of the monument to General Grant in New York his eloquent address on that occasion so affected Mrs. Grant that she wept when he spoke to her. The State and national politics always held his deepest interest, and the speeches made by him in these causes throughout the State of Maryland were of vast influence wherever they were heard. He always gave his earnest support to the Democratic party, and his last public speech was made in the presidential campaign of 1900. He opposed the election of W. J. Bryan in 1896, because of the latter's views on financial questions. Affable and genial in his nature, he was a welcome guest in the highest circles, but his modest and unassuming manner made the humblest feel at ease in his presence. His learning was of a varied and diversified character, and it almost seemed as if his fund of information on all subjects must be an inexhaustible one. A friend in speaking of him said: "He was a man of magnificent intellect and exquisite modesty." And the *Baltimore Sun*, in an editorial concerning the death of Colonel Marshall, has the following to say:

"In the death of Colonel Charles Marshall, Baltimore loses one of her foremost citizens, a lawyer of distinguished ability, a man of strong personality and of the highest sense of honor, who had the respect and esteem of the entire community. Colonel Marshall was a member of the Virginia family which gave to the country one of its ablest jurists—Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the Civil War he served on the staff of General Robert E. Lee and possessed to a conspicuous degree the confidence of the great Southern leader. Colonel Marshall took an active interest in public affairs. He was a man of deep and pronounced convictions, whose influence was always exerted in behalf of good government."



Robinson W. Lator

ROBINSON WESLEY CATOR

Robinson Wesley Cator, late a member of the present firm of Armstrong, Cator & Company, is among that class of citizens who, in days gone by, added to the growth and importance of Baltimore, who became prominent by the force of their own individual character, and at a period when it may be truly said that there were giants in the land, giants in intellect, in energy and enterprise, and who, dying, left behind them imperishable "footprints on the sand of time", stands in the foremost rank. But few citizens have lived in our midst since the foundation of Baltimore, who have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real greatness, and certainly none whose memory shall float down the stream of time more honored and revered than that which heads this sketch. The record of such a life is well worthy of preservation, and in it the coming generation may find much for improvement and instruction.

Robinson Wesley Cator, son of Joseph and Hannah (Broughan) Cator, was born on Taylor's Island, Dorchester county, Maryland, August 16, 1826, died in February, 1902. His father followed the occupation of farming, was a Democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in his religious affiliations. Robinson Wesley Cator was engaged in mercantile pursuits throughout his life, and his lifework is so closely connected with his business at every point, that a history of the one must of necessity mean a history of the other. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and while giving his stanch support to the Democratic party, never craved nor held public office, feeling that his business interests required his undivided time and attention. He married, December, 1849, Mary Caroline Hooper Pattison, and had eleven children, among them being: Franklin Pattison, William Whitfield, James H. Mr. Cator was a member of the Baltimore Board of Trade, one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and a director of the Merchants' Bank and of the Eutaw Savings Bank.

The history of a city is the history of its institutions and of the individuals who have organized and developed them, and of none can this be said with more truth than of those men identified with the foundation and growth of important commercial undertakings. To this class belongs in the first rank the present house of Armstrong, Cator & Company, which was commenced in 1805 by Thomas Armstrong, and is probably the oldest commercial house in Baltimore. Individual efforts and accomplishments were the instruments which have led to its phenomenal success, and it is a worthy example of what may be attained by steady and persistent application. When Thomas Armstrong removed his business in 1845 to what was then known as Market street, between the present Calvert and Light streets, Robinson Wesley Cator had become his confidential adviser and practical manager, and two years later was admitted as a partner with equal rights, the firm name being changed to Armstrong & Cator. Until this time the business had been of a retail character, but a wholesale department was then started and the enterprise was at once in a flourishing condition. In 1852, Benjamin F. Cator, a brother of Robinson W., was admitted to partnership and the firm name became Armstrong, Cator & Company, a name which has been retained up to the present time. Four years later J. F. Bealmer was admitted as an additional partner, and at that time the firm was doing the largest millinery jobbing business of any establishment in the United States. They employed but five traveling salesmen at the time, the equip-

ment of each of whom would arouse the spirit of ridicule in the traveling salesman of the present period. The South had always constituted the best trading point for this house and, at the outbreak of the Civil War, there was a temporary lull in this large part of the business of the firm. Other territories were immediately canvassed, however, and the business returns remained in a fairly satisfactory condition, considering the disturbed state of the country at large. In 1865, William J. H. Watters, who had been connected with the concern since 1848, purchased a part of the interest of Thomas Armstrong, and became an important member of the firm. He it was who made the first trip through the South and renewed the connections of the firm in that direction, the policy of the firm being a liberal one, and one which was appreciated to the fullest extent by the southern patronage. Thomas Armstrong died in 1868 and the interest he held at the time of his death was shortly thereafter purchased by William H. Pagon, who had been in the employ of the firm since 1857. J. McKenney White was given an interest in the business in 1872, retaining this until 1894, when he withdrew. Benjamin F. Cator died in 1872, and two years later, James H., a son of Robinson W. Cator, was admitted to the firm. In the meantime, in 1873, white goods, laces, embroideries, piece white goods, ladies' fancy and staple neckwear, etc., had been added to the stock of millinery supplies, as there were urgent demands for goods of this character, and, in 1877, notions, hosiery, ladies' and gents' furnishings were also added, and the house became the leading one in these various lines. Within recent years another department has been added for the sale of ladies' ready to wear goods, and this has proved a most decided success from its very inception.

Franklin P. Cator, the present head of the firm, was admitted to partnership in 1880, having been identified with the affairs of the business since 1870, and in 1881 George, son of Benjamin F. Cator, was admitted, but withdrew at the end of ten years.

Robinson Wesley Cator had been the dominant spirit of the business for more than half a century and, upon his death in 1902, the regret expressed by all classes of the community could not have been more touchingly shown than by the compliment paid by his contemporaries, both foreign and local. Not only were the places of business of those with whom the firm had connections closed in New York during the hours of the funeral services, but a special deputation was sent to Baltimore to be present at the obsequies. Such marks of respect to the character of a deceased merchant have been known in but one previous instance in the commercial history of the country, that of the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York.

In 1903, William Whitfield, another son of Robinson W. Cator, was admitted to the firm, and during the same year James H. Cator died. On February 7, 1904, one of the most disastrous conflagrations in the history of the United States destroyed almost the entire dry goods or jobbing section of Baltimore, and the fine establishment of Armstrong, Cator & Company was among those thus ruined. It was just prior to the commencement of the spring season, and preparations had been made on an unusually large scale for the business of that year. The results achieved by weeks and months of preparation were obliterated in a single day, but the determination and ambition of the various members of this most enterprising firm were equal to the almost overwhelming task before them. A new location was immediately sought, warehouses bought at Nos. 104 and 106 Hopkins Place where, within ten days of the fire, they opened for business with complete new stocks in every department, thus proving that energy and executive ability were a marked characteristic of the members of this firm



Frankem P. Calver

from generation to generation. In less than one and a half years the business was removed to the new warehouses which they occupy at the present time, located at Nos. 13 and 15 West Baltimore street and Nos. 8 to 18 West German street, where the most modern facilities for handling their enormous trade have been installed.

William J. H. Watters and William H. Pagon died within one week of each other in February, 1906; in January, of the following year William P. Robinson joined the firm and died just three years later. His death was deeply deplored, not alone because of the ability with which he discharged such of the work as came in his line, but because of the true amiability of his character. The present members of the firm are: Franklin P. Cator, the senior partner, William Whitfield Cator, Charles A. Webb, and Robinson C. Pagon. Mr. Webb was admitted as a general partner in January, 1906, and Mr. Pagon, on January 1, 1910.

FRANKLIN PATTISON CATOR

Franklin Pattison Cator, the present energetic head and guiding spirit of the well known firm of Armstrong, Cator & Company, is a man of exceptional ability in many directions. It was owing to his indefatigable efforts that, after the destructive fire of 1904, the firm was enabled in so comparatively short a time to resume its operations with undiminished and even increased vigor. A history of this firm is given in detail in connection with the history of Robinson W. Cator, which precedes this.

Franklin Pattison Cator, son of Robinson Wesley and Mary Caroline Hooper (Pattison) Cator, was born at Baltimore, March 11, 1854. His education was acquired at private schools and he was graduated from Merillat Institute, Govanstown, Maryland. In 1869 he entered the employ of Armstrong, Cator & Company, becoming a member of the firm in 1880 and is now at the head of the house, and under his capable management it looks forward to a long era of prosperity. In addition to his manifold responsibilities in connection with this business, he is a director in the Western National Bank and in the Central Savings Bank. He is also a vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and a member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore. His club affiliations are with the Maryland, Merchants', Baltimore Country, Maryland Country and Baltimore Athletic. He has been a consistent supporter of Democratic principles but has never aspired to public office of any kind. He is a member and vestryman of the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose interests he has displayed a beneficial activity. He is a member of the board of directors of the Church Home and Infirmary, of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Maryland Tract Society. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Cator were Jeremiah and Nancy Le Compte (Hooper) Pattison.

Mr. Cator was married at Baltimore, January 18, 1882, to Annie Baen, daughter of William Richard and Annie (Baen) Hurst, and sister of Mary Jane (Hurst) Cookman. Mr. Hurst was a well known merchant for many years in Baltimore.

Through all the varied responsibilities of life Franklin Pattison Cator has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, winning the approbation of opponents as well as friends. His wide experience and great energy have been signally displayed in all enterprises that he has undertaken, and

he is eminently a thoroughly practical and a true type of an ambitious manhood. Democratic in his manners and associations, easily approached by any citizen no matter how humble, yet he is cool, calculating and safe in all his business transactions. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, he seems foreordained to manage the affairs of the great commercial establishment at whose head we find him, and to successfully grapple with the vast enterprises which must necessarily arise, from time to time, in a metropolis as growing and important as Baltimore. In private, no less than in public life, he ranks among the first of his fellows; his friends are legion, to whom his many genial qualities, as well as his pure and high-minded conceptions of every relation of life, have endeared him, and in whose respect and esteem he is securely imbedded as he calmly advances in his honorable and useful career. Personally he possesses in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessors from the commonplace. His features indicate his character. There is the nervous, energetic determination of the man appearing in every line and in every expression.

BENJAMINE FRANKLIN BENNETT

It has been well said that the architectural beauty of Baltimore commands the unqualified admiration of every visitor to our city, come they from the metropolitan centers of our own country, or be they wayfarers from the furthestmost limits of Europe. The solid masses of brick and mortar that greet the eye upon every side of our commercial thoroughfare; the gigantic structures of granite and marble that raise their proud heads heavenward; the palatial mansions of the avenues; the residences of our bankers, professional men and merchant princes, adorned and beautified with every surrounding that a cultivated taste and enormous wealth could suggest or command, all combine to arrest the attention and excite the amazement of those who behold them. To the men from whose brains much of this beauty has emanated, much praise is due. In this connection may be mentioned Benjamine Franklin Bennett, whose reputation as a builder is widespread.

He was born in Oakland, formerly in Baltimore county, but now included in the territory of Carroll, September 22, 1824. His father, Benjamine Bennett, was a farmer and a descendant of Thomas Bennett and his wife, Peggy (Tevis) Bennett, who emigrated from England and settled at Annapolis about 1775. The elder Benjamine Bennett, during the second war with England—1812-14—forsook his farm long enough to take up arms in the Nation's defence and served as a captain during the conflict. The early days of young Bennett were passed amid such surroundings as are common to sons of farmers. He was a robust lad, fully able to share in the labor of a farm, and was required to perform his part of the farm work. He was assigned a small portion of the farm which was regarded as his own land. On Saturdays he would work this strip of land and by the sale of the products which he there cultivated, he obtained his spending money and bought his clothes.

Young Bennett continued on the farm until his sixteenth year. About this time the question arose whether he or his brother should follow in the father's footsteps. The brother, being the elder, was permitted to choose,



Benjamin F. Lemmer

and he determined to be a farmer. Benjamine therefore concluded to take up a trade, and took up his residence in Baltimore. He became an apprentice in carpentry and building, on March 15, 1840, and finished his apprenticeship on September 22, 1844. After he reached the city he began to feel the great need of fitting himself more thoroughly for his life work, and he became a close student of books. With his pocket Testament, such works of history as he could obtain, and books upon architecture which he thought would be useful to him in his chosen trade, he began the task of self-education.

Mr. Bennett's mother, who had been Margaret Gorsuch before her marriage, had inculcated in her son the earnest desire to advance in life and to be a credit to his family, while his early companionships taught him to help others as well as himself. These lessons learned in boyhood have borne their fruit in after years. He has constantly striven to advance in his profession, by study as well as by thorough work. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has contributed liberally of his time to almost every enterprise of the local congregations of his denomination; and he has given lavishly to the work of his own and of other churches, and to various benevolences.

Mr. Bennett was married on August 27, 1848, to Eleanor A. Ward, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. After Mrs. Bennett's death her husband erected as a memorial to her Bennett Hall, one of the group of buildings of the Woman's College. His second wife, to whom he was married on the 27th of September, 1894, was Elizabeth Harwood. Bennett Memorial Church, in whose interest Mr. Bennett is an active worker, is a memorial to Allan Bennett, one of his sons by his first wife.

Among the religious and philanthropic activities of Mr. Bennett are his services as trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, trustee of Bennett Memorial Church, trustee of the Woman's College of Baltimore, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Woman's College, president of the board of trustees of the Home for the Aged, vice-president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, and, for twenty-three years superintendent of the Bennett Memorial Sunday school. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He is treasurer of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Builders' Exchange Building Company. The Methodist Episcopal church has given evidence of its appreciation of his sterling character by honoring him with a seat in the General Conference as alternate delegate to the highest law-making body of the denomination. Mr. Bennett was also a delegate to the first Ecumenical Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington, D. C., in 1891. He gives intelligent assistance to all the various institutions with which he is identified.

Among the buildings of Baltimore which have been erected from the plans and under the direction of Mr. Bennett, and will stand as enduring monuments to their builder, are the First Methodist Church at the corner of St. Paul and Twenty-second streets, and the noble group of stone buildings near it devoted to the work of the Woman's College of Baltimore; the St. Paul street residence of President Goucher recently given by him to the Woman's College, one of the most perfectly finished mansions in the city; the large and substantial red brick building on North Howard street, which as the Academy of Music, has furnished entertainments for more than one generation of Baltimoreans; and the beautiful house of worship of the Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, which is one of the ornaments of the city.

JUDGE JAMES HARWOOD

In the life of the late Judge James Harwood there were elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because of his fulfilment of his duty as a man in relation to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relation to his State and country. Place and preferment were never solicited by him, and partisan connections were consistently avoided. Yet honors were conferred upon him by his fellow citizens which have eluded the covetous grasp of those who have formed parties to attain them. The space he filled in the community in which he lived was a wider and more influential one than that occupied by any other man of his age in the city of Baltimore. The family from which he was descended is one of the most ancient in this country, and the lineage may be traced in an unbroken line to the fourteenth century. In that century lands were granted in East Hackbourne, county of Berkshire, to William Hereward, abbot of Cirencester, to whose abbey the church and titles of Hagbourne belonged. The commissioners for the preservation of peace returned the name of Johannes Hereward among the gentry of Berkshire in 1433. Arms: Argent, a chevron between three stag heads, caboshed gules. Crest: On a wreath a stag's head, caboshed gules, holding in its mouth an oak branch proper, acorned, or. The Johannes mentioned above was the ancestor of:

(I) Harwood, of Hagbourne.

(II) John, son of Harwood, of Hagbourne, was of East Hagbourne. He married Joan Hadham, of Cholsey, by whom he had children.

(III) Ralph, second son of John and Joan (Hadham) Harwood, married in 1623. Children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Richard, who was of East Hagbourne and Goriney, county of Oxford, married Elizabeth ———, and had: John, who married Elizabeth Coxhead; and Thomas, who married Sarah Genge, or St. George.

(IV) John, son of Ralph Harwood, married Anne Allen, a descendant of the ancient family of that name. Children: 1. John. 2. Ralph, who was a merchant in London and died in 1684. 3. Thomas, see forward.

(V) Captain Thomas Harwood, youngest son of John and Anne (Allen) Harwood, entered the English navy and distinguished himself in the service of the King. He was a lieutenant of His Majesty's ship *Henry*, in which he took part in the Dutch war, June 3, 1664. The following year he was commander of the *Return*, and two years later an officer of the *Royal Prince*, the largest ship in the fleet engaged in the war. He served as "Captain" Harwood in the Blue Squadron at the battle of Soleby in 1672, being one of the commanders who defeated the Dutch. Upon the conclusion of the war and the establishment of peace, Captain Thomas Harwood retired from the English navy, and became distinguished on land as he had been at sea. He became a justice of the peace for Berkshire county, and served as a sheriff for the same section in 1695. He married ———, daughter of Admiral Richard Swanley, who commanded the squadron in the Irish seas during the Commonwealth. They had four sons.

(VI) Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D., eldest son of Captain Thomas and ——— (Swanley) Harwood, was of Streatley. His education was obtained at Eton and Oxford, and he was a learned and scholarly man. He was rector of Littleton, in the county of Middlesex, where he founded a school for the poor. He married Agnes, daughter of Captain Houlditch, of the Royal Navy, and governor of Cape Coast Castle.

(VII) Richard, second son of Rev. Thomas and Agnes (Houlditch) Harwood, immigrated to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel county, prior to 1698. In 1701 Thomas Harwood of Streatley, England, gave to Richard Harwood, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, a tract of land called "Hooker's Purchase," in Anne Arundel county, this land to be the possession of Thomas, son of Richard, and his heirs forever, after the death of Richard. Other lands owned by Richard Harwood were: Brazenhorpe Hall, in Prince George's county, afterward called Harwood Hall; Hap-hazard, the Lyon, on the Gunpowder river, Baltimore county. The old Harwood house in Annapolis, which is still inhabited by descendants of Richard Harwood, the immigrant, is one of the most notable houses in that ancient city. The entrance is a model colonial doorway and has been reproduced in all its fine detail by some of the best architects of the country. It stands on Maryland avenue, immediately opposite the Lloyd House, known to the present generation as the "Chase Home," because bequeathed by its latest owners to charitable purposes. At one time this house was also owned and occupied by members of the Harwood family.

Richard Harwood married Mary ———, and had children: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. Richard, who married Anne Watkins, born in 1737, and had nine sons and twin daughters. Among these children were: i. Colonel Richard, of the South River Battalion of the Colonial Militia, who married Mary, daughter of Major Henry Hall, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Hall, rector of St. James parish. Children: a. Anne Elizabeth, who married Major Jonathan Sellman. b. Elizabeth Anne, married Osborne Sprigg Harwood. c. Richard Hall, judge of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, married Annie Green, and had children: Eliza, who married George Wells, of Annapolis; Mary Augusta, married Nicholas Green, her cousin; Matilda, married David McCulloh Brogden; and Rebecca, who married N. L. Coulter. d. Henry Hall, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Edward Lloyd, of "Wye," in 1805, and had children: Betty Francis Scott Key; Mary, who married Dr. William Ghiselin; Josephine, who married Edward G. Tilton, of the United States Navy. e. Joseph, who married (first) Anne Chapman, (second) Matilda Sparrow, and had: Ann Matilda, married Charles Hoops; James, married Ann Mackall; Chapman, married Elizabeth Claude; Margaret, married Dr. William Watkins, of Howard, and their son, Harwood, editor of the *Ellicott City Times*, was a popular young lawyer who died in early manhood. f. Thomas, was a lawyer in Baltimore, and died unmarried. g. Mary, married Thomas Noble Harwood, her cousin. h. Henrietta, married Thomas Cowman and had children: Thomas, who married Matilda Battie; Richard, who married Harriet Green, who later became the wife of Thomas Hall, whose daughter, Henrietta, married William Hall, of Annapolis. j. Benjamin, married (first) Henrietta Maria Battie and had children: Lucinda Margaret, married Dr. John Henry Sellman, her first cousin; Ann Caroline, married Benjamin Harrison, of Baltimore; Henrietta Eliza, married George, son of Chancellor John Johnson. Benjamin married (second) Margaret, a daughter of William Hall, his cousin, and had children: Benjamin, who resided in Mississippi; Mary Dryden, who married Thomas Kent; Priscilla, who married John B. Weems, and had: Ann Bell and Mary Dorsey. ii. Thomas, was the first treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, under Council of Safety, about 1776, an office he held until his death. Among his descendants are: Richard, who married ——— Callahan, whose son William married Hester Ann Lockerman, and whose descendants hold the Harwood House at Annapolis at the present time. iii. John, married Mary, daughter of Major

Henry Hall. iv. Samuel, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Noble) Stockett. They removed to Montgomery county and their daughter became the wife of Alexander Warfield, of the Seneca. v. Nicholas, had children: Sarah, who married ——— Duvall, and one of her descendants is Dr. Marius Duvall, of the United States Navy; Mary, who married William S. Green, and whose descendant, Eliza, married James Henry Iglehart; Matilda, married John Nicholas Watkins; Nicholas, married Mary Augusta Harwood, his cousin. vi. Benjamin, who succeeded his brother Thomas as treasurer of the Western Shore, was unmarried, and some years ago a miniature and trinkets which belonged to him were found in the treasury.

(VIII) Major Thomas Harwood, son of Richard and Mary Harwood, lived in Prince George's county after his marriage. He married Sarah Belt.

(IX) Captain Thomas Harwood, son of Major Thomas and Sarah (Belt) Harwood, was born in Queen Anne's parish, Prince George's county, Maryland, and was under the command of General Smallwood. He married Rachel Sprigg, of Osborne, Prince George's county, whose family was also one of the oldest in the state. Children: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. Osborne Sprigg, married Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Colonel Richard and Mary (Hall) Harwood. Children: Margaret, married William John Hall, her cousin, and had a daughter, Priscilla; another daughter married Francis Henry Stockett, of Annapolis; Harriet Kent, married Philip G. Schurar, of Annapolis; William Sprigg, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sellman) Welsh; Rachel Ann, married James Iglehart and had children: Anne Sellman, who married James I. Waddell; Harwood, who married ——— Kent; James, married Sallie Waddell, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; and William Thomas, married Catherine Spottswood Berkeley, a lineal descendant of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia. 3. Margaret, who married William Hall. 4. Rachel, who married Major Harry Hall, one of whose descendants is Dr. Julius Hall of Baltimore. 5. Lucy, who married (first) John Battie, (second) Colonel Richard Harwood.

(X) Thomas, eldest child of Captain Thomas and Rachel (Sprigg) Harwood, married and had children.

(XI) James, son of Thomas Harwood, was born in 1791 and died in 1847. Of all the distinguished men who have shed luster on the State of Maryland, whether born within her boundaries or on other soil, none has a better record, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people by reason of his genial, warm-hearted nature, and the keen intellect which kept all the gentler and tenderer qualities of his nature in the proper balance. His education was an excellent one and was acquired in the best private schools of the day, and it is a remarkable fact that, although he never made a special study of law, he was one of the ablest lawyers of his time. It is also remarkable that his business ability was on a par with his legal acumen. In these widely varied lines of endeavor he was considered by those best fitted to judge of such matters, to be one of the authorities to be consulted in matters of unusual difficulty. And the ability which characterized his proceedings in the law and in business matters was equally apparent in any problem, however difficult, which he undertook to solve. As mentioned at the commencement of this sketch, he was strictly non-partisan, yet he was chosen by an overwhelming vote to the office of judge of the orphans' court of Baltimore City, and many other offices of trust and responsibility were tendered for his acceptance. While he would accept no actual office in business institutions, he was connected as an ex-officio adviser with numerous banks and other financial institutions. As a citizen he was universally

esteemed, and always sustained the character of a true man. His business transactions were conducted on a basis of strict integrity, and he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to his care. Systematic, studious, optimistic and persevering are words which best describe him. His religious affiliations were with the Episcopal church, to whose needs he was a liberal and consistent contributor, and no work was undertaken in the name of charity or religion to which he refused support.

Judge Harwood married (first) Sarah Elizabeth Greenbury, daughter of Bishop James Kemp, of Maryland, recognized as one of the most famous Episcopalian clergymen of this country. Children: Edward Noel Cox, who died young; James Kemp, of the United States Navy, a member of the famous Perry expedition to Japan (a sketch of whom follows). Judge Harwood married (second), Susan (Hyatt) Heinman, widow of Colonel Jacob Heinman, of the United States Army, and had children: Graham, who died at the age of nine years; Asenath, who lives at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, and is a woman of more than usual intelligence, tact and benevolence. All of these children were educated in private schools and under the best masters procurable.

Judge Harwood's wife was Sarah Elizabeth Greenbury, daughter of James and ——— (Hall) Kemp, the former second Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. Bishop Kemp was a native of Scotland, born in 1764, in the parish of Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire, and reared in the Presbyterian faith. He was educated in the grammar schools of Aberdeen and at Marschal College, where he took his degree in 1786, remaining a year longer than usual in order to attend the divinity lectures of the celebrated Dr. George Campbell, also turning his attention to various ornamental branches of literature. He was very strongly urged to adopt mercantile pursuits, for which he was well fitted by nature, but finding himself averse to this course, he determined to embark for the United States and set sail in April, 1787. He came to Maryland and spent two years as a private tutor in Dorchester county, at the same time continuing his theological studies. His religious opinions, however, underwent a change and he joined the Protestant Episcopal church. In December, 1789, he was ordained, and in August of the following year became rector of Great Choptank parish. For nearly a quarter of a century he labored on the Eastern Shore, his piety and zeal and above all, his Christian charity, commanding the love and veneration of all. He was active in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the colored race for whose welfare he felt a deep solicitude. In 1813 he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Beasley in the rectorship of St. Paul's parish, Baltimore, previous to which appointment he had been made Doctor of Divinity by Columbia College, New York. In 1814 he was elected by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland to act as Suffragan Bishop during the lifetime of Bishop Claggett, and in September of the same year was consecrated at New Brunswick, New Jersey, by the venerable William White, presiding Bishop of the Church. In 1816 Bishop Kemp was advanced by the death of Bishop Claggett to the position of diocesan, and continued to discharge the duties of his office until 1827, when he visited Philadelphia to assist in the consecration of Right Rev. Dr. H. U. Onderdonk, and on his homeward journey was fatally injured by the overthrow of the stagecoach in which he was a passenger, dying three days later, on October 28. Eminent as a man of learning and a minister of the gospel, he was also a most public-spirited citizen, earnestly interested in all benevolent enterprises, the sympathies of his large heart and liberal spirit extending far beyond the bounds of his own church.

The friends of Judge Harwood were many and devoted to him. Among this number was the late John P. Kennedy, LL.D., who was active in the War of 1812, held a high rank in literary work, was prominent in political matters, and it was owing to his efforts that Morse secured an appropriation to enable him to continue his experiments with the magnetic telegraph. The natural endowments of Judge Harwood were great; his intellect was luminous and vigorous, and he regarded law as a science, the most intricate problem of which it was his privilege and his delight to master and unravel. His eloquence was pleasing, without being florid, and persuasive without being vehement. He possessed in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessor from the commonplace.

JAMES KEMP HARWOOD

The late Major James Kemp Harwood, who, as a member of the United States Navy, accompanied the famous Perry expedition to Japan and later served with distinction in both the army and navy of the Confederacy, was for many years one of Baltimore's most honored citizens, the family being now represented here by his son, Stephen Paul Harwood, a well known member of the bar. Major Harwood was of ancient English stock, his lineage being traced back in unbroken line to the fourteenth century.

James Kemp, son of James and Sarah Elizabeth Greenbury (Kemp) Harwood, was born in 1824, in St. Paul's rectory, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, Baltimore. He graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis. As a young man he was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, but after a time was compelled, in consequence of failing health, to relinquish his work, and then took a trip to South America. On his return he received from President Fillmore, through John P. Kennedy, a friend of Judge Harwood, an appointment as purser in the United States navy. While serving with this rank he accompanied Commodore Perry on the world-renowned expedition which resulted in the opening of the trade ports of Japan. Subsequently Purser Harwood became paymaster, serving until the beginning of the Civil War, when he resigned to enter the Confederate navy, in which he served during the early years of the conflict. In the latter part of the struggle he was transferred to the army with the rank of major.

In politics Major Harwood was a Democrat, and as a citizen maintained the traditions of his family, lending his aid and influence to any plan for public improvement which commended itself to his best judgment, and exerting a quiet but potent force in matters municipal and political. Unostentatiously charitable, he was identified with a number of the benevolent institutions of the city. He belonged to the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland Club, and was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Major Harwood married, in 1859, in Baltimore, Henrietta R., daughter of John Glenn, judge of the United States district court of Baltimore, and Henrietta Wilkens, his wife, whose other children were: John, Wilkens, Mary, Anne and Lucy. Major and Mrs. Harwood were the parents of the following children: 1. Harry, born about 1861, gentleman rider; died in 1888, in consequence of a fall from a horse in Washington, D. C. 2. Mary



James Kemp Harwood



William H. Anderson

Lucy, born May 1, 1867; married Charles W. Segrave, of Kiltyman, Newtown, Mount Kennedy, Ireland; died August 26, 1898, leaving one son, Henry O'Neil de Hand Segrave. 3. James Graham, born October 23, 1870; died unmarried, December 6, 1898. 4. Alice, died in infancy. 5. Stephen Paul, mentioned below.

Major Harwood died December 19, 1895, at his Baltimore home, bequeathing to his children the rich legacy of a useful life and an unstained name. The descendant of a valiant race, he served many years by sea and land, and his sword was never drawn save at the behest of duty and honor.

Stephen Paul, youngest child of James Kemp and Henrietta R. (Glenn) Harwood, was born May 4, 1877, made choice of the law as a profession and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Harwood married, February 14, 1901, Charlotte Saxton Sibley, of Detroit, Michigan, and four children have been born to them: James Kemp (2), Francis Campau, Stephen Paul (2), and Charlotte Sibley.

WILLIAM HAMILTON ANDERSON

William Hamilton Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, is one of the men who impart impetus to any cause to which they devote themselves, and who when their lives are consecrated to a work worthy of their best energies accomplish unprecedented results. That such results have attended the labors of Mr. Anderson his record of service in different parts of the United States bears abundant witness. Mr. Anderson's descent from Scotch-Irish ancestors explains both his inflexible determination and his readiness at repartee, two characteristics for which he is especially noted.

William E. P. Anderson, father of William Hamilton Anderson, was born May 31, 1850, and is a grandson of Colonel James C. Anderson, who in 1835 went to Illinois from Kentucky, the family having had its original home in Virginia. Mr. Anderson is a well-known lawyer, still engaged in the practice of his profession. He married Elinor Hamilton, born near Bloomington, Illinois, a descendant of ancestors who removed thither from Ohio. The Hamilton family was represented in the Patriot army of the Revolution.

William Hamilton Anderson, son of William E. P. and Elinor (Hamilton) Anderson, was born August 8, 1874, in Carlinville, Illinois. He received his preparatory education in the elementary and high schools of his native place, passing thence to Blackburn College at Carlinville, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was then engaged for two years in teaching, and this period he now looks back upon as constituting a very valuable part of his education. At its close he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and at the age of twenty-one received from this institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Anderson began the practice of his profession at Carlinville, and during the next four years achieved a success remarkable for so young a man, but not to be wondered at in view of Mr. Anderson's thorough knowledge of the law and his natural gifts as a public speaker. January 1, 1900, he became attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield. His exceptional fitness for the temperance work was quickly recognized, and in November of the same year he became superintendent of the League for the state of Illinois, removing his headquarters to Chicago in 1903. January 1, 1906, he became associate superin-

tendent for New York state, with headquarters in Buffalo, and on February 1, 1907, came to Baltimore as state superintendent for Maryland. In the adoption of his life-work Mr. Anderson was actuated by an overmastering sense of duty, recognizing the tremendous necessity of the cause for expert knowledge. The sacrifice of financial gains which his choice involved weighed nothing with a man of his temperament and disposition, in comparison with the need for his services in a cause of such vital importance to the welfare of the human race. Enthusiastic and happy in his work, he is daily more than compensated for any loss of temporal wealth.

The singular strength of Mr. Anderson's personality has always exerted a powerful influence on his associates and subordinates. He is one of those men who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work, and in his calling has reared to himself a magnificent testimonial of his enterprise and unflinching determination, as the following record most strikingly sets forth.

He drafted the present local option law of Illinois; federated all the leading denominations of the state into the Anti-Saloon League; in New York re-organized the work "up-state;" served four years as president of the Springfield (Illinois) District Epworth League; was lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Angeles in 1904, and at Baltimore in 1908; was secretary of the Temperance Committee of both General Conferences, and drafted the present statement of the church on the subject; since 1904 has been chairman of the Legislative Committee of the standing Temperance Society of the church, authorized to represent the church in matters of national temperance legislation. In view of this record Mr. Anderson might well be considered entitled to seek exemption from public service, but he is one of the men to whom such exemption is never granted, men who are never permitted to doff the armor and relinquish the standard to other hands.

The offices in the American Building from which Mr. Anderson sends out to his workers vibrations of his own energy have recently been increased in number, the office force receiving large additions; changes rendered necessary by the rapid increase in the equipment and constituency of the League. Mr. Anderson is now organizing forces in Baltimore, and in four years made local option such an issue in the state that both Republican and Democratic candidates for governor in 1911 declared in favor of the principle and pledged themselves to sign the bill. He finds in Maryland much of the Southern sentiment against the liquor traffic, and Baltimore, largely owing to the efforts of this one man, will in all probability be the first city of half a million or more to become a temperance municipality. His definition of true success is worth commending to men of all callings and of every walk in life: "Success consists in the accomplishment of what one feels that it is his duty to do." Also, what he considers the *sine qua non* of success: "Enthusiasm sufficient to add zest to one's work." In these two sentences may be found the keynote to his character and the secret of his achievement.

Not only is Mr. Anderson a very keen debater, forceful and incisive, but he has a widespread reputation as one of the orators of the cause. His voice is clear, round and capable of expressing intense pathos, his address always winning and never failing to command the attention of his audience. Versatile, eloquent, logical and at times jocularly entertaining, he is particularly happy in the choice of language, and his sentences, while free from anything which indicates study, are faultless in formation. He possesses exceptional power of rousing the emotions and touching the heart, a power

which he uses for the uplifting of humanity. Personally he seems to radiate force and enthusiasm. Over six feet tall, with brown eyes whose piercing glance penetrates to the very souls of his listeners, the power of his trenchant words is doubled by the peculiar force of his magnetic personality.

But not only as a speaker does Mr. Anderson address audiences. He reaches an even greater number through the many able articles on temperance which have come from his facile pen and have appeared in church organs, newspapers and magazines, and the Anti-Saloon League's own weekly paper, the *American Issue*, of which he is the Maryland editor. Amid his multifarious duties he finds time to cement the bonds of fraternity, affiliating with Mount Nebo Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, Carlinville, Illinois.

Mr. Anderson married, at Carlinville, Clarice Otwell, granddaughter of the first Methodist Episcopal minister in that part of Illinois (originally from North Carolina), and a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Molines, or Mullins, of "Mayflower" fame. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children: Frederic Otwell and Elinor Hamilton. Mrs. Anderson is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, and is thus fitted to be to her husband not alone a charming companion, but a confidante and adviser.

Through his mother Mr. Anderson holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the salient traits of the "heroes of '76" are plainly discernible in his character. He is one of those men who are natural and acknowledged leaders, who have the power of evoking enthusiasm and are never allowed to remain long in retirement. As the soldiers of Henry of Navarre rallied around that hero so will his fellow citizens of Baltimore demand Mr. Anderson's leadership, flock to his support and press where they see his "white plume shine amid the ranks of war." And when his "warfare is accomplished," he will leave behind him "footprints on the sands of time;"

Footprints that, perhaps, another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

JOHN PRENTISS POE

The late John Prentiss Poe, Attorney-General of the State of Maryland and Codifier of her Laws, occupied for half a century a foremost place in that distinguished company of jurists which so ably maintained the position of national pre-eminence held for generations by the Baltimore bar.

The Poe family is a very ancient one and is of Irish origin, the first authentic record we have of it being that of Dr. Poe, an eminent surgeon, who was physician to Queen Elizabeth, James the First and Charles the First, in succession, and to whom was granted a coat-of-arms for distinguished medical service. After that period we find the family in Harley Park, county Tipperary, Ireland, whence early in the eighteenth century came John Poe, founder of the Maryland branch. Among the kinsmen of his descendants was Edgar Allan Poe, held by many to be the greatest of American poets.

Nelson Poe, father of John Prentiss Poe, was a native of Maryland and in high standing at the bar of his State. His son says of him that he was characterized by "public spirit, courage, intellectual vigor, devotion to lit-

erature: great elegance, force and skill as a writer; strength and fervor as a speaker; and was of a most gracious and attractive personality, and of singular beauty and purity of life." Mr. Poe married his cousin, Josephine Emily Clemm, who is described by their son as "a woman of rare gentleness, combined with unusual strength of character. She and my father studied diligently together in their childhood and early youth, and were married when he was twenty-two and she twenty-one years of age. My mother's nature was deeply religious and pious and her influence in our household was always of the best and strongest. Her memory is cherished with the tenderest affection and the deepest reverence."

John Prentiss, son of Nelson and Josephine Emily (Clemm) Poe, was born August 22, 1836, in Baltimore. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that city and in the French and English Academy of Professor Boursaud, after which he was for a time a student at St. Mary's College. At an early age he matriculated at Princeton University, whence he graduated in June, 1854, immediately thereafter returning to Baltimore and securing a position as clerk in the Commercial and Farmers' Bank. The early age at which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts was due in part to an inherited taste for study and partly to the constant encouragement and assistance of a wise father. The love of literature which ever remained one of his salient characteristics was derived from both his parents. In 1904, on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by his alma mater.

While performing the duties of his position Mr. Poe commenced reading law under the preceptorship of his father, and for sixteen months served as librarian of the Library of the Baltimore Bar, thus enjoying an excellent opportunity for pursuing his legal studies. On his twenty-first birthday, August 22, 1857, he was admitted to practice in the Superior Court of Baltimore; in the court of appeals of Maryland in December of the same year; and in the supreme court of the United States in January, 1858. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was continuously engaged for more than fifty years. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possessed withal great powers of wit, irony and sarcasm, while all the resources of a carefully cultivated mind were brought into service by a wonderful memory. In the trial courts he was a famous cross-examiner of witnesses, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients, together with his skill in taking advantage of every circumstance that would tend in their favor, were extraordinary.

From the outset of his career Mr. Poe was prominent in political matters, always advocating the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and for forty years serving as one of the strongest champions of the party in which he believed, achieving in that capacity a National reputation. From February, 1871, to February, 1888, he served as one of the commissioners of public schools for Baltimore, rendering valuable aid to the cause of education, and at the same time taking profound interest in the training of candidates for admission to the bar. In 1885 he was president of the Baltimore Tax Commission, and in 1886 president of the State Tax Commission. From 1882 to 1884 he served as city counsellor, and from 1890 to 1891 was State senator. In the latter year he was elected attorney-general of the State of Maryland, and served with honorable distinction a four years' term.

In 1869 Mr. Poe was elected a regent of the University of Maryland, was appointed professor of law when the law school of that institution was established, and subsequently became dean of the faculty, a position which

he held for the remainder of his life. In the law school of the University he was a constant lecturer on the subjects of pleading, practice, evidence, damages and torts, exercising a vast influence on the legal profession in Maryland by his eminent services in this direction.

As an author Mr. Poe has for many years been a recognized authority. As a result of his Law School lectures he prepared for publication in two large volumes a text-book on *Pleading and Practice at Law*, which is in constant use by both bench and bar, having gone through four editions. The first two cases argued by him in the court of appeals of Maryland are reported in Eleventh Maryland Reports, and with the exception of Twelfth Maryland every succeeding volume of the State reports, up to and including the One Hundred and Eleventh Maryland, contains reports of cases in which he appeared as counsel. He was frequently called upon for obituary addresses in honor of distinguished judges and lawyers of Maryland, and many of these eulogies have been preserved in the Maryland Reports, furnishing ample proof of his oratorical elegance and force.

In 1885 Mr. Poe compiled a supplement to the Baltimore Code of City Ordinances, and in 1893 a new Baltimore City Code. In 1886, by reason of his eminent fitness for the work, Mr. Poe was appointed by the General Assembly to prepare the Maryland Code of Public, General and Local Laws, and his codification—known as the “Poe Code”—was adopted in the act of 1888, and re-adopted in 1890. As a whole it is as perfect a code of laws as can be found in any State of the Union. Mr. Poe also compiled Supplements to the Public General Laws in 1898 and 1900, and a new Code of the Public General Laws in 1903. Upon the destruction of the latter work in the great Baltimore fire of 1904, he was authorized by the General Assembly to prepare a new code, embodying the whole general law of the State, including the legislation of 1904.

In 1899 Mr. Poe was president of the State Bar Association, and in 1900 president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. For more than fifty years he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite relaxation, in his own words, was: “watching the manly athletics of others.”

Mr. Poe married, March 2, 1863, Anne Johnson Hough. Children: S. Johnson; Edgar Allan, a sketch of whom follows; John P.; Nelson; Arthur; Gresham; Mrs. Alfred Tyler; Mrs. S. N. Duer; and Margaretta Poe. Mr. Poe possessed a most lovable personality. He was pre-eminently a family man, a devoted husband, father and brother, and his real joys after a day of strenuous professional labor were the joys of the home life. His sons and himself were on terms of comradeship rare between father and son, and he discussed with them the glories of Princeton—the Alma Mater of both generations—and the affairs of the football team of which all the sons were members. He was a most incomparable entertainer—possessed of a singular fund of humor and graphic powers of description, controlled always by great kindness of disposition. A man of many friends, he was noted for his beneficence and public spirit, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain. Dressed, as he usually was, in severe black, he presented, with his clear-cut, refined, closely-shaven face, the appearance of one who was, above all, a thinker and scholar, but there was about him, nevertheless, an air of innate power which indicated unmistakably the man of action.

Mr. Poe possessed a remarkable memory, and members of the bar who crossed swords with him in legal battles declare that he seemed to have at his tongue's end the particulars of every case in the Maryland Reports, and

that it was seldom that he could not refer, offhand, to the volume and page where each case occurs. It was this extraordinary memory which gave to his prepared speeches in political campaigns the stamp of spontaneity. This does not mean that he seldom spoke extemporaneously, for some of his wit-tiest and most vigorous speeches were made on the spur of the moment, and his ready references to cases and circumstances, conjoined to his wide and intimate acquaintance with English literature, made him at all times a formidable opponent in debate. He was particularly fond of Shakespeare, but while he read the master closely it was as a lover, and not as a student or critic. In Scott and other masters of English prose he took great delight, and the night before he was stricken with paralysis sat up reading *Quentin Durward*.

Mr. Poe died on October 14, 1909, "full of years and of honors." Many were the tributes offered to the memory of one who had so long furnished an example of professional honor and achievement and of public and private virtue. The *Baltimore News* said, editorially:

The death of John Prentiss Poe removes one of the few remaining links which connect this day with the bar and the politics of ante-bellum days. Few men in the City or State were better known or had a larger circle of friends. In his death the bar loses a leader and his party an adviser upon whom it always relied.

Mr. Poe was an exceptional man in many ways. He was geniality and courtesy, good nature and good breeding personified. He had a way with him which made firm and lasting friends of those with whom he came in contact. He was one of the men who give to a political party abiding faith, and who could no more desert it when it is in trouble than he could desert a friend who had stood by him in time of need. He had little patience with the view that parties are but means with which to secure ends, and that their adherents are at liberty and, in good citizenship, ought to leave them, when the ends they seek to attain can be better had in other ways. He believed that the Democratic party in this State was best fitted to govern, and gave it a life-long, devoted and valuable service, writing its platforms on many occasions, and was always regarded as one of its staunchest supporters and advisers. For fifty years he had been intimate with its leaders, and for the last thirty years one of its most trusted counsellors.

As an attorney in much of the important litigation which has been before the courts during this generation, as attorney-general of the State, as dean of the law faculty of the University of Maryland, as a consulting lawyer of acknowledged ability, as an author of legal works of real worth, and as codifier of our laws, few men have filled so diversified a field or have shown so great a capacity for work. He died—as he, no doubt, would have wished—in the harness, and left a host of friends to regret him.

Editorially, *The Sun* said, in part:

John Prentiss Poe was a great figure in this State for more than a generation. Few men took so conspicuous and important a part in public affairs from the time the Democratic party came back to power after the close of the war to the present time. In all those years he framed more important laws, wrote more party platforms and other public documents than any other man in the State. He had a capacity for work that was marvellous, and the amount he could accomplish in a given time was always a subject of wonder. He had an extensive law practice, wrote law books, was dean of the faculty of the Law School of the University of Maryland and a lecturer there for many years. He twice codified the laws of the State. But he never was too much occupied to aid a friend or help in the guidance of his party. He was an earnest party man, and his conspicuous position in his party naturally made him a target for the opposition. Nevertheless, his courtesy, amiability and kindness never failed. His manner was so charming and gracious, his personality so attractive, that few could resist him. He was overflowing with the milk of human kindness, cheerful, full of sympathy and abounded in works of charity. He was an earnest churchman and a sincere Christian, a man of pure and blameless life, singularly domestic in his tastes and devoted to his family. His nature was gentle and forgiving. He harbored no resentment even against those who did him injury. He was a fine lawyer, a logical, persuasive and convincing speaker, and strong at the trial table. To those who knew him best it was not a matter of surprise that he so easily assumed position among the leading men of his party in the United States.

The death of John Prentiss Poe has brought genuine grief to many households and caused general regret throughout Maryland.

The names and achievements of many who have won renown which entitles them to the gratitude of mankind are recorded in stone and bronze, but John Prentiss Poe needs no such perishable monument. His fame is preserved in the legal and political life of his native State which he did so much to mold, and his example of integrity, purity and high-minded endeavor lives to inspire future generations.

EDGAR ALLAN POE

Edgar Allan Poe, Attorney-General of Maryland, and for a number of years one of the foremost lawyers at the Baltimore Bar, is a son of the late John Prentiss Poe, and his wife, Anne Johnson (Hough) Poe.

Edgar Allan Poe was born September 15, 1871, in Baltimore. He received his preparatory education in the private school of George G. Carey, in which numerous famous men obtained their early training. From this institution he went to Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, completing the entire course in two years and graduating in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For thirteen months after his admission to the bar Mr. Poe traveled in Europe as tutor to a scion of a wealthy family, returning in October, 1894, and in the early part of 1895 became associated with his father and one of his brothers in the law firm of John P. Poe & Sons, the practice of which was a large one in both the State and Federal courts. Of an independent and determined character, Mr. Poe was firm in his resolve to build up his own reputation, and it is to this ambition, which he has maintained throughout his life, that his success must be ascribed. During his year of foreign travel he had devoted considerable time to observing the methods in vogue at foreign courts of justice, and he has always been one of the most industrious students of his profession, the depth of his legal learning corresponding to the intensity of his application. Always logical in the presentation of a case, his facts are marshalled in a convincing manner which never fails to make a deep impression on his hearers. Never does he seem to lose his self-possession, endowed as he is with the power of rapid and systematic thought and great readiness of resource.

A Democrat by tradition, Mr. Poe is also a Democrat from conviction, believing profoundly in the principles of the party. In January, 1900, he was appointed by the late Robert M. McLane deputy state's attorney for Baltimore City, serving until May, 1903, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. McLane who was then elected mayor, and resigned the office of state's attorney. In November, 1903, Mr. Poe resigned this position in order to accept that of deputy city solicitor. In September, 1908, he became city solicitor, and in November, 1911, was elected attorney-general.

In 1897 Mr. Poe was appointed a professor of law in the Law School of the Baltimore University, and in 1900 and 1901 became connected with the faculty of the Baltimore Law School. In 1901 he became connected with the faculty of the Law School of the University of Maryland, of which his father had for many years been the Dean. Mr. Poe is the only man who has taught in the three law schools of the city of Baltimore.

While a student at Princeton University Mr. Poe was one of the football eleven, and has retained his fondness for outdoor sports. He does not believe that professional duties should prevent all social intercourse, and is a member of the Baltimore Club, Junior Club and the Bachelors' Cotillon. While at Princeton he held membership in the Ivy Club.

Mr. Poe married, December 10, 1895, Annie T. McCay, of Baltimore, and they are the parents of one son, Edgar Allan Poe Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Poe are communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Poe is the son of an illustrious father and no higher praise can be accorded him than the statement that his record is not unworthy to supplement that of John Prentiss Poe.

WILLIAM WATSON McINTIRE

William Watson McIntire, of Baltimore, is a man who, to use a favorite expression of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, has "done things". He has done things for Baltimore and for Maryland, which have been of enduring benefit to both city and state. It was largely through his efforts, as a member of congress, that Baltimore has a deep channel from its harbor to the sea. It is mainly through his efforts that Maryland retains within its territory the United States Naval Academy, and that the magnificent group of buildings which make the academy the most imposing of its kind in the world was erected. It was largely by his work that the Baltimore custom house was built. Nor are these the only achievements of this public-spirited man, for the public benefit. He has stood for political uprightness, and the right kind of reform, and as a member of the city council of Baltimore in 1886, he started inquiries and investigations into the conduct of the city government which resulted in better methods.

Mr. McIntire is of Scotch-Irish and German parentage and a son of the late James H. and Ellanora McIntire. He was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1850. While yet an infant, his parents removed across Mason and Dixon's line to Hagerstown, Maryland, and there the childhood and youth of William W. McIntire were spent. As a boy he witnessed the mighty events which took place in and around the little city from 1861 to 1865. He saw company after company march off to fight for the Union. He saw many going southward to fight for the Confederacy. He saw troops moving down the Sharpsburg pike to join Lee's army on the day before the bloody battle of Antietam. He saw the smoke of that battle and from South Mountain heard the roar of artillery. He stood on the sidewalk in Hagerstown and saw Lee's victorious and magnificent army pass through in an almost interminable line to Gettysburg. He saw the same army return defeated and defiantly intrench itself with its face to the foe and its back to the swollen river which it could not pass. He, however, almost unnoticed, was around Meade's headquarters, with a boy's curiosity to know what was going on while that general was deciding whether or not to attack Lee. He saw McCaulsland's raid and many more raids and with a boy's heedlessness took risks that more than once brought him face to face with death, and he played many pranks with the soldiers, who were constantly in Hagerstown.

His first employment was in the iron foundry and machine shops of Garver & Flannagan in Hagerstown, and there he worked until 1872 when he was twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Baltimore and obtained employment in the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.



William C. McIntire

In this work he remained only a year and then went into the service of the United States as railway mail clerk, running between Baltimore and Grafton. In the meantime he qualified himself as a lawyer and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced his profession. He remained in the railway mail service eleven years, resigning in 1885, when Grover Cleveland was elected president.

After leaving the government service, Mr. McIntire became the manager in Baltimore for the United States Life Insurance Company, a position he still holds at the time of this writing.

In 1886 Mr. McIntire made his entrance into the active political arena by announcing himself a candidate for the first branch of the city council. He was elected to this office, and the next year was re-elected from the eleventh ward. It was during the first term in the council that he began the agitation for reform in the city hall and an investigation into the conduct of municipal affairs. Because of this agitation a determined effort was made to prevent his re-election, but by his unfailing good nature and pleasant manners he converted some of his strongest opponents into loyal friends.

In 1896, when William J. Bryan and William McKinley were the candidates for the presidency, Mr. McIntire was nominated by the Republican party in the Fourth District, for the House of Representatives. This was a strong Democratic district; nevertheless the trend toward the Republican party that year was so strong and Mr. McIntire was so popular that he was elected in this Democratic stronghold by a substantial majority. His term began March 4, 1897, and ended March 3, 1899, covering the exciting time of the Spanish war.

About the period Mr. McIntire entered congress, the agitation that had been going on for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis to Newport had about reached the culmination point. This agitation was not always clamorous. It was subtle, scheming, secret and insistent, powerful. It was not of mushroom growth. Its inception might be traced to the close of the Civil War. Somehow, it came to be accepted as a fact that some day the Naval Academy would be taken from Annapolis and transplanted in the North.

The government seemed to subscribe to this sentiment, by adopting a policy of deliberate neglect. Congress after Congress met and adjourned without making commensurate appropriation for the proper development and maintenance of the historic naval university. One building had been torn down because there was danger that it would fall, and other buildings were held up by outside props and supports. This state of affairs, as had been told, had been permitted to continue for a long time for the purpose of making the transfer easier when the proper moment arrived. The academy was referred to as a disgrace and dump-heap and its condition was used as an argument why it should be removed to Newport, Rhode Island. There is no question but that persons within the navy as well as without connived at a change; not because Annapolis was not as desirable as ever, but on the theory that Newport opened up what was supposed to be a greater field of social possibilities.

Marylanders will never realize just how near they were to losing the Naval Academy. The situation had drifted for years. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and it remained nobody's business until Mr. McIntire was seated in congress. Then the Naval Academy became his business forthwith. His advent may be described by that oft used, and much abused term, the "psychological moment", so far as Annapolis and the Naval Academy are concerned.

The war with Spain had just begun. The eyes of the country were directly focused upon the marine branch of the National service, and a lot of sentiment was aroused in connection with that honored institution, the old Naval school. It was this combination of favorable circumstances perhaps that enabled Mr. McIntire to accomplish one of the greatest public achievements of his career.

In 1898 an article appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the Academy buildings and this arrested the attention of Congressman McIntire. The work of saving the Academy for Annapolis was begun then and there. He had a number of the papers containing the article sent to Washington, and one was placed upon the desk of each representative and each senator. He conceived the plan then of up-building the Academy upon a scale of great magnificence. The first step was the difficult one and it had to be undertaken with caution and adroitness, so as not to arouse too much opposition. The new buildings he was well aware would cost many millions, but the first step was to get Congress committed to the plan. This Mr. McIntire undertook by proposing an amendment to the naval bill appropriating \$500,000 for improvements and new buildings at the Academy. As the Academy was in the district represented by Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, Mr. McIntire out of courtesy to Mr. Mudd gave his amendment into the hands of that gentleman to introduce. But it was Mr. McIntire's amendment and he made the speech and did the work that carried it through. He was quietly complimented by this great work for the Navy and for Maryland. There is no doubt that the personal friendship of influential members of Congress had much to do with the adopting of the amendment. Then McIntire took it to the Senate, interested Senator Gorman in it, and it passed. That committed the government to the plan of improvement which had been prepared under the direction of Captain Philip Cooper, the then superintendent, and further appropriations amounting in all to \$18,000,000 followed as the result of Mr. McIntire's good and effective work.

Senator Gorman and Mr. McIntire worked together for two other great measures in which the city of Baltimore was deeply interested; Mr. Gorman at the senate end and Mr. McIntire in the house. The amount which was put into the river and harbor bill for Baltimore that session was \$425,000. Mr. McIntire did not think this was enough and encouraged by Senator Gorman he had a private conference with the chairman of the committee which lasted until two o'clock in the morning. The result of that conference was that Baltimore got \$2,000,000 for the deep channel to the sea. Then the bill providing for a new custom house in Baltimore came up, and Mr. McIntire had \$150,000 appropriated for the purchase of the lot. Senator Gorman told him he would get \$1,500,000 added when the bill came to the Senate if Mr. McIntire would take care of it when it went back to the House. He did take care of it and Baltimore got the new custom house.

These practical achievements in the interest of the city of Baltimore found quick recognition at home. Aside from the scores of personally congratulatory messages, Congressman McIntire, with Senator Gorman, received the highest possible tribute that can be conferred upon a citizen by the municipality—resolutions of thanks from the mayor and city council. These resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed by the council, March 27, 1899. The preamble refers specifically to the building of the custom house and the improvements of the approaches to the harbor, as due to the "untiring efforts and indefatigable zeal of Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, a senator from this state, and Hon. William Watson McIntire, the representative from

the Fourth Congressional District". "The thanks of the Municipality and all her citizens," continues the resolutions, "are given to Hon. Arthur P. Gorman and Hon. William Watson McIntire, in recognition of their zealous labor and signal achievement and marked success, in securing the just recognition and the commercial position and mercantile interest of the City and State". The resolutions were ordered engrossed, and a handsome copy formally presented to each gentleman by a special committee representing the mayor and city council.

Expressions of approbation were not confined to the municipality, for the leading commercial organizations of the city likewise voiced their appreciative sentiments in resolutions which were presented to Mr. McIntire.

Mr. McIntire has a great fondness for souvenirs and at the session of 1898-99 he procured two of historic value. Coming out of the House after Congress had declared war with Spain, he happened to look upwards and the large flags floating over the two ends of the Capitol caught his eye in the bright sunlight. These flags are raised when the house or senate meets and are lowered on adjournment. It occurred to Mr. McIntire that the two flags under which war was declared would be of enduring historic value. So after a conference with the custodian he bought two new flags and had them substituted for the two in use and he now has among his possessions these two historic flags which he values exceedingly.

In 1898 the Republican party of the Fourth District renominated Mr. McIntire. But by this time the great Republican tidal wave in Maryland which overwhelmed the Democrats in 1895-96-97, had begun to ebb. The Democrats of the Fourth District nominated against Mr. McIntire the strongest candidate they could find. He was Major James W. Denny, a Confederate veteran, a personal friend of Mr. McIntire, and a man of great personal popularity. Major Denny was elected and so on the 4th of March, 1899, the short but honorable and useful congressional career of Mr. McIntire came to an end. For the next twelve years he devoted himself to business but taking his full share in public affairs and discussions as a private citizen. In 1911 the mayor of Baltimore, Hon. J. Barry Mahool, appointed him to the Sewerage Commission to fill a vacancy caused by the death of General Peter Leary Jr. This place he now fills, applying to the work his usual activity.

In 1887 Mr. McIntire married Hortense Hardesty, daughter of Richard Hardesty, of Harford county, Maryland, and granddaughter of Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, the owner of Druid Hill from whom the City of Baltimore bought that beautiful park. The grandmother of Mrs. McIntire was the second wife of Mr. Rogers and the daughter of President James Monroe. Her name "Hortense" comes from Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine and Queen of Holland. She was a schoolmate of Miss Monroe at Madam Campain School in Paris when Mr. Monroe was minister to France and the two became close friends. When Miss Monroe was married and a daughter was born to her, she named it after her school friend. From her Monroe ancestors Mrs. McIntire inherited and now possesses some fine portraits and valuable historical and family heirlooms and relics.

The first wife of Mr. Rogers was Miss Law, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Through her many of Mrs. Washington's possessions came into the Rogers family, and Mrs. McIntire has a share of them, including Mrs. Washington's wedding veil.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntire had two children, Mary Custis and Hortense Rogers. Mary C., the younger, met with a sad accident in front of her

home, which caused her death. Hortense Rogers is the wife of John W. Stork, of Baltimore.

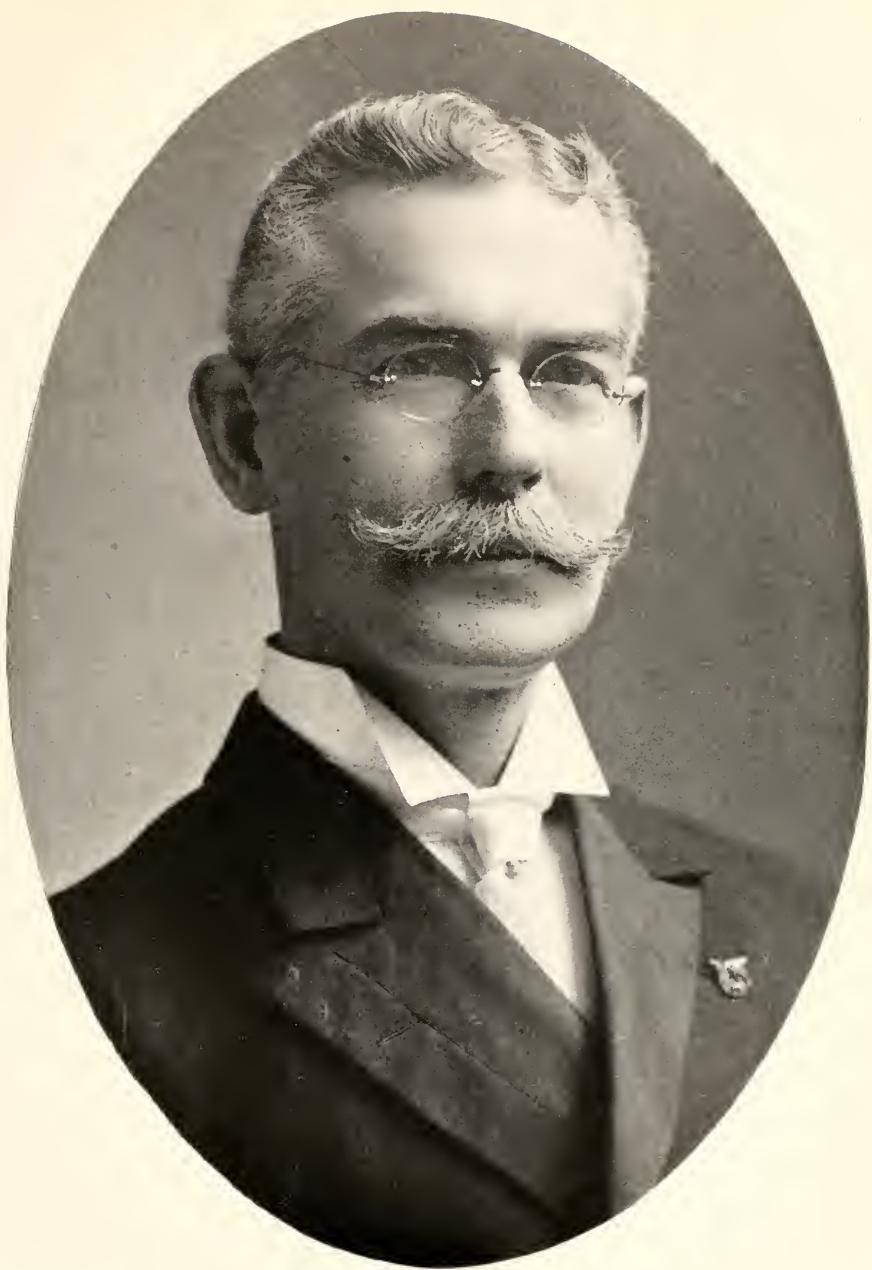
CHARLES E. ANDERSON

A progressive business man and one who earnestly desires the growth and development of his city, but is equally anxious that every improvement shall be reared on firm foundations, is Charles E. Anderson, a member of one of the most prominent and best insurance firms of Baltimore. Mr. Anderson comes of old Maryland and Virginia stock and exhibits in his character the salient traits of a knightly ancestry.

Jesse Norris Anderson, father of Charles E. Anderson, belonged to a family of Scottish origin which had been seated in Harford county, Maryland, since an early period in the Colonial history of the State. Mr. Anderson married Elizabeth Jane Stevens, a descendant of John Stevens to whom Charles, Lord Baltimore, gave a patent for three thousand one hundred and eighty acres of land in Dorchester county, Maryland. The original of this patent is still in the possession of the Stevens family. Miss Stevens was also descended from the distinguished Byrd family of King and Queen county, Virginia, and was connected with the Beverleys, Taylors, Dudleys and Blands—all names of noble traditions and historical associations—while on her mother's side she was of the well known Huguenot family of Carmiègne. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, the youngest of these being Charles E. Anderson, mentioned below.

Charles E. Anderson, son of Jesse Norris and Elizabeth Jane (Stevens) Anderson, was born September 8, 1858, in Baltimore. He received his elementary education in private and public schools of his native city, completing his course of study at the Baltimore City College. Immediately thereafter he entered the service of the E. B. Smith Company, agents for periodicals both weekly and monthly, and in 1873 turned his attention to the banking business in which he was engaged for four years. In 1879 he entered the insurance agency with which he has now been associated for thirty-two consecutive years. During that long period he has furnished a fine example of the alert, energetic, progressive business man with whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to accomplishment. Of strongly marked characteristics and thoroughly aggressive in his business methods, he is courteous and kindly in manner and speech, always considerate of others and exceedingly generous. His long experience has furnished him with many reminiscences of the early days of insurance in Baltimore, and he humorously says that at that period one awaited in his office applications from people who desired to be insured, but that now one has to "hustle" after the people in order to prevail upon them to insure.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, but has never chosen to take an active part in public affairs. He belongs to the Mystic Shrine and is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second Degree Mason, and were there nothing else in his record to show the personality of the man it would be indicated by the height to which he has attained in this illustrious order. He is treasurer of the Old Guard Club, a reorganization of the old Athenæum Club, in its day the best club of Baltimore, and also a member of several other clubs. Tall and of striking appearance, the fire of his dark eyes indicating an enthusiastic disposition, Mr. Anderson is one to command attention in



Chas E. Anderson



A. J. Dietrich

all circles. He has long been regarded as one of Baltimore's most energetic and enterprising citizens, as a man always ready to lend practical aid to any movement which commended itself to his judgment as one likely to advance the public welfare. A kindly and polished gentleman, he has a high appreciation of the good qualities of others, and meets all men on an equal footing, in his courtesy showing no distinction between the men highest or lowest in the scale of human effort. An exceptionally interesting talker, those admitted to his intimacy find in his conversation a social and intellectual treat. He is a member of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1883, in the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Margaret Ann White, and they have one son, Stuart Hetzell, born February 5, 1886, educated in the public schools, Deichmann's Preparatory School, the Baltimore Law School, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and now following the profession of a civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of one other child who died in very early infancy. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of George Bagwell and Caroline Mary (Moses) White, the latter born April 26, 1841. George Bagwell White, born August 5, 1836, died December 11, 1900, was the son of Samuel and Sallie Bagwell (Taylor) White, the latter born in 1809. Samuel White, born in 1801, in Accomac county, Virginia, died at Yorktown, Virginia, was the son of George and Nancy (Laws) White, of Accomac county. The father of George White was the founder of the American branch of the family.

The record of Mr. Anderson is that of a man who has always been loyal to his duty and active and progressive in his business relations. Strong will, inflexible purpose and sound judgment have been the foundation of his successful career, and his weight of character and keen discrimination have made him a forceful factor among his colleagues. He is a fine type of the gentleman in business, the man of birth and breeding who carries into the commercial arena the high ideas of honor, the instincts of courtesy and withal the daring and enthusiasm of the old chivalry. Such men are the Bayards and Sidneys of the business world.

ANDREW J. DIETRICH

In all communities there are men in whom the initiative spirit is a strong and dominant element, who are pioneers, whatever may be their chosen field of activity. Baltimore has the good fortune to number among her citizens not a few of these representative men, and conspicuous among them is Andrew Jackson Dietrich, of the firm of Dietrich Brothers, a house which, by the tremendous growth of its business and its high and unquestioned reputation, has caused the Monumental City to become one of the centers of the steel industry in the United States.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Dietrich were of that Teutonic stock which has given us so many of our best citizens. His grandfather, Herman Dietrich, was a native of Bremen, Germany.

Adam Dietrich, son of Herman Dietrich, emigrated to the United States about 1847, making his home in Baltimore. He established himself in business on Harford avenue, near Clifton Park, as a dealer in wagons and carriages, from time to time enlarging the scope of his business, until it was one of the most prosperous in the city. Mr. Dietrich was for over forty years a vestryman of St. Thomas's Church. He married Mary Logan, and their children were: John H., married Lula Werner, of Chestertown, Mary-

land; Hammond, married Susan B. Beddison; Andrew Jackson, mentioned below; William T., married Julia A. Beddison; Adam C., married Meta C. Reese; Jacob, married Grace M. Stansbaugh; Martha J., deceased, married John T. Cauglar. Mr. Dietrich was a man of very strong domestic tastes and family affections. He died September 17, 1898, leaving behind him the reputation of an honorable business man and a good citizen.

Andrew Jackson Dietrich, son of Adam and Mary (Logan) Dietrich, was born October 15, 1864, in Baltimore, and received his education in the public schools of his native city, his preliminary education, for in 1876 he went to work for his father on the Gunpowder Tunnel, serving five years. In September, 1881, he entered Saddler's Business College, where he took a one year commercial course. In 1882 he entered the service of E. Scott Payne & Brothers, with whom he remained ten years, laying up, during this period, stores of experience which stood him in good stead in his after career. In 1893 he associated himself with Armstrong & Company, an iron and steel firm whose place of business was situated on North street and with whom he maintained his connection for three years.

In July, 1896, Mr. Dietrich, in conjunction with his brother, Hammond Dietrich, formed the present company of Dietrich Brothers. Beginning with a force of three men only, they now employ (such has been the growth of the business) upward of one hundred and forty, a number which is constantly increasing. August 1, 1903, the firm of Dietrich Brothers bought out the firm of E. Scott Payne & Brothers, Mr. Dietrich being elected president, a position which he fills to-day and which is the primary cause of the phenomenal increase of the business. In his conduct of this enterprise he has abundantly proved his right to stand among the captains of industry who, in directing business affairs of mammoth proportions and importance, contribute to the commercial development and subsequent up-building of their city. The firm has but lately completed its immense North street plant which occupies an entire city block, and is one of the largest plants of its kind south of New York. The house is now supplying steel work on the new building of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, having furnished steel for the old one. Following are the names of some of the structures which the company is at present supplying with steel: The new Crown Cork and Seal Building at Highlandtown; the Notre Dame School at Govanstown; the new Country School for Boys; and the new Mercy Hospital. It is also executing steel and ornamental work on the new Power House at Bayview, the new Polytechnic Institute, the Empire Theater (which is to be one of the most modern and luxurious in Baltimore), and the new Monumental Brewery plant at Highlandtown. It furnished to the building of the Terminal Warehouse sixteen hundred tons of steel. The firm has recently been awarded by the Noel Construction Company the largest order for structural steel which has for many years been placed with a Baltimore concern. It is for the new Baltimore Bargain House warehouse, which is to be erected on Baltimore and Liberty streets, and calls for two thousand four hundred tons of steel, to be delivered from time to time as the building requirements may demand. The placing of the order with the famous Baltimore house is very gratifying to local builders, tending, as it does, to show that local industries may well compete with the gigantic Pittsburg and Canadian bridge companies for this class of work, a number of the latter having competed with Dietrich Brothers in this instance with a result so gratifying to the pride of all true Baltimoreans.

Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of Mr. Dietrich's success, and in promoting his own welfare he has materially ad-

vanced the interests of the community in which he resides. His public spirit is evinced by the number of financial and industrial interests with which he is associated. From 1905 to the close of 1909 he was president of the Baltimore Foundry Company, terminating his connection by selling out the controlling interest to ex-Mayor Latrobe. Prior to 1898 he was one of the directors of the Montebello Building and Loan Association and in that year became president, succeeding his father who had held that office since its organization. He is director and treasurer of the Sagax Wood Company (artificial wood) and a member of the Travelers' and Merchants' Association and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He affiliates with Concordia Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Municipal Art Society.

Mr. Dietrich married, December 8, 1898, Susan Helen, daughter of William L. Wilcox and sister of H. B. Wilcox, president of the First National Bank, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, the Wilcox ancestry is given in detail. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are the parents of the following children: Jackson W., Horace W., Henry Buckley, Mary Helen.

In all the minor offices of life Mr. Dietrich is a man of deep and broad sympathies. He holds his wealth in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows and practices a charity that evades the gaze of the world. He thoroughly enjoys home life, taking the utmost pleasure in the society of his family and friends, while his courtesy and affability have gained him the warm regard of those who know him personally. Mr. Dietrich is a man of mature judgment, capable of taking a calm survey of life and correctly valuing its opportunities and possibilities, and responding conscientiously to its demands and obligations. In dealing with the difficulties and obstacles which have confronted him he has displayed a force of character which has enabled him to overcome them and continue on the pathway to prosperity. He possesses the complement to industry, a laudable ambition, which prompts him to reach out into other fields and grasp the opportunities that are presented. His life has been one of unabating energy and unfaltering industry and, while he has never sought to figure prominently in any public light, he belongs to that class of substantial business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development.

ADAM CLARENCE DIETRICH

Among the business men who have made Baltimore what she is, those of Teutonic origin have played a leading part, and among our merchants of to-day those of German blood are honorably distinguished. Conspicuous in their ranks is Adam Clarence Dietrich, treasurer and manager of the well known firm of E. Scott Payne Company. Mr. Dietrich is a representative of a family which, from the period of its immigration to this country, has been identified with the Monumental City.

Adam Clarence Dietrich, son of Adam and Mary (Logan) Dietrich, was born December 14, 1869, at the old family home on Harford avenue, Baltimore, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, afterward attending Knapp's Institute, and then entering the Baltimore City College, whence he graduated in 1884. The same year he entered the service of General R. Snowden Andrews, of the firm of Andrews, Peters & Company, stock brokers, on South street. Mr. Dietrich re-

mained with this house for six years, gathering a fund of valuable experience by means of which his exceptional business abilities were trained and developed. On December 14, 1890, his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Dietrich associated himself with the firm of E. Scott Payne & Brothers, proprietors of one of the largest hardware establishments in the city, his position being that of bookkeeper, which he held for two years. From 1892 to 1898 he served as traveling salesman, proving himself, during that period, to be possessed of executive talents of no ordinary character. During the next three years, Mr. Payne being incapacitated, Mr. Dietrich had charge of the business, and upon the death of Mr. Payne, at the end of that period, he served for the next two years as manager of the estate. On August 1, 1903, Mr. Dietrich, with his six brothers and Mr. Payne's widow, succeeded to and took over the business of E. Scott Payne & Brothers, forming a corporation known as E. Scott Payne Company, of which A. J. Dietrich was made president, W. T. Dietrich secretary, and Adam Clarence Dietrich treasurer and manager. These three brothers, with John H. Hammond, and J. C. Dietrich, form the directorship of the organization. This firm is now a leader in the commercial world of Baltimore, known alike for the magnitude of its transactions and the stability of the foundations upon which they are based.

Mr. Dietrich, by means of his original and progressive ideas, has contributed not a little to the prosperity and growth of the business. Possessing a well balanced nature, he has never lacked courage to venture where favorable opportunity offered, and he has abundantly proved his ability as a manager of an enterprise calling for intelligence, tact and skill. He is a man of influence in business circles, having a weight of character and a keen discrimination which make him a forceful factor among his colleagues and associates. He is a director in the City Savings Bank, and a member of the Churchmen's Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore. All his life he has been identified with St. Thomas's Church, having been christened within its walls. Mr. Dietrich has long been known as one of Baltimore's most energetic and enterprising citizens, as a man always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believed would advance the public welfare. Of imposing appearance, over six feet in height, most happily gifted in manner, disposition and tastes, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, he wins friends among all classes, seeming fairly to radiate force and geniality. He is a firm believer in concentration, in adhering to one line of business and thus making it successful, not in a scattering of forces which brings no satisfactory result.

Mr. Dietrich married, June 27, 1895, Margaretta J., daughter of David and Louise (Gaebler) Reese, the former a native of Wales, having been brought to this country with his twin brother at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are the parents of another daughter Lizette, teacher of literature in the high school, and widely known as the author of "A Handful of Lavender," and other works, also as a contributor to many of the leading magazines.

Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich are the parents of the following children: Clarence Reese, born June 11, 1896; John David, born June 11, 1898; Adam Austen, born March 30, 1902; and Edward Janney, born January 18, 1907.

Mr. Dietrich is fond of outdoor sports, and every autumn, accompanied by his sons, goes to Virginia, where for about a week he indulges in his favorite amusement of shooting wild ducks and turkeys. He is the owner of a number of fine dogs and horses. He has never taken an active part in politics, although identified with the Democratic party, preferring to

concentrate his energies on his business and to devote his leisure hours to his family and to the recreations of rural life.

Mr. Dietrich is one of those men who, whatever their sphere of activity, stamp indelibly upon their work the impress of their personality. Wherever found they constitute a force. One of the forceful men of Baltimore, forceful in behalf of her best interests, is Adam Clarence Dietrich.

JAMES MILLER EASTER

The origin of the name of this family is a very interesting one. In the time of Richard III., King of England, the days of the Crusaders, seven men went to the conquest of the Holy Land with the Duke of Northumberland, son of the King of Scotland. Those who returned, among whom was an ancestor of the family written of in this sketch, were called Easters (from the East).

In presenting to the public a review of the lives of such men as have deserved well of their fellow citizens, we should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday lives, yet by their individuality and force of character mold the commercial destinies and give tone to the communities in which they live. To this class of men belongs James Miller Easter.

(I) Major Robert Easter, a descendant of the Crusader, was in service in the army of William III., of England, and was given an estate in Kilbuck, Tyrone county, Ireland, in July, 1670, as a reward for his bravery at the battle of the Boyne.

(III) Robert Easter, grandson of Major Robert Easter, had children: Archibald, see forward; John, who lived in Ireland, married Catherine Ewing, and had a daughter Catherine, who married her cousin, John Easter.

(IV) Archibald Easter, son of Robert Easter, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, and came to America in 1825, in company with his son John, and his cousin, Hamilton Easter.

(V) John Easter, son of Archibald Easter, was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1865. He came to America in 1825 with his wife and one child, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. In the early part of his life in this country he was engaged in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, but abandoned this for the profession of dentistry, in which he was very successful. He married Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Ewing) Easter. Children: 1. John Jr., born in Ireland in 1821; married (first) Mary Fitz-Harris; (second) Mary Quamer. 2. Rebecca Ann, born in Baltimore, August 11, 1825; married John J. Purcell. 3. Robert Archibald, born in Baltimore in 1829, settled in Howard county, Maryland. 4. James Washington, see forward.

(VI) James Washington Easter, son of John and Catherine (Easter) Easter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 22, 1831. He was a dry goods merchant, a member of the old firm of Hamilton, Easter & Company. He married, in 1859, Margaret Elizabeth Miller, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1838, died in Baltimore in 1894, only daughter of Daniel Miller, of Baltimore. She was of German ancestry, and had been reared in the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Easter was a Presbyterian. Children: 1. Daniel Miller. 2. Arthur Miller, received his education at the public schools of Baltimore, and the Agricultural College; later he attended the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the

degree of Bachelor of Laws; he was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native city of Baltimore; In this he has continued up to the present time, combining it with the real estate business, and devoting a considerable portion of his time to the latter interests; he is a member of the Presbyterian church of Baltimore, and of the Sons of the War of 1812. 3. James Miller, see forward. 4. Maud Miller, married John J. Corder. 5. Dr. Clay Miller. 6. Bayard Miller, died in 1888. 7. Theodore Miller. 8. Robert Miller. 9. Marguerite Miller, married John Peterson, of Baltimore.

(VII) James Miller Easter, third son and child of James Washington and Margaret Elizabeth (Miller) Easter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 17, 1864. He attended the public schools of his native city and for two years was a student at the Agricultural College of Maryland. He began his business career as an office boy in the Daniel Miller Dry Goods Company of Baltimore, in February, 1880, and has occupied positions in almost every department, at present serving in the capacity of treasurer. He has entire charge of the finances of this great establishment, which conducts a business of six million dollars yearly, and the history of which is given in full in the sketch of the late Daniel Miller. Possessed of a high order of executive ability, Mr. Easter manages with ease and discretion the multiplicity of business which must necessarily arise in the discharge of his duties in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the company and the public with whom he deals. He has never exhibited any political aspirations, but has confined his attention strictly to business matters, contenting himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow citizens; he is a Democrat in principle. He is a member of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Merchants' Club of New York, Merchants' Club of Baltimore and Green Springs Valley Hunt Club. Mr. Easter is a man of large stature, of dignified presence, full of intellectual and physical vitality, strong and robust, and in the full command of his physical and mental powers.

He married, in Baltimore, February 3, 1887, Henrietta, born in Baltimore, daughter of Gustav Joel, a native of Bremen, Germany. Children: 1. James W., born August 15, 1892; was graduated from the Boys' Latin School and is now in his junior year in the Johns Hopkins University. 2. Charles J., born June 18, 1894; is a student in the Boys' Latin School in Baltimore.

ELMORE BERRY JEFFERY

In proportion to its size and its population, Baltimore has a larger number of really progressive men of business than almost any other city in the United States. They appear to take the initiative in all fields of endeavor, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion that they will make a success of whatever they undertake. Prominent among the young men of this class stands Elmore Berry Jeffery, president of the City Baking Company and closely identified with various other business enterprises. In all that he undertakes he gives the best that is in him; this is a fixed principle with him and is the quality which has given to America the name of "the land of the young men." Mr. Jeffery is a man of action rather than of words, of unusual business talents and tireless energy, and his public spirit has been demonstrated by achievements that have added wealth and prosperity to the community. The traits which he has displayed are in a great measure inherited from his ancestry, the family having figured under various forms of



Emory D. Jeffery.

the name in military, civic and religious affairs of moment. Some of the forms the name has assumed are: Jefferey, Jefferay, Jefferis, Jefferyes, Jeffrey, Jeffreys, Jeffries. According to old records, Robert Jeffery or Jefferis, was settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1685, and even earlier than this period a family named Jeffries had settled in Virginia.

(I) William Grafton Jeffery, of Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland, was held in high esteem in his section of the country as a man who had its interests thoroughly at heart. As town commissioner he rendered excellent service, and his labors in the interests of religion were of high value. He married Elizabeth Keith.

(II) Elmore Berry Jeffery, son of William Grafton and Elizabeth (Keith) Jeffery, was born in Bel Air, September 9, 1870. He attended the elementary and high schools of his native town, being graduated from the latter in 1887, then for two years was a student in the Maryland College. This was supplemented with a business course in the Eaton & Burnett College, from which he was graduated in 1890. In October of this year he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Tyler Brothers, manufacturers of cakes and crackers. His unabating energy, activity, and the accuracy with which he discharged all the duties which fell to his share, and a number of others which lay outside of his individual province, could not fail to attract the attention of his seniors in the concern, and his business rise was a rapid one. His talent for hard work was combined with a business talent which is almost abnormal. It was not a very long time before he held the position of local manager for the National Biscuit Company. Later he became the proprietor of the Skillman Baking Company, and finally he was elected to his present office, that of president of the City Baking Company, a consolidation of the most important bakeries of Baltimore. From the headquarters of this concern, the offices being located in the Equitable building, he controls its operations down to the smallest detail. Quick yet deliberate, with a foresight and a knowledge of business affairs, Mr. Jeffery issues his orders in the short, yet forceful manner characteristic of successful business men. In addition to bearing the responsibilities of the above-mentioned office, Mr. Jeffery is a director in the Maryland Biscuit Company, of the National City Bank, and the Finance and Trust Company of Baltimore.

The activity of Mr. Jeffery is also displayed to the great advantage of religious affairs, as he is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, being chairman of its finance committee, and he served as chairman of the committee of one hundred which represented nineteen Protestant denominations, which had charge of the Men and Boys' Forward Movement. In political matters he will tie himself to no party, holding it the best policy to remain unfettered and able to cast his vote for the man best fitted for the office to be filled. His reading is confined to literature of a high order, American and English history having a strong hold upon him. Dickens, Thackeray and Scott, as well as the works of Bellamy and Josiah Strong, are also great favorites. From his early boyhood he was a keen lover of all outdoor sports, and the delight and recreation he found in baseball in his younger days has survived the passing of the years.

Mr. Jeffery married (first) October 11, 1898, Mary A. Miller, who did not live long after her marriage. He married (second) June, 1908, Nellie Waters French. There is a daughter by each of these marriages.

In person Mr. Jeffery is not very tall and of sturdy build; his observing eyes have a keenness which is tempered by a kindly light which indicates the

sympathetic heart of the man. While in his business career he has passed on to a position of prominence, he has never neglected the opportunity to assist a fellow traveler on life's journey. Those to whom nature has appeared to him to have acted in a less kindly manner than to himself have always had his deepest sympathy, which has ever been shown in more than mere words. His belief in the brotherhood of man has been exemplified in his life. Questionable methods have never been tolerated by him in his business career, and over the record of his business life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Kindliness and appreciation for the good traits to be found in others have constituted salient features in his career and his life illustrates the fact of the Emersonian philosophy that one may win friendship by being a friend.

HARRY NETHERCLIFT ABERCROMBIE

Hon. Harry Netherclift Abercrombie, a man of more than ordinary merit, and one who, as a lawyer and citizen, possesses in a special manner the confidence of his fellows, is worthy of more than passing mention from the chronicler of current events. The bar of Baltimore has for many years been noted for its men of transcendent genius and deep legal research. This has ever been the boast of the people of Baltimore, at home and abroad, and there are many members of the legal profession who, although not claiming a national reputation, yet fill a space in the community which commands more than ordinary attention. Such an one is Mr. Abercrombie.

Of true Scotch descent, he was born in Baltimore, April 4, 1871, son of John and Elizabeth Sarah (Daniel) Abercrombie, the former of whom came to this country from his native land of Scotland when a child of five years, was educated in this country, became associated with the firm of H. Taylor & Company, and was later one of the organizers of The Baltimore News Company, its successor. David Abercrombie, grandfather of Harry N. Abercrombie, was of Scotch birth and parentage, came to America about 1847, and was connected with the news agency of William Taylor & Company. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Abercrombie, Thomas Daniel, was born in Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came to Canada, where he practised as a physician in Port Stanley and St. Thomas. His maternal uncle, Robert Daniel, conducted the Collegiate Institute of Baltimore, and through his mother he is descended from the ancient family of Netherclift, of England.

The early education of Mr. Abercrombie was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and he then entered the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated in 1891, and awarded the Shakespearean prize. For one year he took a special course at the Johns Hopkins University, then prepared for the profession of law at the University of Maryland School of Law, being graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. While pursuing this latter course he also read law in the office of Robert H. Smith, of Baltimore, with whom he became associated in the practice of his chosen profession after his admission to the bar. Mr. Abercrombie's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and in 1895 he was elected to the Legislature from the Second Legislative District of Baltimore, took a prominent part in the session of the following year, serving as chairman of the corporation committee and as a member of the committees on elections, judiciary, claims and organizations. He was the author of a number of important bills, among which was the dental bill,



Photo by Perkins

H. W. Abernethy



DeBevernautie



Ronald T. Abernethy, M. C.

which passed the house and senate and was signed by the governor, and which requires all dentists practising in the state to have a certificate from the State Dental Board of Examiners. His services, both as chairman and as member of the various committees, were very efficient, and his methods were worthy of emulation. Mr. Abercrombie is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association and the Bar Association of Baltimore City. The ability and training which qualified him for the practice of law, have been in evidence in the manner in which he has discharged all the public duties it has been his lot to shoulder. He keeps in touch with the general interests of society, and his large clientèle is representative of his professional ability and personal popularity.

Mr. Abercrombie married, November 23, 1898, Mary Katharine Bay, of Baltimore, and they have children: Emily Bay and Elizabeth Netherclift.

DR. RONALD TAYLOR ABERCROMBIE

Among those whose professional reputation is exceptional in this city may be mentioned the name of Dr. Ronald Taylor Abercrombie, the distinguished physician of Scottish ancestry, whose justly merited position in professional and social circles is due to his remarkable talents and the success with which he has met in his chosen career. A close student of human nature as well as the technicalities of his profession, he has applied the knowledge which he has thus acquired with singular felicity, and with the result that there is no more popular or progressive practitioner in the city of Baltimore. Courteous and kindly in manner, quiet and self-contained, he inspires confidence in those whom he would heal; and is welcomed wherever he goes, not only as the mitigator of bodily ills, but as a true friend and counsellor.

Dr. Abercrombie's grandfather, David Abercrombie, was born in Scotland; his parents, John and Elizabeth (Daniel) Abercrombie, had several sons, all strong and robust, and all keenly interested in every kind of outdoor athletic exercise from their earliest youth. Dr. Abercrombie, always one of the foremost in boyish sports, was born in the city of Baltimore, on January 19, 1879. Receiving the rudiments of his education at the public schools of his native city, he entered the City College, which he left in the spring of the second year of his attendance, in order to prepare himself during the summer for Johns Hopkins University. Entering the university in 1896, he took the chemical and biological course; and attended the medical school for four years, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1905. He immediately was appointed resident physician to the Church Home and Infirmary, in which position he remained eighteen months before he began his private career as a general practitioner. Four years ago he was appointed by Governor Crothers as coroner-at-large, a post which he still retains. He is visiting physician to the Church Home and Infirmary, one of the surgeons of the Johns Hopkins Dispensary, and a director of the Johns Hopkins Gymnasium, in which he takes an active and sympathetic interest, being himself a thorough athlete; he is also a lecturer on hygiene at the same institution. He was at one time physician in charge at Christ's Church Dispensary, and was lecturer at the Woman's Medical College for three years on the subjects of pharmacology and bacteriology. He has been a valued contributor to various medical journals; and is a member of a number of medical and scientific societies, among which are the American

Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, and the Johns Hopkins Club. He is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, and of the University, Baltimore Athletic, and Mount Washington Clubs. Dr. Abercrombie, as may be surmised by his Scottish descent, is a Presbyterian in his religious belief, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; orthodox and staunch in his religious views as he is original and progressive in his profession, he commands the respect and admiration of all who have the privilege of his acquaintance, and his friendships are warm and enduring.

On the 21st of November, 1906, Dr. Abercrombie was married to Jennie Scott Waters, daughter of General and Mrs. Francis E. Waters. General Waters is president of the Surrey Lumber Company in this city. Mrs. Abercrombie is a well-known and much-admired woman in social circles, having been selected as sponsor at the launching of the cruiser "Maryland." Dr. and Mrs. Abercrombie have one child living, Margaret Waters Abercrombie; and had one son, born January 10, 1908, who died on the 30th of June, 1909.

JOHN W. GRACE

The most publicly beneficent citizens in a commonwealth are those who, by securing the success of their own business enterprises, place the means for successful endeavor in the hands of others to whom occupation is thus furnished. Prominently among citizens of this class stands John W. Grace, vice-president of the Townsend Grace Company, whose chief interest is in his business; with the result that the firm is at the present time one of the largest hat manufacturing concerns in Baltimore. A direct, outspoken man, carefully examining any proposition before adopting it, but when once assured of its advisability, going ahead without flinching, he inspires among those with whom he has dealings a strong confidence in his judgment and ability; and his success has justified his keen business methods and unvaried attention to his large affairs.

Mr. Grace has made his own way in the world from his early youth. He was born on the 9th of November, 1850, the son of James and Rebecca (Hoxter) Grace, and spent the first five years of his life at his birthplace, the farm in Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland. In the year 1855, upon the death of his father, he removed to Easton, Maryland, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Baltimore. His schooling was received at the Easton public schools, and at the Easton Academy, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age. It was then that he began his business career, entering the store of his brother, who was a merchant in Easton, and working for him as long as he remained in that city. In the year 1870 he left Easton, and coming to Baltimore engaged as entry clerk during that year with the firm of Whiteley Brothers & Company, wholesale dry goods; after being with them a year he became a clerk in the wholesale hatmaking firm of Cole, Bringham & Company, remaining with them from 1871 to 1877. He then became a partner in the firm of Cole, Grace & Muncke, also wholesale hatmakers, continuing with them for three years, when he withdrew and associated himself as salesman with the wholesale hatters, Adams & Buck. He remained with them for three years until, in



John D. Grace



Packard

1884, the Townsend Grace Company was organized, of which he became vice-president, the position which he holds to-day.

In the business and commercial world generally Mr. Grace is held in high esteem, and his influence is strong and far-reaching. Accustomed to weighing important matters and guiding the conduct of large enterprises, he is unwavering in his methods, a restful and reposeful sort of man, who gives no hint of indecision or regrets. A matter once considered and settled is banished from mind, so that a clear field is left for the next subject that requires attention. Besides his own business enterprise, Mr. Grace is a director of the National Howard Bank, and is keenly interested in public and civic affairs. In his political convictions he is a clean, straight Democrat, upholding only that kind of man whose policies are above reproach and tend to the weal and advancement of the community; he is the kind of voter who helps to purify politics and raise the tone of the political situation, banishing corruption and establishing honest and honorable methods. He has never held political office, nor is he officially connected with any large educational or charitable movements. Socially he is a very popular and well-known man, being a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club and of the Pimlico Country Club, and is president of the latter. Until recently he has had membership in a number of other clubs, but has retired from several in the course of the last few years, devoting himself more thoroughly to his one hobby, which is his business.

Though Mr. Grace has but one brother living, his family connection is a wide one, his father having been twice married, as was his mother also. Of his father's children four were the offspring of the first marriage, and two of the last—Mr. Grace and his brother Luther.

Deprived of the paternal influence in his earliest childhood, it stands indelibly to his credit that he has made his own way in life, winning substantial success, and by his stainless record in every relation of life, reflecting credit upon the city in which he is known as one of its leading merchants and manufacturers.

PARKER COOK

Parker Cook, secretary of the Emerson Drug Company and treasurer of the Emerson Hotel Company, is identified also with other interests, social and financial, in all of which he is a strongly-felt influence. This energy and strength of purpose Mr. Cook inherits from ancestors who labored indefatigably for the welfare of their city and the uplifting of their fellow-men, and whose names have been held in honor by the generations which follow them.

The Rev. Isaac Parker Cook, grandfather of Mr. Cook, was born in 1808, in Baltimore, whither his parents removed from Pennsylvania. His father was of Revolutionary stock, having served under General Washington as one of the immortal company who endured the privations of Valley Forge. His mother was a preacher of the Society of Friends. In boyhood Isaac P. became a member of a Sunday school, and to the close of his long life was an ardent worker in the cause. For twenty years he was prominent in the Asbury Sunday School Society, and was repeatedly elected to the presidency of the Sunday School Teachers' Union. He was one of the incorporators of the Maryland Bible Society, serving nine years as vice-president and nine years thereafter as president. His presidency covered the period of the Civil War, and so judicious and kindly was his adminis-

tration that perfect concord prevailed in the directory of the association. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, then secretary of war, was so impressed by their efforts to place a copy of the Scripture in the hands of every man in the contending armies, that these philanthropists were permitted not only to distribute thousands of copies among the Union soldiers, but to send packages containing thousands more to the men marshalled under Confederate commanders.

It might be said of Mr. Cook that he was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all classes and conditions of men, and in 1854 he with other benevolent men conceived the idea of establishing an institution in which poor youths could deposit, profitably and securely, their small earnings. With this end in view they incorporated the Dime Savings Bank, Mr. Cook serving from 1854 to 1868 as its unpaid treasurer.

In his youth Mr. Cook entered the famous bookstore of Armstrong & Plaiskitt, and when twenty-three years of age opened a small bookstore for himself. Genial in manner, of sterling moral quality and possessed of superior business endowments, he secured a wide patronage. Being agent for the religious publications of the Methodist Episcopal church, his store was a rendezvous of ministers of that denomination and a centre of moral influence. In 1857 he was elected for a term of six years register of wills for Baltimore, and in 1863 was elected without opposition for another term, serving four years, his official career terminating with the adoption of the present constitution in 1867. During his tenure of office he was brought into daily contact with widows and orphans, many of whom found in him a wise counsellor and steadfast friend. He served as a trustee of Dickinson College, treasurer of the Baltimore Conference Board of Education and commissioner of the public schools of his native city, discharging all these duties with unimpeachable fidelity.

For decades Mr. Cook was a widely known lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, an office for which he was well fitted, possessing as he did rare gifts of expression and a most attractive address. As a pastor he was laborious and sympathetic, and his gentle and loving spirit, joined with his devotion to the welfare of the church, made him eminently successful in healing breaches and harmonizing differences.

Mr. Cook married, in 1830, Hannah Coulter, and their son, Henry F., is mentioned below. The home life of Mr. Cook was simple and kind as his church life was useful and honorable. His death, which occurred February 15, 1884, was mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any man. Not only will his works perpetuate his name, but the far-sweeter monument of the grateful memory of those who knew him will be his. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life.

Henry F. Cook, son of Rev. Isaac Parker and Hannah (Coulter) Cook, was born in November, 1831, in Baltimore, and in early life was associated with his father in the management of the latter's bookstore. He manifested much business ability, and when in 1867 his father retired, the establishment was transferred to him. Mr. Cook inherited his father's gentlemanly address, high sense of honor and diligent application. He was beloved by his employees and honored and respected by his business acquaintances for his integrity, energy and faithfulness. He was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures,

his opinions were recognized as sound, and his broad views therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. Those who met him socially and had the privilege of enjoying his conversation were attracted by his genial nature, and all who had ever been his guests considered him an incomparable host.

Mr. Cook married, March 28, 1867, Catharine E. Jarboe, and their son Parker is mentioned below. Catharine E. Jarboe was the daughter of John R. Jarboe. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families in this state. His ancestor was Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Colonel of the First Regiment in Colonial times. John R. Jarboe, A. M., was a prominent teacher in Baltimore, and a strong Union man during the Civil War. He was one of the first men to look after the passing troops and one of three to get up the Union Relief Association. He died in 1884.

Mr. Cook was a man of warm domestic affections. The ties of home and friendship were sacred to him, and he took genuine delight in rendering a service to those who were near and dear to him. He died April 21, 1897, and no resident of Baltimore has been more sincerely mourned. He was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. His business transactions were conducted on the principles of strict integrity; he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

Parker Cook, son of Henry F. and Catharine E. (Jarboe) Cook, was born February 16, 1875, in Baltimore, where his life has thus far been passed. He was thoroughly educated at the Baltimore City College, but did not remain to graduate, being ambitious to enter upon the business of life. In 1892 he found employment with Tate-Hendricks & Company, remaining, however, but a short time. The same year he entered the service of the Emerson Drug Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in Baltimore, though not then grown to the dimensions which it has since attained. Beginning at the bottom Mr. Cook, by dint of ability and faithfulness, worked his way up through all the departments, thus acquiring the most thorough knowledge of the business which it was possible for any one to possess. His talents and diligence finally received the recognition of an appointment to the secretaryship of the company, a position which he still retains, discharging its duties with efficiency. The company has recently built for itself a spacious and imposing structure, rendered necessary by the demands of their constantly increasing trade. The building, which is marked by a tower, is of most unique and at the same time attractive architecture.

Mr. Cook also holds the treasurership of the Emerson Hotel Company, at the same time filling the office of secretary in that organization. The company is now erecting a hotel which, when completed, will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the South. It is situated on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, is sixteen stories high, and undoubtedly will be, in all its appointments, the most palatial, as it is the most modern hotel in the city as well as one of the finest in the United States. Mr. Cook is also secretary of the Maryland Glass Corporation. His business methods are thoroughly aggressive, and the far-sightedness with which he perceives an emergency is equalled only by his quickness in devising a plan to meet it. Endowed with a many-sided equipment, he has the capacity for taking a large view of extensive affairs, combined with an energy and an enthusiasm which makes him a tireless and an effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covers.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Cook served as paymaster in

the United States navy, being stationed on board the "Dixie." Not only has he never held a public office, but never could he be prevailed upon to consider the idea. He owes allegiance to no party, but invariably votes for the man whom he judges to be best fitted for the position which he strives to attain. He is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens, promotes every project for the welfare of the city and state, and is a quiet but potent factor in many political and social movements. The same breadth of view which characterizes his outlook upon politics determines his attitude toward religious institutions.

Mr. Cook is a thirty-second-degree Mason. He belongs to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Baltimore Drug Exchange, retired member of the Maryland National Guard with the rank of captain, member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Municipal Art Society, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Maryland Country Club and the Journalistic Club. In all these organizations he is a welcome presence, being, like his father and grandfather, a man of most courteous manners and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. He has a high appreciation of the good in others, and meets all men on an equal footing, showing no distinction, in his courtesy, between the highest in the social scale and the humblest. Mr. Cook married, July 3, 1899, Mrs. Henrietta McRae.

No man in Baltimore stands higher in business and social life than does Mr. Cook. His word is as good as his bond and his name is a guarantee of honorable dealing. He is a man of strong will, inflexible purpose and sound judgment, and these characteristics are the foundation on which has been reared the fair fabric of his successful career. Before reaching the prime of life he has attained a position that many an older man might well envy, and working as he has done along progressive lines, none who know him can doubt his being destined for still larger usefulness and greater successes.

THOMAS L. BERRY

Thomas Lansdale Berry, the motto of whose family is, "Nothing without labor", is a notable instance of the great things that may be achieved by simple personal industry. A tremendous worker and an advocate of work, he has accomplished in the course of his busy and distinguished career twice as much as the usual individual accomplishes in any one line, and preserves his physical vigor and fitness by the constant exercise of his remarkable powers. His ability of concentration, kept in daily and hourly practice, is wonderful, and is sufficient in itself to render him well qualified to perform whatever he has a mind to do. Of striking personal appearance, eyes full of the fire of youth, and a directness of manner and speech that goes straight to the mark, he impresses one immediately as a man who sees into the heart of things with keen judgment of men and events; and he has withal a wonderful command of language, with an instinctive selection of the right word for the right place which amounts almost to genius, and which, with his suave and courtly address, impresses one at once with the idea that he might have attained distinction as an orator had occasion offered.

As it is, in the world of finance he has succeeded in making himself



W. L. Perry

a most important factor; born with a genius for figures, his clear business methods and views, and his systematic attention to the details of a matter as well as to its larger aspects, have won for him a most pronounced success in life, so that he now has the distinction of being one of the heads of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and the Fidelity Trust Company, which occupy the massive and imposing building, sixteen stories high, at the corner of Charles and Lexington streets, probably the most commanding site in the city of Baltimore.

As may be judged at a glance, Mr. Berry is the descendant of an old and illustrious family, being of Norman ancestry and tracing his lineage back to the old French house of Berri, whose dukes have won renown in many periods of history. Soon after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, the English ancestors of the family settled in the county of Sussex; and their coat-of-arms, ermine, with three fleurs-de-lis, the griffin's head, and the motto, "*Nihil sine labore*", were engraved on the old family silver which was still in the possession of James Berry, the first of the family to come over to the New World. He sailed from England in about 1630 or 1632, settling in James City county, Virginia. In 1652, with his wife Elizabeth and son William he migrated to the province of Maryland, and they established themselves in Calvert county, on the Patuxent river. By patent and purchase he acquired large tracts of land in this county, and in Somerset, now Talbot county. He attained a prominent position in the colony, was member of the Provincial Court for Calvert, became commissioner under the commonwealth, being appointed and serving at a court held at Patuxent in 1654, and was a member of the Maryland Assembly, dying in 1657. He was married in Virginia.

His son William also represented Calvert county in the Maryland Assembly, and was a gentleman justice of that county; in 1682 he gave twenty acres of land on Battle Creek upon which to erect a town called Battle Town. From father to son the generations passed, marrying with the daughters of various counties in Maryland, and serving the State of their adoption long and well in Calvert, Talbot, Kent, Prince George, Montgomery and Baltimore counties, until the third Benjamin Berry died in Baltimore in the year 1815. He had married a Miss Eleanor Lansdale, leaving a son, Thomas Lansdale Berry, the father of Jasper Manduit Berry; who, marrying Lydia Wilmer Emory of Queen Anne's county, daughter of Judge Daniel Cox Hopper Emory and his wife Frances Wilmer, became the father of the present Thomas Lansdale Berry, and died in Baltimore, October 15th, 1906.

Thomas Lansdale Berry was born in Baltimore, November 28, 1854, receiving his education in his native city at George Cary's School for Boys, now known as Dunham's Latin School for Boys. He expected to follow the profession of civil engineer, but when leaving school, at the age of eighteen years, he entered his father's business as bookkeeper, remaining with him for about two years; he then became general clerk in the Bank of Commerce. On December 15, 1875, he was made runner for the National Exchange Bank, being later promoted to the post of discount clerk, which he held until July 15, 1890, when he was appointed general bookkeeper of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, devising the system of the company which had started in business in June of the same year. In February, 1892, he became auditor of the company, and in January, 1901, he was elected second assistant secretary and treasurer. In this capacity he was actively associated with the Treasury Branch, where he countersigned bonds, followed the system of records, and superintended

the formulation of the many statements which the company placed before the public. He also had charge of the recoveries of the company, and acted in an advisory capacity to the adjusting department. He was one of the incorporators of the Fidelity Trust Company in 1904, and elected assistant secretary and treasurer at its organization in April, 1905; he remained in these capacities with both companies. He was also one of the incorporators of the Baltimore Fidelity Warehouse Company, becoming a member of its board of directors and its only treasurer until its purchase by the Western Maryland Railroad Company in 1910. His maturity of judgment and ripe experience make him indispensable to the companies with which he has become associated, and he has grown to be a power in the financial world generally. His conservatism renders him a factor for safety in business circles, and he is frequently enabled to warn his friends of the danger of various speculations.

He is a man of action rather than words, his remarkable business talents and untiring energy permitting him to demonstrate his public spirit by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community. To whatever is undertaken by him he gives his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests confided to his care to suffer for want of close and careful attention. When difficulties and obstacles confront him, he displays a rare force of character that enables him to overcome and continue along his way of even prosperity, wisely seeking success along the lines of least resistance; yet he has an ambition that reaches out eagerly into all fields and grasps all opportunities that may be presented. It is thus that his present high position in all business circles has been attained.

Mr. Berry still holds a certificate from the State of Maryland as certified public accountant; and is a member at present of the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants and of the American Association of Public Accountants, having previously served as president of the former and one of the vice-presidents of the latter. He possesses a rare gift of intuition that is so frequently found associated with pronounced mathematical tastes, and is a man of keen vision and far sight. And he is a man of strong religious tendencies, standing high in the community because of his creed and practice, a devout member of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He is a vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer, its choir master, and president of its Men's Association; is also treasurer of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and vice-president of the Trustees of the Sustenance Fund of the same church.

Mr. Berry has been twice married; his first wife, whom he married on August 24, 1881, having been a Miss Minnie Rebecca Cole, daughter of William H. Cole and Emma (Cooke) Cole, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His second wife, by whom he has two children, Grace Christian Noakes Berry, and Thomas Lansdale Berry Jr., was a Miss Gertrude Clarkson Noakes, whom he married February 13, 1895; she is the daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Thompsett Noakes and Sarah (Piper) Noakes, of Ticehurst, England. They have a charming home at Roland Park, one of the finest suburbs of Baltimore. Mr. Berry is as highly esteemed as a neighbor as he is by his business associates, and takes a leading position in civic affairs. He is one of the police commissioners of Roland Park, a member of the Civic League, and of the Property Owners' Conference of Plat No. 1, of that place. He is also a member of the Society of the Ark and Dove, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Those who meet him socially have the highest appreciation of his sterling qualities, and of his kindly nature which recognizes and appreciates the good in all alike. The ties of home and friendship are sacred to him, and he takes keen delight in doing service to those who are near and dear. At all times he stands as the exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and worldly wealth. Graven on his escutcheon is the motto "*Noblesse oblige*", beside the more ancient motto of his house, "*Nihil sine labore*", that has borne fruit so bravely in the New World at its cultivation by this latter-day representative of the old Norman line.

JERE WILLIAMS LORD

The present work would be very imperfect if it failed to record the lives of some of those distinguished men who have arisen to professional eminence in the city of Baltimore. Dr. Jere Williams Lord is a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, and of unblemished reputation, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. It is unnecessary to say that as a physician he is held in highest estimation by his fellow-citizens. The record of his daily life is filled with the evidence of this fact. As he has devoted his life to a noble profession, so is he now crowned with its choicest rewards. In all professions, but more especially in the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient toil, arduous and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence we may safely say Dr. Lord has risen, and in this statement we are sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases.

Tobias Lord, grandfather of Dr. Lord, was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the state of Maine, and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He married Adelaide Hobson. Children: John Deering, see forward; Jere H.; Abby, who married Dr. William Cobb; Fannie, deceased; Tobias Jr.

John Deering Lord, son of Tobias and Adelaide (Hobson) Lord, died in 1896, having retired from business about 1889. He was in the cooperage business, shipped to Cuba, and traded molasses and sugar for the lumber he sent there. He started in business in Portland, Maine, and from thence came to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a member of the firm of Lord & Hight from 1878 until his retirement. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He married in Baltimore, about 1860, Jannett R. Williams. Children: John Deering, born October 22, 1862, deceased; Jere Williams, see forward.

Dr. Jere Williams Lord, son of John Deering and Jannett R. (Williams) Lord, was born in Portland, Maine, February 5, 1864. Until the age of fifteen years he attended the public schools of his native city, and was under private tuition in Latin and Greek for a period of two years. He then matriculated at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He served as resident physician in the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, 1887-88; demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, 1890-91; lecturer

on dermatology, 1890-1893. College of Physicians and Surgeons; instructor of anatomy and assistant in dermatology at the Johns Hopkins University, 1893-98, and since professor of dermatology at Johns Hopkins University; professor of anatomy at the Baltimore Medical College, 1900-02; professor of dermatology, 1897-1902; recording secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1897. In collaboration with Rohé he is the author of "Diseases of the Skin." Dr. Lord is a man of deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty, and as true to such convictions as is the magnetic needle to the star of the North. Sympathetic with the suffering, his views are broad, and he is possessed of large faith and a great heart. He was formerly a member of the University and Maryland Country clubs, and at present is a member of the Baltimore Club and the Medical Journal Club.

Dr. Lord married, in Baltimore, June 8, 1898, Evelyn, born in Baltimore, daughter of Daniel F. and Hannah M. Pope, and sister of George, deceased, Fred. W., Bert, Mrs. (Annette P.) Edward S. Edge, who lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. (Mamie P.) Clem Clemment, who lives in Atlanta, Georgia. Daniel F. Pope was of Maryland, was in the produce business for many years, and is now retired and lives with Dr. Lord. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Lord: Llewellyn Williams, born September 13, 1900, is at the Jefferson School; Jannett Williams, a student at Bryn Mawr; Jere Williams Jr., born October 12, 1910. Dr. Lord exhibits no false pride in his bearing toward fellow-men; he does not stand aloof from them with any feeling of superiority, but meets all on the common plane of universal brotherhood, and finds his many friends among all classes of humanity. The term friendship is to him no mere idle word, but a recognition of the intrinsic good in others and a genuine delight in their companionship. Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in his ideas, liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is most worth having.

ALEXANDER T. LEFTWICH

Alexander T. Leftwich, of the firm of Ricards, Leftwich & Company, and for more than forty-three years prominently identified with the financial, social and business interests of Baltimore, is of ancient English descent. Tradition assigns the following origin to the patronymic: Two brothers named Vernon lived on a stream called Wich ——— one on the right side, the other on the left. The ancestor of the left Wich was called Vernon of Leftwich. The arms of the family are as follows: Arms: Argent, on a fess-engrailed azure, three garlands or. Crest: Five leaves, conjoined at base sort. Motto: *Vernon semper floret*.

In the beautiful county of Cheshire, England, is situated Leftwich Hall, about a mile from the town of Norwich, and the township of Leftwich. In the time of Edward the Confessor the manor belonged to Osmer, Saxon lord of Sihroe. After the conquest it was granted to Richard de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, who accompanied the Conqueror to England; from Richard it descended to Sir Warin de Vernon. At the death of Sir Warin the estate passed to Margery, his daughter and co-heiress, who married Sir Richard de Wilbraham, their daughter Matilda becoming the wife



Alfred T. Leffewich

of Robert de Croxton, a lineal descendant of the Viscounts of the Cotentin, Normandy. About 1250 Robert de Croxton took the name of Leftwich from his wife's estate, and in this name he and his lineal descendants held it for over four centuries, when another Robert de Leftwich, dying, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Oldfield, Esquire. Their descendants were the Leftwich Oldfields, the last of whom died in 1736. Thus the estate descended uninterruptedly from the Conquest for six hundred and seventy years.

Ralph Leftwich and his wife, Eleanor Mainwaring, were the parents of three sons, Robert, Thomas and William. Robert married and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor; Thomas married, in 1556, Catharine, daughter of Arthur Holford, and had Ralph, of whom nothing further is heard. The records of New Kent county, Virginia, show that on August 10, 1658, Ralph Leftwich received a grant of land on the Piank-tank River, "said land being due unto Ralph Leftwich for the transportation of six persons into this colony." This Ralph Leftwich was presumably the descendant of Thomas Leftwich, of Cheshire, England, son of Ralph Leftwich and his wife, Eleanor Mainwaring, of Leftwich Hall, Cheshire.

Augustine Leftwich Sr., probably the grandson or great-grandson of Ralph Leftwich, the immigrant, received the following grant: "Know ye that, for divers good causes and considerations, etc., we do give, grant and confirm unto Augustine Leftwich one certain tract and parcel of land, containing 212 acres, lying and being in the county of Bedford, on both sides of David's Creek, etc." Signed by Francis Fauquier, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, at Williamsburg, September 26, 1760. Augustine Leftwich Sr. served in the French and Indian war in 1758. His children were: William; Thomas, mentioned below; Augustine (2); Uriah; John; Littleberry; Jabez; Joel; Fanny; Mary; Nancy; and Rebecca. The daughters became respectively Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Early, Mrs. Pettross and Mrs. Moorman. Late in life, Augustine Leftwich Sr. married, December 2, 1779, Elizabeth Stovall, who survived him. His will is dated June 10, 1795.

Among the descendants of Augustine Leftwich Sr. was one of the notable women of America, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, one of the six founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the first regent of the New York city chapter, honorary vice-president of the national society and honorary regent for the State of Virginia. Mrs. Pryor is also a charter member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and vice-president of the Society for Preservation of Antiquities in Virginia, vice-president of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, trustee of the Virginia Historical Society, associate trustee of Barnard College, and one of the original group of women who started the well-known literary circle, the Wednesday Afternoon Club.

(II) Thomas, son of Augustine Leftwich Sr., received the following grant from George the Third: "Know ye, etc., to Thomas Leftwich, 70 acres of land in Bedford county, north side of Goose creek. Witness, John Blair, President of our Council, Commander-in-Chief of said Colony and Domain at Williamsburg. Under the seal, July 20, 17——." Thomas Leftwich was captain in General Edward Stevens' regiment, Virginia, and was afterward made colonel. He commanded the rear guard of General Gates' division at the battle of Camden. Colonel Thomas Leftwich married (first), December 10, 1764, Mary Challis, and had issue: Sally, who married —— Smith; Nancy, who married —— Clark; and Polly, who married —— Rice. Colonel Leftwich married (second),

April 2, 1771, Bethunia Ellis, and their children were: Charlotte, who married John Claytor; James, who married ———; William, who married Sally Leftwich; Susannah, who married David Thurman; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Stratton. Colonel Leftwich married (third), October 30, 1782, Jane Stratton, becoming by this marriage the father of the following children: Emilia, who married Colonel Mark Anthony; Thomas, died young; Lucy; John; Sophia, who married (first), Jonah Dobyns, and (second) Stephen Martin; Augustine, mentioned below; Alexander, who married Sally Smith; Joel, died unmarried; Catharine, who married James C. Brown; Jane, who married Joshua R. C. Brown; and Thomas (2), who married Maria Warwick. Colonel Thomas Leftwich died May 3, 1816.

(III) Augustine, son of Thomas and Jane (Stratton) Leftwich, was born March 4, 1794. He possessed large estates in Bedford county. He married (first) Mildred Ward, of Campbell county; their only child, Mildred Elizabeth, married Edward H. Dillard, of Campbell county. He married (second), July 3, 1830, Elizabeth Williams Clark, of Camden, South Carolina, and by this marriage became the father of the following children: 1. Major L. Clark Leftwich. 2. Mrs. William King, of Lynchburg, Virginia. 3. Mrs. T. H. Wingfield, of Baltimore. 4. Augustine, who was one of the famous "Otey Battery," and was killed at Gettysburg. 5. Alexander T., mentioned below. 6. Alexander Hamilton, of Virginia. 7. Mrs. Andrew R. Humes, of New Jersey.

(IV) Alexander T., son of Augustine (2) and Elizabeth Williams (Clark) Leftwich, was born January 18, 1845, and early received the foundation of a thorough education, first attending a private school kept in his native town, Lynchburg, Virginia, and afterward entering Lynchburg College, at that time a prominent educational institution. While pursuing his studies there the Civil War broke out, and in February, 1863, he enlisted in the Signal Corps of the Confederate army. After seeing some service he was taken prisoner by General Grant's army at the fall of Vicksburg. One night, during the siege, two barges, one on each side of a tug, carrying supplies down the river, were shot at while passing the city and set fire to in the middle of the stream. Among those who were rescued from the barges and brought in as prisoners was ——— Richardson, then a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and subsequently a party to the famous Richardson-McFarland incident. Mr. Leftwich treated him with courtesy and kindness, and after the surrender, Richardson, in gratitude, sought him out and gave him a helping hand after a long illness. Mr. Leftwich was subsequently paroled and then exchanged, serving until the surrender of a part of the Army of Virginia at Charlotte, North Carolina, near the close of the conflict.

With the return of peace Mr. Leftwich resumed his studies, subsequently graduating at the University of Virginia. While there he was secretary of the Jefferson Society, and in looking over the minutes from the time of its organization curiosity impelled him to seek for the records kept years before by the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, who, when at college, had been the society's secretary. What was his surprise to find that the pages were missing, the remaining edges showing the course of the vandal's knife! Thus a most interesting part of the records of the society are forever lost to its members. Mr. Leftwich was afterwards president of the Alumni Association in Maryland.

In 1868 Mr. Leftwich came to Baltimore and established the firm of Ricards, Leftwich & Company, of which he is now the sole surviving member. In 1878 the firm, which has always maintained a high standard

of integrity, and which had steadily grown to prominence in the tobacco business, organized the department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company known as the "Locust Point Tobacco Inspection." This department has ever since been successfully conducted by the firm. The long period of Mr. Leftwich's business career has been one of unabating energy and unflinching industry. His commercial connections have made him known in Europe as well as at home, and, through his pioneer work in establishing the tobacco trade with Japan, he is well known in the Orient. His determined will, dauntless courage, and unshakable poise render him a man to be counted upon in any emergency and depended upon in any situation of life.

While devoted to his home city and progressive in his plans for her improvement, Mr. Leftwich desires to see her progress rest on a sure foundation and will consent to further no projects which lack the element of permanence. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other representative organizations and is at present a director in the First National Bank. Since 1868 he has belonged to the Maryland Club, being one of about five continuous members who were associated with the club when he joined it. He is one of the original members of the Merchants' Club and also holds membership in the Baltimore Country Club and similar organizations devoted to outdoor sports for which he has always had a strong predilection. He possesses a cultivated musical taste and much musical ability, and was one of the organizing members of the old Baltimore Glee Club. He has never taken a prominent part in politics and has always shown a decided disinclination to accept office. In 1896 and 1900 he served as a member of the Committee of Seventy in the silver fights and he is now Belgian consul at Baltimore.

Mr. Leftwich married, October 16, 1878, Rosalie Vivian Lightfoot, of Mobile, Alabama, who died in November, 1910. She was a descendant of two distinguished families of Virginia and Alabama. There are two sons: Vivian C. and Alexander Thornton. Mrs. Leftwich, a woman of the most attractive personality, presided with charming graciousness and tact over a home which is the abode of culture and refinement and enriched by many valuable and beautiful heirlooms. Among them, in addition to portraits and mahogany furniture, are an old clock imported in 1735, and a set of silver tumblers, bearing the Leftwich crest and a date, which have been in daily use for over one hundred years. Mr. Leftwich is a man of strong presence, affable and courteous in manner and a pleasing and interesting conversationalist. He finds in travel one of his chief recreations, and some years ago, while in London with Mrs. Leftwich, the latter, strolling in one of the suburban parks, sat down on a bench the other end of which was occupied by a lady with a little pet dog. The diminutive animal, with the usual confiding friendliness peculiar to his race, began making advances to Mrs. Leftwich. His mistress apologizing, the ladies entered into conversation, and when Mrs. Leftwich happened to say that she was waiting for her husband, Mr. Leftwich, to her infinite astonishment, the strange lady explained, with amazement, that she was the sister of Dr. Ralph Winnington Leftwich, of London. When Mr. Leftwich joined them, explanations followed which proved them to belong to the same Leftwich family. The relations between the two families in England and America have been very cordial ever since, and Mr. and Mrs. Leftwich have been entertained at Leftwich Hall. Mr. Leftwich has in his possession a beautiful water color of the mansion, painted by the celebrated artist, George R. Leftwich, of Hertfordshire, England, who has

done some professional work for King Edward. His brother, Dr. Ralph Winnington Leftwich, of London, stands high in his profession and is an author of some note. Alexander T. Leftwich has recently returned from England, where he had the pleasure of meeting and being entertained by his English cousins, and as Belgian consul he was royally entertained while in Brussels, an especial attaché being placed at his service.

Men of the type of Mr. Leftwich form, in every community, a small but dominant class. They are men who combine with the enterprise, prudence and knowledge of affairs of the well-trained civilian the determination, forethought and daring of the experienced military commander. These are the men who constitute the bulwark of the growth and development of every great city.

ALONZO L. MILES

A man of large and symmetrical mentality, who is at the same time an orator of great personal magnetism, is invariably a power in his community and exerts an influence which extends far beyond its limits. Such a man is Alonzo L. Miles, counsel to the police department of Baltimore City, eminent in his profession and, for the last twenty years, prominently identified with the political life of his city and State. Mr. Miles is a descendant of ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Somerset county, Maryland, where the family has always been of social prominence and political importance, holding large landed estates.

Southey F. Miles, father of Alonzo L. Miles, was for some time sheriff of Somerset county. During the Civil War he very strongly sympathized with the South and, being a man of great moral courage who scorned to conceal his honest convictions, was subjected, by reason of this openly avowed sympathy, to much trouble and many difficulties. He served for some time as collector of customs of the port of Crisfield, Somerset county, but resigned when the Cleveland administration reduced the office force. He married Christina Roach, of a prominent Somerset county family, and their children were: Joshua; Southey F.; Jennie, wife of N. J. P. Tull; Adelia, wife of William E. Whittington; Aurelia, and Alonzo L. Joshua Miles, the eldest son, represented the First Congressional District in 1884, and is now the leader of the Somerset county bar as well as the political leader of his county. Southey F. Miles, the second son, lives on the old homestead which was the birthplace of himself and all his brothers and sisters and where their childhood was passed.

Alonzo L., youngest child of Southey F. and Christina (Roach) Miles, was born February 3, 1864, on his father's farm in Somerset county. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his neighborhood, passing thence to the Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland. From this institution he graduated at nineteen, the age at which most youths enter upon a college course, but in acquiring his education Mr. Miles exhibited that rapidity and vigor of intellect by which he has ever since been distinguished. He then began to attend the lectures at the Law School of the University of Maryland, and in 1885, being then twenty-one years of age, was admitted to the bar at Princess Anne, Somerset county. Shortly after, his father resigned the office which he then held, that of collector of customs of the port of Crisfield, and Mr. Miles was appointed in his stead, being preferred before several prominent citizens. Although this was done on the



Alfred L. Miles

recommendation of United States Senator Wilson, after careful investigation by the special inspector, the selection of so young a man for the most important presidential appointment in the county caused at the time much critical comment, but the manner in which Mr. Miles discharged the duties of the office speedily silenced the most censorious and convinced everyone of the wisdom of President Cleveland's appointment.

Mr. Miles filled this position until the election of President Harrison, when he resigned, notwithstanding the fact that his commission had not yet expired, and removed to Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, where he engaged actively in the practice of his profession, carving out for himself, by his unaided learning and ability, a most enviable position. Possessing that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, he speedily became noted for the force and clearness of his arguments and for his rapid apprehension of whatever the opposing counsel might be endeavoring to establish. His broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions presented to him is accompanied by an unusual facility in getting at the bottom of every contention submitted.

From an early period in his career politics engaged much of Mr. Miles' attention, though never to the neglect of his professional duties, his devotion to these being regarded by him as the source of his success, not only in law, but also in public affairs. In 1892 he represented Dorchester county in the legislature, and the same year was presidential elector-at-large from Maryland on the Cleveland ticket. In the legislature of 1898 he again represented Dorchester county and in May of that year removed to Baltimore, forming a partnership with Arthur P. Gorman Jr., a son of the late Arthur Pue Gorman. In May, 1900, he was appointed, under the administration of Governor Smith, counsel to the police department of Baltimore city, holding the position through the administrations of Governors Warfield and Crothers to the present time. In 1906 the firm of Miles & Gorman was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Miles has since practised alone.

As a political speaker Mr. Miles has been brought forward in numerous campaigns, his extraordinary gifts as a public speaker causing him to be much sought after. The greatest of all political agencies—oratory—is, in the hands of Mr. Miles, a weapon of well-nigh incalculable force. Logic clear and forcible, sarcasm quiet but scathing, and wit of rapier-like keenness are wielded by him with a masterly skill, nor does he hesitate to use a force not seldom the most potent that can be invoked, that of humor. Many times has his introduction of the mirth-provoking element swayed vast audiences with the resistless magnetism ever possessed by the true orator, achieving triumphs which form part of the political history of the State. The spell of his more impassioned appeals is something never forgotten by those who have experienced it.

Mr. Miles is very fond of travel, albeit the incessant and various demands upon his time allow him little opportunity of indulging in it, and in the spring of 1911 he enjoyed a month's trip to Santo Domingo, of which his facile pen gave a graphic account in one of the Baltimore papers, describing concisely but vividly things seen and impressions received during his brief sojourn in the tropics. One of the most energetic and enterprising of Baltimore's citizens and possessed of a high degree of public spirit, he has that rapidity of judgment which enables him in the midst of incessant business activity to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. His penetrating thought has often added

wisdom to public movements and, although aristocratic in his sentiments, he ever takes an interest in those matters tending to promote the welfare and happiness of the toiling multitude and improve their habits. Although possessing a strongly marked social nature, he is a member of no clubs or fraternities, his profession and his home, to both of which he is devoted, absorbing his entire time. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Miles married, February 13, 1891, at Christ Church, Cambridge, Agnes Hooper, daughter of J. Henry Hooper, of Cambridge, Maryland, distantly related to Phillips Goldsborough, the newly-elected governor of Maryland, and a great-niece of Nevett Steele, dean of the faculty of the Law School of the University of Maryland, and at the time of his death the nestor of the Baltimore bar. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are the parents of four children: Alonzo L.; Hooper S.; Nesta Louise, and Clarence W. Mrs. Miles, a charming woman of unusual culture and most winning personality, has made the home over which she presides the centre of a coterie of social and professional friends. Essentially courteous in all his relations to the bar, Mr. Miles, in private life, adds to courtesy the utmost geniality, entertaining hospitably and delighting in the companionship of his friends. Active, virile, alert, good-looking, he is withal an earnest student and, although essentially a jurist, keeps closely in touch with every phase of life. Despite the fact that his career of independence and self-support began early and that his activities have been more strenuous than those of most men, he looks younger than his forty-seven years, in which period he has accomplished what would be reckoned achievement sufficient for three score and ten.

Mr. Miles has already added a brilliant chapter to the record of ancestors who in their day and generation rendered good service to the State, but in the prime of life like his the fulfilment of the promise of youth has given assurance of greater things to come, and none who have witnessed his career can doubt that its future holds additional lustre for an old and honored name.

THOMAS TAYLOR BOSWELL

Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, Thomas Taylor Boswell, president of the Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Company, is recognized as one of those who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests of Baltimore. Prominently identified for nearly forty years with the social and commercial life of our city, he has proved himself to be possessed of those sterling traits of character which are needed and are sure to be appreciated in every community.

Mr. Boswell comes of ancient Virginia stock, being descended on both sides from leading families of the Old Dominion. His maternal line can be traced back to Major Lewis Burwell, who settled about 1640 on Carter's creek, in Gloucester county, Virginia. He was descended from Edward Burwell, of Harlington, Bedfordshire, whose father was also Edward. Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford, premier of England, and Horatio, Lord Nelson, were descendants of the Burwells through female lines. Lewis Burwell, the immigrant, owned the great plantation of Fairfield, the mansion being one of the most unusual in Virginia. It was like some medieval castle, or fortress, standing staunch and timeworn until a few years ago, when it was burned to the ground. After the Burwells had left it, which



Thos. V. Boswell

was about the beginning of the nineteenth century, it passed through many successive hands and came to be called Carter's Creek. The tombs are fit for princes, but are now, unhappily, crumbling to decay.

The Burwells, who went from Gloucester county, established handsome seats in other parts of Virginia, notably "The Grove", near Williamsburg, "Carter Hall", in Clarke county, "Stoneland", in Mecklenburg, and "King's Creek". The communion service now used at Old Abingdon, the parish church of Fairfield, on Carter's creek, was presented by Lewis Burwell, and has "L. B." inscribed upon it. Lewis Burwell was a member of the deputation sent to invite Charles II. to come to Virginia, which remained loyal throughout the period of the civil wars and the protectorate. He married Lucy, daughter of the "valiant Captain Higginson, one of the first commanders who subdued the country of Virginia from the power of the heathen". Lewis Burwell died November 19, 1658, and was buried at his seat, "Fairfield", where his tomb and that of his wife are still to be seen. Their son, also Lewis Burwell, married Abigail Smith, niece and heiress of the Hon. Nathaniel Bacon Sr., president of the council, whose whole estate, which had been intended for his nephew, Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel, was bequeathed to her and her descendants. The Burwells are thus shown to have been one of the richest as well as one of the oldest families in Virginia. Their arms are as follows: A saltire between four griffins' heads, erased; crest, a griffin's claw with three talons grasping a twig with four leaves.

Thomas Taylor Boswell, son of William C. and Mary Armistead (Burwell) Boswell, was born October 13, 1856, in Henry county, Virginia. Mrs. Boswell was a daughter of Peyton Randolph Burwell, of Chase City, Virginia. Mr. Boswell died June 21, 1906. Thomas Taylor was the oldest of four sons, the others being John L., living in Wheeling, West Virginia; Dr. H. H., living in Buffalo, New York, and William C., deceased. There were also three daughters: Nannie R.; Lucy S., who married N. R. Edwards, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, formerly of Kentucky; and Mary A., who is the wife of James Burgess, of Roland Park, Baltimore. Thomas Taylor Boswell was educated in the public and private schools of his native place, and in 1874 came to Baltimore, which has ever since been his home and the scene of his business career. On his arrival he became clerk for A. Schumacher & Company, and through his own individual efforts, strict application and hard work, rose to the position of superintendent of lines. Later, in connection with H. G. Hilken and W. G. Atkinson, he formed the Elbarger Transfer Company, which became extinct in 1906. He was also instrumental in organizing the Chesapeake and Lighterage Towing Company, which is still in existence. With these two companies he was connected for ten years.

In 1893, while still associated with A. Schumacher & Company, he founded and organized the Merchants' Coal Company, becoming its president, an office which he retained until two years ago, when the business was purchased by J. S. and W. S. Kuhns, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Boswell then organized, in April, 1909, the Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Company, with mines at Pocahontas, Virginia. Of this organization he is still president. He is a typical business man, quick to see an emergency and equally quick in devising a plan to meet it; decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, and finding that pleasure in the solution of a difficult business problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and

industrial lines. In addition to his presidency of the company, Mr. Boswell is also president of the Bear Run Coal & Coke Company, a new enterprise, which has recently moved its offices to Baltimore.

The welfare of his adopted city is always an object of his solicitude and an appeal in behalf of any institution or project designed to further that end never fails to secure an interested hearing and the utmost aid which it is in his power to bestow. He has been personally associated as trustee with St. Mary's Industrial School and other charitable and benevolent institutions. He contributes to the coffers of different societies, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member of none. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, taking great interest in public affairs, but has never been induced to accept office.

Mr. Boswell married, April 6, 1881, in Baltimore, Sallie E., daughter of Andrew and Jane (Stewart) Brown. Mr. Brown, who is now deceased, was a well-known contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Boswell have one son: Edward T., born August 13, 1882; he is a member of the Baltimore Athletic Club. He married, April 6, 1903, Winifred H. Dillinger, and they are the parents of two children: Winifred Dillinger and Sarah Catherine.

Mr. Boswell Sr. is the owner of a stock farm of one thousand and sixty acres, in Long Green valley, seventeen miles from Baltimore, and there he and his family spend the summer months. He is extremely fond of animals and finds in the management of this farm congenial recreation after the unrelenting cares and strenuous toils of business. Mr. Boswell is a man of serious aims, far-sighted in business, broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, and finding his friends among the young and old, rich and poor, conscious of the dignity of life, these are traits which shine in his character and make him an object of universal esteem and a representative of those interests which have most largely conserved the growth and progress of the Monumental City.

JOHN KELLEY

The pages of this work illustrates the lives of many successful men who have risen from poverty to opulence and influence, but of none can it be said more truthfully than of the late John Kelley, of Baltimore, Maryland, that his work from beginning to end was inspired by a generous, proud and loyal heart, and useful to the last degree. He possessed, in no small degree, that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, to differentiate its possessors from the commonplace.

John Kelley was born in Southwest Baltimore, Maryland, in 1848, and died at his hotel, Congress Hall, at Ocean City, July 8, 1910. His father, also John Kelley, was a well-known contractor of the city of Baltimore. Young John received a good education in the public schools of his native city, and at a suitable age commenced his business career. In his early years he achieved a reputation as an opener of oysters, being reputed to be able to open more oysters in a given time than any other man in the city, and he was one of the introducers of a simpler method of accomplishing this work. In 1884, in association with Michael Ganzhorn, Mr. Kelley opened a hotel on North Eutaw street, which became famous as Kelley's Hotel. Mr. Kelley took charge of the oyster department, and his excellent management of this, together with the exquisite quality of whatever



John Hulley

was served, established the reputation of this hotel all over the country. It became the chosen resort of professional men in all lines, and among the famous statesmen who patronized it was James G. Blaine, and in the theatrical list may be found such names as Richard Mansfield, Robert Mantell, George M. Cohan, and many others equally celebrated. When this first partnership was dissolved, the late Howard Burrows became associated with Mr. Kelley, and he was succeeded by Charles Sees. When the latter retired, Mr. Kelley assumed the management alone for some time, but finding it too great a strain to conduct this increased business without competent assistance, he admitted his nephew, J. F. Loudenslager, to partnership.

This arrangement was continued until May, 1909, when Mr. Kelley sold out his interest to Mr. Loudenslager. Mr. Kelley then opened another establishment on McClellan's alley, just off Baltimore street, but discontinued this in May, 1910. He went to Ocean City with his family and there assumed the active supervision of his hotel, Congress Hall, at that place, and was also interested in the fishing industry, supplying his hotel and a number of others. Congress Hall had been established about sixteen years previously by him, and he had always conducted it very successfully. It served as his home during the summer months during all this time, while his winter residence was at No. 2101 North Calvert street, Baltimore.

While he was reputed to be a man of considerable wealth, those who knew him well maintained that he made thousands of dollars, but they never remained in his possession, as he was too ready to assist his friends and those not so fortunate as himself. No good work in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, and he brought to bear in work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were characteristic of his business life. He was a plain, earnest, just man, full of common sense, and faithful in all the relations of life. Whether in public or private life, all men trusted him.

Mr. Kelley married Mary P. Sees, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She survives him with their only son, John X. The home life of Mr. Kelley was one that was envied by many, as he was devoted to his wife and to his son, who is a member of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and well known in athletic circles. Mr. Kelley is also survived by his sisters, Mrs. Emma F. Loudenslager, of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. E. Henry, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, and by a brother, James Kelley. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and the former association took charge of the funeral services.

The boy was taken to Baltimore on the steamer "Cambridge" and removed to his late home. It was surrounded by beautiful floral tributes, and the Rev. Herbert Parrish, pastor of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated at the house and at the grave, the interment taking place at Loudon Park Cemetery. The pallbearers were all selected from the membership of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which had charge of the funeral services. Too much cannot be said of the many admirable traits characteristics of Mr. Kelley. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career; and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like to him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

DR. WILLIAM E. MOSELEY

Among the physicians of Baltimore who have won an honorable place in the profession through quiet, conscientious work on scientific principles, without the aid of journalistic enterprise, is Dr. William E. Moseley. Though a native of Massachusetts, of Colonial descent, he has long been a Baltimorean by adoption.

(I) John Moseley was the founder of the family in this country. He came from Lancashire, England, in 1629, in the ship "William and Mary", and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was one of those who gave land for and endowed the first public school building in Massachusetts. He died October 27, 1661, and his wife, Cicily, died December 3, 1661.

(II) Thomas, eldest son of John Moseley and his wife, Cicily, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, of Hingham, Massachusetts.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Mary (Lawrence) Moseley, was born September 4, 1673; died September 19, 1740; married Hannah Weeks, daughter of John Weeks. Ebenezer Moseley was constable in 1705, town clerk in 1721, town treasurer in 1720, selectman, 1719-20-21.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Weeks) Moseley, was born 1715. He married, 1742, Sarah Capen, a great-great-granddaughter of John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame (see Alden V). Jonathan Buckland, a great-great-grandfather of Dr. Moseley, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as was Nathaniel Moseley, of the fourth generation.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and his wife, Sarah (Capen) Moseley, was born 1743, and married Rosannah Alworth in 1768.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and his wife, Rosannah (Alworth) Moseley, was born 1771, and married Electa Buckland, July 14, 1796.

(VII) Charles Benjamin, son of Nathaniel and his wife, Electa (Buckland) Moseley, was born March 24, 1817. He married, February 15, 1837, Emeline Foster, who was also a descendant of the early English settlers.

(VIII) Dr. William Edward Moseley, son of Charles Benjamin and Emeline (Foster) Moseley, was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, May 22, 1848. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of Medford, Massachusetts, which he attended until the age of fifteen years, and then accepted a position with the firm of Gardner Brewer & Company, in Boston. Later he entered the employ of C. F. Hovey & Company, in their wholesale department. From his earliest years he had been of a studious disposition, and during the time spent in the various business positions he continued his studies in his spare time, and when he left the last-mentioned firm in 1867, he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and remained there three years. As he was obliged to earn the money necessary for his college expenses, his health became impaired in 1870 by too close application to work and study. He returned to Boston for a time, then matriculated at the Harvard Medical School in September, 1870, becoming a member of the first class that voluntarily adopted a three years' course. While there he acted as assistant to Dr. Clement Walker, who was at the time superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and a part of his time was spent in charge of the Pauper Hospital, on Rainsford Island. Dr. Moseley served as interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital, during 1873-74, and as assistant to Dr. George C. Shattuck in the Good Samaritan Hospital and in his private dispensary. He was gradu-



W. E. Moulton.

ated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1874 and immediately removed to Baltimore, where he established himself in practice. He soon took an especial interest in cases of a gynecological nature, and determined to make a specialty of this branch of the medical profession. In order to obtain the largest amount of experience in this field of surgery, he served during the hospital year 1880-81 as a member of the staff of resident physicians of the New York Woman's Hospital. Prior to 1894 he served for several years as gynecologist to the Union Protestant Infirmary in Baltimore, and then established a private sanitarium for the treatment of cases of this nature, and also served as gynecologist to St. Agnes Sanitarium.

In 1897 the Baltimore Medical College elected him professor of diseases of women, and he was appointed gynecologist to the Maryland General Hospital. He held both these positions until January, 1909, at which time he resigned and was made Emeritus Professor. He had been honored with a number of appointments to offices which clearly indicate the high value placed upon his services by the medical fraternity. Among these are the following: President of the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore; the Clinical Society of Maryland, and the Alumni Association of the New York Woman's Hospital; ex-president of the Harvard Club of Maryland; member of the American Medical Association; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; the American Gynecological Society; the Harvard Medical Alumni Association; the Maryland Historical Society, and the Civil Service Reform Association. He is also a member of the University, Johns Hopkins and Harvard clubs of Baltimore, and was a charter member of the Baltimore Country Club. In political matters he upholds the principles of the Republican party as far as national government is concerned, and in State and city affairs he reserves the right to independent opinion.

Dr. Moseley married, May 22, 1879, Elizabeth B., daughter of the late Dr. William Riley, of Baltimore. They have had four children, of whom the two now living are: William Edward Jr., born December 8, 1882, and Thomas Addis Emmet, born August 27, 1886. The Moseley family is well known and esteemed in social circles, and their friends are numerous throughout the city. The force of character and strong individuality of Dr. Moseley, combined with his candid and genial manner, have won for him the love and confidence, as well as the gratitude, of his patients, and his readiness to share his acquired knowledge with his younger confreres has gained him many personal friends in the profession.

(The Alden Line).

Through the Alden line, Dr. Moseley traces his ancestry to the earliest colonial days, and to the famous John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, immortalized by the poet Longfellow.

(I) John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame, married Priscilla Mullins.

(II) Ruth Alden, sixth child of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, married John Bass at Duxbury, 1657.

(III) Sarah, youngest daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, born 1672; married, January 7, 1692, Ephraim Thayer; died 1751; had 14 children.

(IV) Ruth, eighth child of Ephraim and Sarah (Bass) Thayer, born 1704; married, 1722, John Capen; settled in Braintree; had 12 children.

(V) Sarah, eldest child of John Capen and his wife, Ruth (Thayer) Capen, married Nathaniel Moseley, 1742.

ROBERT PATTERSON GRAHAM

Robert Patterson Graham, the newly appointed Secretary of State, is of high standing at the Baltimore bar, and has been for years a leader in the councils of the Republican party. Mr. Graham comes of Pennsylvania and Maryland ancestry, and his entire career has been identified with the interests of his native State—the old Colony of the Calverts.

Samuel A. Graham, father of Robert Patterson Graham, came in 1848 from Pennsylvania to Maryland and became a member of the bar of this State. When the Civil War broke out he was State's Attorney of Somerset county, but resigned in order to enlist in the Union Army. He was a staunch Loyalist, and was one of the few men who relinquished office to fight for the Old Flag. He married Louisa Collier, a native of Maryland.

Robert Patterson, son of Samuel A. and Louisa (Collier) Graham, was born April 7, 1868, in Salisbury, Maryland, and received his education under the guidance of private tutors. His professional training was obtained in the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, showing himself to be strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, cool and resourceful, with a broad, comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him and an unusual facility for getting to the bottom of every contention submitted.

From his youth Mr. Graham has been an earnest and discriminating student of the political questions and issues of the day, and from the time he attained his majority has supported with his vote the men and measures of the Republican party, with which he has always been identified, not by inheritance alone, but also from profound conviction. In 1895, during the Lowndes campaign, he was elected comptroller of the treasury, in which office he was succeeded by Governor Goldsborough, and the duties of which he discharged in a manner most honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. In 1898 he was elected State Tax Commissioner, and during his incumbency succeeded in collecting many back dues, thus securing for the State considerable sums of money. He was succeeded in the office by Colonel Buchanan Schley.

During the campaign of 1911 which witnessed the election of Governor Goldsborough, Mr. Graham was among the foremost of those who labored for the restoration of the Republican party, being distinguished for the fearless, able and high-minded manner in which he took part in the contest. In January, 1912, he was appointed by Governor Goldsborough, Secretary of State. In regard to this appointment, *The Baltimore Sun*, a Democratic organ, said, editorially:

In his selection of a Secretary of State, Governor-elect Goldsborough has named a Republican of the better type. Mr. Robert P. Graham is the kind of man with the kind of record whom his party can afford to put to the front. He is progressive, clean and capable, and his record and standing argue that his influence in the new administration that begins to-day will be for good. While a strong party man, he is not offensively partisan, and his clear understanding of political conditions in the State ought to be of great assistance to the new executive. The appointment is not a political one, but a purely personal selection due to the close friendship that has existed between the Governor-elect and Mr. Graham.

One of the subjects in which the new Secretary of State is especially interested, in common with all other Marylanders, is good roads, and an-



Robert T. Graham

other is the revision of the old tax system. He also desires to see the Wilson law changed, in accordance with the principle that all election laws should be uniform. He does not accept the dictum of the woman suffragists that the vote would uplift, believing rather that it should be granted as a consequence of the uplifting of those for whom it is desired. The science and psychology of government is a subject which possesses peculiar interest for the new Secretary of State and one to which he has for years given the attention demanded by a fascinating and absorbing study.

It may readily be supposed that Mr. Graham, with his time engrossed as it is by public duties, has little opportunity to read anything with the exception of the literature of his profession of which he has ever been a close student. Such leisure as he has, however, he devotes in part to his favorite author, Lucian, a complete copy of whose works is always on his library table. Another book of which he is a constant reader is Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. In common with most Eastern Shoremen, the Secretary of State is fond of all water sports, and is so great a lover of horses that he has not yet exchanged these animals for a motor. Although he is said to have had a delicate childhood, Mr. Graham is now of robust appearance, with a strong, benevolent face, piercing, yet kindly eyes, and a manner which, while invariably gentle and courteous, is plainly indicative of his great decision of character.

Mr. Graham married, in 1895, Caroline Riggs Dorsey, of Baltimore, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret Dorsey, born September 29, 1896; Eleanor Patterson, born March 24, 1899; and Robert P. Graham Jr., born January 17, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Presbyterian church, and their home at Roland Park is a centre of gracious and genial hospitality, presided over by a hostess whose charm and tactfulness peculiarly fit her for the position to which she has been summoned in the official society of Annapolis. With her exceptional social gifts Mrs. Graham combines those of perfect womanliness and domesticity and another which is, perhaps, rare among her sex, that of an unerring judgment, a union of qualities of special value to her husband to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but a confidant and adviser.

When the Grand Old Party, by the election of Governor Goldsborough, came once more to its own, its restoration was, in large part, the work of Mr. Graham, and now, as Secretary of State, he will stand at the right hand of the Chief Executive and to the utmost of his power aid in making the Republican reign one of usefulness and honor to the noble State of Maryland.

ADDISON RUFUS RUSE

Mr. Addison Rufus Ruse represents one of the branches of the old Le Roux family of the South. He is a direct descendant of Abraham Le Roux, one of the three brothers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who were born in this country after the Huguenot immigrants made a home in the New World. In the year 1743, Abraham Le Roux migrated with his brothers from New Jersey to the Valley of Virginia, where he changed the spelling of his name to Ruse, or, as sometimes given, Le Rue. He did not remain long in Virginia, but passed on to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from there to Berks county in the same State. He then removed to York county, Pennsylvania, where he died in the year 1757. His son, Michael Ruse, who

seems to have resided in Frederick county, Maryland, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and is buried in the Manor graveyard at Adamstown, Frederick county, Maryland.

The son of Michael Ruse was Solomon, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 19th of September, 1798, and dying on November 30, 1889. He was a farmer, at one time owning a square mile of land on the site of the present town of Hamilton, in Loudoun county. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church in that vicinity, and his home was the headquarters of the various Methodist ministers of the time. He married Tabitha Tavener, who was born at Hamilton on the 17th of June, 1801, and died February 14, 1870; she was the daughter of Mrs. Patty Tavener, a descendant of the famous old Nixon family, who trace their ancestry back in a direct line through many generations in the New and Old World, to William Nykson, of York, England, in 1416; the family having first appeared in that country as Nix, as early as the year 1273, and appearing as Nixon in the reign of Edward IV. The immigrant ancestors of the Nixon family in America were three brothers, John, Jonathan and George, all born in Inniskillen, Ireland, who came over to Virginia in the middle of the eighteenth century.

William Nixon Ruse, the son of Solomon and Tabitha (Tavener) Ruse, and who became the father of Addison Rufus Ruse, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 28th of March, 1824, and died July 15, 1856. He was, like his father, a farmer by occupation. He married Louisa Kephart, who was born in Frederick, Maryland, in the year 1828, and died April 11, 1903.

Addison Rufus Ruse, son of William Nixon and Louisa (Kephart) Ruse, was born in Hamilton, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 30th of July, 1849. He attended private schools in Hamilton for four years and when, in 1863, the family removed to Frederick, Maryland, he attended commercial college there for a year, graduating in 1865. He then entered a book and stationery business where he continued for several years, when he became a reporter on the daily and weekly *Times*, working his way up to the position of managing editor. His association with this paper lasted from 1880 to 1884, when it was sold out, and he became for a year a reporter on the *Frederick News*. After this he came to Baltimore and engaged as proofreader in the printing office of C. C. Bartgis Brothers, remaining with them until the year 1901, a period of over thirteen years; when he was offered the position of proofreader in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad office, which he accepted, and has remained with them ever since.

Mr. Ruse is an extremely public spirited man and has been active in public affairs for many years, having for a number of years past acted as a registration officer and a judge of elections. He is a member of many societies and lodges, having been recording secretary of the Vigilant Council, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, which he helped to organize and named in the year that the world's yacht race was won by the "Vigilant". Several times he has been representative of the State Council. He belongs to Washington Camp, No. 24, of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, which camp he organized on the 16th of April, 1897, and of which he has been reelected secretary, now serving in that capacity.

On the 16th of August, 1872, Mr. Ruse married, in Frederick, Maryland, Martha Alice Kussmaul, of that city. She is the daughter of Frederick Kussmaul, deceased, who was a shoemaker in Frederick, and his wife, Sophie (Cline) Kussmaul. The family is of German descent, Mrs. Ruse's

uncle, a brother of Frederick Kussmaul, having been secretary to the German King, William I; both brothers were born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ruse have two children: Harry R. Ruse, a sketch of whom follows, and Nellie M. Ruse, who was born in Frederick, Maryland, attending the public schools of that city.

Mr. Ruse is a very domestic man, devoted to his family, with whom he spends all of his time not required by his business and social duties; he is a member of Grace Methodist Church, at Carrollton and Lanvale streets, and he and his family are constant attendants. It is to such staunch, public spirited men, unpretentious in the performance of their duties to church and state, that Maryland and the city of Baltimore owe so much of their solid prosperity.

HARRY RUFUS RUSE

Harry Rufus Ruse is a prominent member of the younger generation of business men in the city of Baltimore, and it is due to the skill with which he has exercised the powers with which nature endowed him that he has advanced to his present standing in the business world. He gives careful consideration to every business proposition presented to him and walks firmly in the path which he has decided to follow after careful planning.

Mr. Ruse is the son of Addison R. and Martha Alice (Kussmaul) Ruse, and was born in Frederick, Maryland, December 31, 1878. His early education was acquired in his native town, from whose schools he went to the Baltimore City College, then to the Polytechnicum, from which he was graduated in 1898 with honors. For a period of two years he was mathematical instructor in this institution, then engaged in mercantile life, holding the position of salesman for Mr. John C. Scherer for two years. Upon the death of Mr. Scherer in 1907, Mr. Ruse became associated with Mr. Thompson and a partnership was formed and the business conducted under the firm name of John C. Scherer Jr. Company, until April, 1911, when the name was changed to Ruse & Thompson.

This business is one of the very old ones of Baltimore, having been organized in 1834 by Christopher Scherer, who was succeeded by his son, John C. Scherer, who was succeeded in turn by his son, John C. Scherer Jr., the immediate predecessor of the present firm. This firm manufactures store, bank and drug fixtures and a complete line of office fixtures. The salesrooms are located at Nos. 9-11 North Gay street, where a large stock of fixtures and office furniture is displayed. The factory is located at No. 808 Low street, and is one of the most modern structures of its kind in this city, having a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 200 feet, being a five-story building. This firm also has a warehouse, located in the rear of the above building, and is also five stories high and is 55 feet by 66 feet; flooring being connected by bridges, makes it as practically one building.

Under the able management of Mr. Ruse, the most modern business methods have been introduced, and the affairs of the firm kept strictly up to date. In consequence of these methods the business of the concern has increased with enormous rapidity and it has every reason to anticipate a long era of prosperity. While Mr. Ruse is a patriotic and progressive citizen, he has hitherto contented himself with casting his vote for the Republican party without evincing any aspiration for public office. His

religious affiliations are with the Episcopalian denomination, and he is a member of the Lafayette Square Church.

Mr. Ruse married, November 12, 1907, Edna Eugenia, daughter of Edwin B. and Anne E. (Barton) Foxwell, of Baltimore, where Mr. Foxwell is the proprietor of a number of lunchrooms. Mr. Ruse is a man of pleasant, sociable disposition, who very readily makes friends, but the chief interests of his life are those which center about the business with which he is identified. It is a constant and never-tiring pleasure to him to grapple with a difficult business proposition, and when he has mastered the difficulties with which he was confronted, he feels refreshed and doubly able to cope with others.

THOMAS G. BOGGS

Among Baltimore's most enterprising and far-sighted citizens, whose interest in the civic advancement of the Monumental City is paramount, may be mentioned Thomas Graves Boggs, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and a brilliant and successful journalist and man of letters. He is a most progressive and energetic man, but always along lines whose foundations are stable and above question; public spirited, shrewd, genial, and possessed of a distinctly pleasing personality, he is highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact, and is thus able to wield through his personal influence a strong power for good in his community. In person Mr. Boggs is a man of medium height, or perhaps a trifle over, with a broad, intellectual forehead, hair tinged with gray, and large, clear eyes that give a wonderful expressiveness to his countenance; and his manner is affable, polished and gracious to a degree. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents, and the opportunities of which he has taken full advantage.

Mr. Boggs is a citizen of Baltimore only by adoption; he was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 8th of May, 1864, and is the son of the late Josiah Neely Boggs, who died in 1900, and his wife, Virginia Pocahontas Graves. In his youth he was passionately fond of horses; and though spending most of his time in Richmond, would take long horseback excursions into the country, even before he was twelve years of age; he was an expert swimmer and sailor, and interested in all wholesome, out-of-door sports. Never idle for a moment, he worked also at various tasks for the pure love of work; attending horses as a matter of choice, interested in machinery and making things, especially carpentering, enthusiastic in regard to locomotives and steamboats, was it wonderful that the boy early developed that independence and efficiency that has since so strongly characterized him? And with all of his activity and stored-up energy he was equally interested in books and reading, history being his special delight.

It was the desire of his father, who was a physician and a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the entire war, to have the boy adopt his profession; and to this end he used every effort. But young Boggs had his own ideas in regard to his future, and early determined upon his own course. After preparatory studies in the public schools and under private tutors, he attended the Western University of Pennsylvania; and then took a special course in civil engineering at Lehigh University. It was not in his plan to receive a degree, but upon completing his course, which he did at the age of nineteen, he at once carried out the aim of his life and entered upon journalism. From the age of nineteen to twenty years he did



Thomas G. Boggs

special newspaper work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and after that all kinds, becoming correspondent at the Cotton States Exposition in New Orleans, in 1885, for a number of newspapers. In the same year he purchased the Huntsville, Alabama, weekly *Mercury* and founded the daily *Mercury*.

Before the end of the year 1885, he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Memphis Appeal*; and in the year 1892, founded the Memphis Business League, now the Business Club, and was its first secretary. Interested in civic matters from his youth upward, Mr. Boggs devoted himself heart and soul to the municipal improvement of Memphis, establishing the commercial and civic body there, promoting the Democratic Sound Money Convention in 1895. In the year 1898 he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, taking the management of an insurance company there, and becoming a member of the Citizen's Committee of Ten which brought to punishment the grafting public officers of Milwaukee in 1904. All of this while he was busily writing under his own name and under *noms de plume*, keeping actively before the public, wherever his pen might reach, the needs of the people and the methods by which the necessary reforms might be brought about and abuses corrected. He stood ably as the exponent of the spirit of the age, in his efforts to advance progress and improvement in every way, bringing about country-wide benefits; and his success in life is not measured by his financial prosperity.

In his political convictions Mr. Boggs is a Democrat, but with strongly independent leanings, never voting for Bryan, and not adhering to the party when it went for free silver. He has never held political office, against which he has always had the strongest repugnance; and is one of those men who might be of inestimable benefit to the country if he could be persuaded to bring his integrity, patriotism and far-sightedness to its service in this way. His attitude in this is an unspoken commentary upon the amount of corruption to be found among office-holders and office-seekers, and indicates how much yet remains to be accomplished in civic improvement. In his religious belief Mr. Boggs is a Presbyterian, holding strong views and liberal ones, and despising all narrowness; he has been a trustee in the Presbyterian church.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity but to no clubs; and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, of which he is secretary. He is at present editing a monthly magazine published by this association, which has its offices in the Emerson Tower Building, and issues a most interesting little folder descriptive of the city of Baltimore, giving its main statistics and items of interest in a nutshell. Mr. Boggs is also a director of the American Mirror Works of Baltimore, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, whose well-being he has very much at heart. He has been a close student of many of its important and vital problems, and holds advanced views on many questions. It is interesting to note that he has also seen military service, having been an officer in the Second Regiment, National Guard of Tennessee, and serving during the Coal Creek riots in East Tennessee.

On the 19th of December, 1889, Mr. Boggs was married, in Memphis, Tennessee, to Olie B. Clapp, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Jeremiah W. Clapp, and has one daughter, Evaline Clapp Boggs, to whom he is tenderly devoted. In any and every relation in life he is a most independent and dependable man, strong in his convictions, looking to no man to outline for him any course of reason or action, and failing in no trust or responsibility

that falls upon his broad shoulders. He is a man to be trusted and looked up to as a leader, inspiring courage and optimism in those who follow; he adheres unfalteringly to whatever he believes to be right, and his fearlessness in defense of his honest convictions awakens the respect of even those who oppose him. Ready to meet any obligations of life with the confidence and courage that comes of rare personal ability, right conceptions of things, and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities, he is a man, take him for all in all, that Baltimore may well claim with pride as one of her leading and most enlightened citizens.

WILSON CARY McHENRY

The McHenry family of which Wilson Cary McHenry is the present representative, is one of the oldest in the country, the immigrant ancestors having been Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlers, who came over from Ballymena, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, in the middle of the eighteenth century. According to the family traditions their ancestors had lived in Ballymena for many generations before the birth there of Daniel McHenry in 1725. He was a merchant, whose wife, Agnes, bore him two sons: James, the date of whose birth is usually given as November 16, 1753; and John, his younger brother. In the year 1771, James McHenry was sent on a voyage to the colonies, his health having become impaired by too close application to his studies at a classical academy in Dublin. In 1772, Daniel McHenry with his wife and younger son, John, followed to the new world; Daniel establishing himself in business with his son John as partner, under the firm name of Daniel McHenry & Son. James McHenry married and left children, the present descendants tracing their lineage through his second and fourth sons, the latter of whom was John, the second of the name; his youngest child, Margaretta, born March 7, 1794, died of consumption November 26, 1809.

John McHenry, son of James, was born March 3, 1797, and died October 6, 1822. He was educated for the bar, and married, on the 7th of December, 1819, Juliana Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Egger Howard. One son, James Howard McHenry, born on the 11th of November, 1820, died on the 25th of October, 1888. He married, on the 25th of June, 1855, Sarah Nicholas Cary, daughter of Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore. Seven children were born to them: Juliana, who died in 1900; James, and Charles Howard, who died in infancy; Wilson Cary, who married Edith L. Dove, of Andover, Massachusetts; Ellen Carr, who married R. Brent Keyser, of Baltimore; John, who married Priscilla Stewart, of Baltimore county; Sophia Howard, who married Charles Morton Stewart Jr., of Baltimore county. The genealogy of the McHenry family in full, together with an account of the various intermarriages with other prominent Maryland families, is to be found in a volume entitled "The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry", by Bernard C. Steiner, published by Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland (1907).

Wilson Cary McHenry, son of James Howard and Sarah Nicholas (Cary) McHenry, was born on the 31st of January, 1859, on the McHenry estate at Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland. The estate was a very extensive one, and formerly owned nearly a thousand acres of valuable land where Pikesville is now located, about two hundred acres having been sold to a company which built up Sudbrook Park, one of the pret-



Chas. H. Ken

tiest suburbs in Baltimore county. Mr. McHenry's education was received primarily at George Carey's private school, after which he attended the Pennsylvania Military Academy for a year. He received the degree A. B. at Yale University in the year 1880, after which he took a law course at the University of Maryland, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1882. In this same year, after passing the necessary examinations, he was admitted to the Baltimore bar, but practised for only a short while. His father dying, he became executor and trustee of the estate, being associated in this capacity with McHenry Howard and his mother; since this time he has traveled extensively and has seen a great deal of the world at large. He possesses rare social qualifications. Gifted with hard common sense, as well as the higher intellectual faculties, he commands the admiration and esteem of those among whom he moves, both in business and social life, and is regarded as a delightful companion and conversationalist. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Bachelors' Cotillon, and of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club, in which he takes a lively interest. He has been a member of a number of other clubs from which, however, he has resigned. He is a most accomplished and entertaining host, widely informed, in close touch with the events of the day, and acquainted with prominent men of all professions and callings; yet he is extremely democratic in his convictions, acknowledging only the supremacy of brains and industry.

In his political convictions, Mr. McHenry leans toward the Democratic party, but reserves for himself the privilege of voting for the man whom he believes to be the best representative of the people in whatever party he may be found. He is equally independent in his religious opinions, in which, being a man of clear convictions and strong judgment, he is not guided by popular superstitions, but has carefully considered the foundations of belief and the highest conceptions of truth. Mr. McHenry has great reverence for his ancestors, and has in his possession, as his share of the family estate, letters and valuable manuscripts of such men as George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, etc., written to and concerning his ancestor, James McHenry, who was an exceedingly able and prominent man in his time. It is to such worthy representatives of the old historic families of the country as Mr. McHenry has shown himself to be, that the city of Baltimore owes so much of its prestige among its sister cities of the Republic.

On the 27th of October, 1890, Mr. McHenry married Edith Lyle Dove, daughter of George W. Dove, of Andover, Massachusetts, and has two children: James Howard McHenry, born January 11, 1892, who is now in his sophomore year at Yale; and Edith Dove McHenry, who is at school in Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH KERR

The late Charles Goldsborough Kerr, a prominent and successful lawyer and state's attorney, was a lineal descendant of Scotch and English settlers of the Colonies.

David Kerr, grandfather of Charles G. Kerr, was a native of Dunreith, Shire of Galloway, Scotland, who came to America in 1769, locating in Falmouth, Virginia, removing thence to Annapolis, Maryland, and from the latter place to Talbot county, which he represented in the House of Delegates in 1798. He died at Easton, Maryland, 1816.

John Leeds Kerr, father of Charles G. Kerr, was a native of Maryland. He was one of the leaders of Talbot county bar and of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was a member of Congress from 1827 to 1833, and United States senator from 1841 to 1843. He was a member of the National Whig Convention held at Harrisburg in 1839, and one of the state electors on the ticket for "Log Cabin" candidates. Before entering Congress, Mr. Kerr was agent of Maryland for the prosecution of militia claims against the United States growing out of the War of 1812. He married Eliza Goldsborough, a native of Maryland, and a lineal descendant of Nicholas Goldsborough, who came from England and settled in Kent Island, 1640. Her father, Charles Goldsborough, was governor of Maryland in 1817, a member of Congress, 1805-17, and his death occurred December 13, 1834. John Leeds Kerr died February 12, 1844, after a life of usefulness and activity. His widow survived him many years, passing away in December, 1870.

Charles Goldsborough Kerr was born in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, October 23, 1832. He was placed under the instruction of private tutors, and the knowledge thus acquired was supplemented at Easton Academy and in private institutions in New Haven, Connecticut, and Washington, D. C. He then entered Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1852. The following year he took up his residence in Baltimore and entered the law office of Brown & Brunne, remaining there until his admission to the bar in June, 1855. After practising law for several years, during which time he achieved success and renown, he entered into business relations with Thomas W. Hall, and together they founded the newspaper known as the *Daily Exchange*, conducting the same from 1858 to 1861, in which latter year the publication was abandoned. Mr. Kerr then resumed the practice of law and continued along that line until failing health compelled him to retire from an active career.

He took an active interest in the politics of his native state, giving his allegiance to the candidates and measures of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was representative of the old Eleventh and Twelfth wards in the Second Branch City Council, serving four consecutive years, during which time he was chairman of ways and means committee. In 1875 he was elected to represent the Eleventh Ward in the First Branch City Council; he was urged to the presidency of each branch, but declined. There were few members of council more active and zealous in behalf of municipal interests than he. In 1876 he was a presidential elector from the Fourth Congressional District on the Tilden-Hendricks ticket. In 1879 he was elected state's attorney for Baltimore, an office which he held for four consecutive terms, sixteen years. In 1894 he was nominated by acclamation for judge of the supreme bench. He was an active member of St. Andrew's Society, serving in the capacity of attorney for many years and for a term as its second vice-president. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charles G. Kerr married, April 25, 1867, Ella, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She survives him. Children: Mary Bowie, Ella Johnson, Charles G. Jr., engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore; Reverdy Johnson, a lawyer. Mr. Kerr died at his late home, 1513 Park avenue, Baltimore, September 19, 1898.

Mr. Kerr was a large-hearted and courteous gentleman. As a public administrator he was notably guided by moderation and humane considerations. In the office of state's attorney, which he filled so long and so

acceptably, he was considerate of the young and the misguided and made it his constant effort to temper justice with mercy. For this he was blamed in some quarters, but in the community at large it will stand to his credit and to his honor, when many other reputations, founded in less substance, have faded out of memory and been forgotten. No man can put his finger on a single act of Charles G. Kerr not consistent with the character of a gentleman in the true sense of the word. Gentleness of nature and broad human sympathies quickened a conscience in him which knew how to distinguish between the needless severities of the law and merciful conclusions which would fully satisfy all the ends of justice. His nature would not permit him to use the law as a ruthless instrument of oppression or vengeance, and for this he will be gratefully held in memory. In the other relations of life he was a devoted husband and parent, a staunch friend wherever his friendliness was enlisted, and wholly lacking in qualities calculated to repel confidence. He was cultivated in mind, polished in manners, gentle in spirit, and strong in doing what he deemed to be necessary and right.

JOHN GLENN

John Glenn, the alert and progressive real estate dealer of this city, is a man who stands extremely well in the opinions of his fellow-citizens; to the respect with which he is regarded there being added a wide popularity, due to his witty and genial disposition and his rare sociability. A man of many friends, keen, astute, and remarkably well informed in the legal profession, he occupies an enviable position in the community where his father and grandfathers before him have been known and respected. Mr. Glenn's family originally came from Schenectady, where the old mansion, "Scotia", is still standing. His great-grandfather, Elias Glenn, who married Ann Carson, became judge of the United States District Court of Baltimore City; and his grandfather, Judge John Glenn, who married Henrietta Wilkins, was at the time of his death, in 1853, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, following in his father's footsteps and the honors which he held. Judge Glenn was for a long time a chief figure in the so-called court-house clique of prominent lawyers who ruled the Whig politics of the State; he was an extremely able man, and was reputed to have had a most lucrative practice. His son, John Glenn, born in 1829, father of John Glenn Jr., was engaged in the real estate business and became a very prominent and influential man in his locality. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society, and became one of the founders of the present system. His wife was a Miss Smith, of Philadelphia, to whom he was married in 1859, and they had two children, John Glenn Jr., and a daughter, who is now Mrs. Charles Biddle, of Philadelphia. Charles Biddle is one of the leading lawyers of that city, and is attorney for the Traction Company and the Drexel Estate. John Glenn Sr. died on the 30th of March, in the year 1896, having played a prominent part in the activities of the community. John M. Glenn, born 1858, a cousin of the present Mr. Glenn, is also distinguishing himself in public affairs and progressive movements, especially of a charitable nature, in which he is acknowledged to be one of the leading experts of this country. He resides in New York, and is the managing director of the Russell Sage Fund. He is one of the two Baltimoreans who are active in planning the model

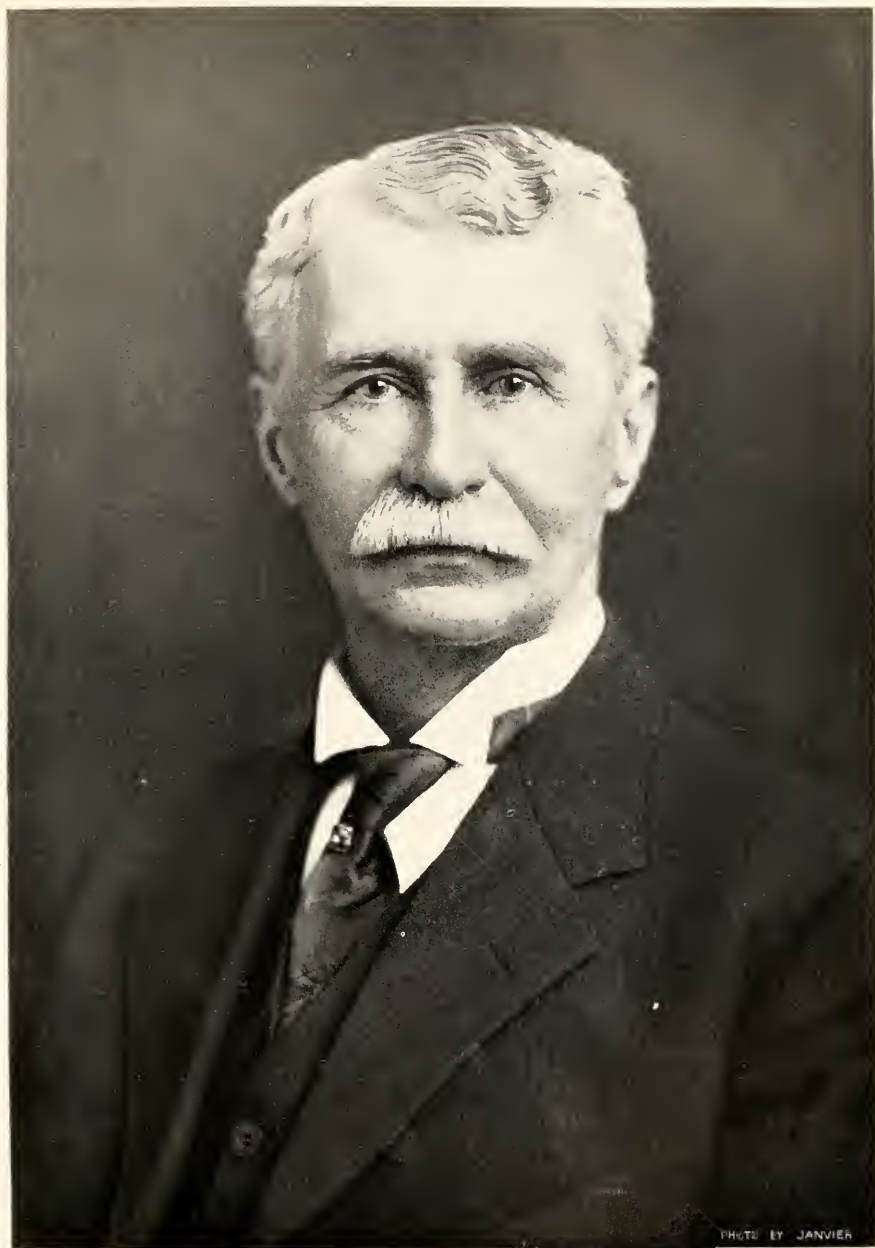
suburban city to be built by this Foundation for the accommodation of persons of moderate means. This is to comprise a tract of one hundred and forty-two acres of land at Forest Hill Gardens, Long Island, nine miles from New York City, and will contain homes for about fifteen hundred families. He married Mary Willcox Brown, of this city, in 1903.

John Glenn Jr., son of John Glenn Sr., and grandson of Judge Glenn, was born on the 29th of March, 1863, at his grandfather's country place in Baltimore county, Maryland; here he lived until the year 1869, passing the first six years of his life in pleasant rural surroundings. His first schooling was at George Carey's private preparatory school in Baltimore. From there he went to Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated in the year 1885, obtaining his degree of A. B. After this he took a course of law at the University of Maryland, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the year 1887; while a student at the university he also read law in the office of S. Teackle Wallace. In the year 1887, after he had obtained his degree in law, he became associated with his cousin, John M. Glenn, and George G. Carey, the son of his former preceptor, in the practice of the law, being also actively interested with his father in the real estate business. John M. Glenn retired from the firm in 1891.

John Glenn Jr. has become a very prominent man in business circles, his penetrating judgment and the wisdom of his counsel having often been of conspicuous benefit in the affairs of the community. He is an extremely active and public spirited citizen, being a director in a number of important concerns; among which are the Friendly Inn and the Maryland School for the Blind. He is an Independent Democrat in his political convictions, believing always in the best man; he is a member of the vestry of Christ Church, a trustee of the Cathedral Foundation and a trustee of the Johns Hopkins University. He belongs to many clubs, among which are the University, Johns Hopkins, and the Baltimore Country Club; having been governor of the latter for many years. He has always been active in out-of-door sports, and has been for many years one of the leading cricketers of the city. Mr. Glenn has never married. He is a man of broadly democratic views, the while his character and actions attest the good old blood that flows in his veins. Tall and fine looking, he evidences his long lineage of distinguished forbears; and though at times he may appear arbitrary and determined in matters of import, it is only when he is thoroughly convinced that he is following the wisest and most prudent course of conduct. He is one of Baltimore's most earnest and progressive men, and is alive with the spirit of the times.

JAMES W. DENNY

This work would indeed be incomplete if among the records of those whose success in business and commercial life brought prosperity to themselves and their city there should be no mention of those distinguished men who have risen to eminence in their various professions and contributed to the honor and welfare of Baltimore. The names of many such may be mentioned—lawyers, physicians, scholars, divines—who, native here or resident from early manhood, have made this city the arena of their combat with the world and the scene of their victories. Among these men whose names and reputations are so intimately associated with the city of Baltimore, stands Major James W. Denny, lawyer and Congressman, whose



Geo. W. Denny

forcefulness, calmness, and cool courage, united with his long experience in political life, have made him eminently fit for leadership in public affairs. He is a man whose views are broad and judgment just, who seldom makes a false step and never a foolish one, and who, looking always with unprejudiced eyes to the good of the community, takes the best and most direct method of obtaining it irrespective of his own personal interests.

Major Denny was born in Frederick county, Virginia, the eldest son of Robert L. Denny, of Clarke county, in that State. He was educated in Virginia, first attending school in Berryville, and afterwards graduating at the University of Virginia. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Virginia Battalion of Cavalry, and served at General Lee's headquarters until the surrender at Appomattox courthouse of the Army of Northern Virginia in April, 1865, winning the record of an exceptionally brave and enthusiastic soldier in the lost Confederate cause—alert, eager, and fired with the high ideals of the old chivalrous days of the South.

At the close of the war he studied law under Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, Virginia, a jurist of the old school, and was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in 1868. He at once located in Baltimore, and entered the law offices of Hon. William Pinkney Whyte, with whom he was associated for several years; after which he opened an office for himself at No. 209 St. Paul street, where he has ever since been continuously employed in the successful practice of the law. Since making his home in this State he has been actively identified with the public and political life of Maryland, filling various offices of trust with credit and honor to himself and satisfaction to the people, but cherishing always a strong affection for his mother state, Virginia. For a period of eight years he served efficiently as a member of the School Board, as chairman of the committee on books. In 1881 he was elected to the First Branch of the city council, and in 1882 was unanimously chosen as its president. In 1888 he was a member of the legislature, and served on the judiciary, military and other committees.

He was appointed chairman of a Special Committee on City Extension, and through the important part which he played, and his faithful and persistent efforts, the extension of the city limits was effected. As chairman of the committee on militia, he secured satisfactory legislation to support the military of the State, and for his work in this service the late Governor Jackson conferred on him the rank of colonel on his staff.

In 1898 Major Denny was first nominated for Congress, without opposition, by the Democratic party in the Fourth Congressional District of Baltimore; and, defeating his Republican opponent, Congressman William W. McIntire, was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, Governor Jackson and Senator Whyte being his strong supporters in the fight. He made an unusually strong candidate. In the year 1900, when Bryan was again a candidate for the presidency, Major Denny was defeated by the Republican candidate, but two years later he was nominated, beating his opponent and being elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, in which he served with distinction.

The people of Baltimore are especially indebted to Major Denny for the work which he did while in Congress in the interest of the deeper ship channel, which was procured largely through his efforts. He realized the commercial importance of Baltimore and the needs of the city, and introduced the bill deepening the main ship channel to the port of the city, nineteen miles long, to a depth of thirty-five feet throughout the Craighill and

Brewerton channels. In 1904 he made an effective speech in the House of Representatives, earnestly urging this improvement, and the bill appropriating \$3,500,000 was passed. Prior to this he brought the entire committee on rivers and harbors from Washington and took them down the Chesapeake Bay with a party of local transportation and business men, in order that they could see for themselves the benefits to be derived. In appreciation of his efforts for Baltimore, Robert Ramsay, chairman of the joint rivers and harbors committee, representing the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, presented to him a resolution of thanks. Since the expiration of his term in Congress, Major Denny has held no public office, although his name has often been discussed in various campaigns, and he is always included in the general party councils when candidates and measures are to be considered, his advice and coöperation being always in demand.

Major Denny was married, in 1870, two years after he came to Baltimore, to Miss Mary E. Wiggins, daughter of a prominent attorney-at-law in Boston. She was a woman of much personal charm, whose sad and sudden death of heart failure while at Atlantic City, in August, 1911, left a wide circle of mourning friends and a grief-stricken home in Linden avenue.

Plain, strong and outspoken in his views, and having about him no small amount of personal magnetism, Major Denny is a man who abhors pretension in dress, manner or action of any kind. Sound of judgment, upright and kind-hearted, he is regarded as an excellent and public-spirited citizen.

ALFRED ROBERT LOUIS DOHME

Dr. Alfred Robert Louis Dohme, a well-known resident of Baltimore, Maryland, is a man whose manifold activities and enterprises are the admiration of all who know him. He is one of those restless, energetic business men whose whole life is an incessant battle, whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and whose touch transmutes the baser metals into gold.

(1) Charles Dohme, grandfather of Dr. Dohme, was born in Obernkirchen, Germany, 1807, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, 1880. He came to America in 1852, with his wife and seven children, and settled in Baltimore. He was largely interested in a brownstone quarry in Germany, and had immense dealings with Baltimore, and other places in this country, for his product, his idea in coming to this country being to enlarge his operations, and in this undertaking he was very successful. He furnished brownstone for the buildings of the National Bank of Baltimore, the Savings Bank of Baltimore and many other structures. He retired from business operations before the outbreak of the Civil War, but remained a resident of Baltimore until his death. He was a deep thinker, entertaining liberal views on every subject of public interest, and endeavored earnestly to improve the business conditions of the city of his adoption, in every possible direction. His public spirit, broad-mindedness and enterprise enabled him to benefit the community greatly, and he never spared personal exertion for the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Dohme married, in Germany, Sophie Graebe, a native of Germany, who died in Baltimore in 1855, at the age of forty-eight years. Children: 1. Louis, born in Germany, July 6, 1837. He became an

apprentice in the drug business of Alpheus P. Sharp, which was located at Howard and Pratt streets, Baltimore, and which had been established by Mr. Sharp in 1845. Mr. Dohme later became the head clerk in this business, and from 1858 was the head of his family, taking charge of the support of the others. In 1856 he became associated in partnership with Mr. Sharp, but the firm name was not changed until considerably later. In 1860 Charles Emil Dohme, his brother, was taken into the business as a clerk, and in this year the firm first operated under the firm name of Sharp & Dohme. Prior to this time they had been simply engaged in the drug business, in the small store above mentioned, but in this year they commenced the manufacture of various preparations, utilizing for this purpose a small addition at the rear of the store. Charles Emil Dohme was sent to Washington, D. C., to gather various ideas and knowledge of a number of manufacturing operations, and from that time the firm has steadily and constantly increased its manufacturing operations. 2. Cornelius P., died in Baltimore. 3. Gustavus Christian, died in 1884, was a practising physician at the time of his death. 4. Charles Emil, see forward. 5. Robert, died in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1905. 6. William F. 7. Emma, married Adolph Frisius, died in 1909.

(II) Charles Emil, son of Charles and Sophie (Graebe) Dohme, was born in Germany, March 12, 1843. For two years he was in the employ of Andrews & Thompson, at that time the leading druggists of Baltimore, located on East Baltimore street, and then entered the employ of Sharp & Dohme. While in Washington, D. C., in the interests of this firm, he served as clerk for N. F. Kidwell, at that time one of the foremost druggists of the city of Washington. They supplied the United States government with a large amount of their products for the medical staff of the army. He returned to Sharp & Dohme in 1865, and became a member of the firm. The firm rapidly developed from a small store to a large manufacturing plant, being one of the pioneers in this field of industry. As manufacturing chemists, they employ much skilled labor, and to-day they stand at the head of this particular line of business. In 1886 Mr. Sharp retired from the business, and Louis and Charles Emil Dohme purchased his interest, and have continued to conduct the business very successfully since that time. In 1893 the concern was incorporated as Sharp & Dohme, with Louis Dohme, president; Charles Emil Dohme, vice-president; Alfred Robert Louis Dohme, second vice-president; Ernest Stauffen, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stauffen became associated with the firm in 1880 as bookkeeper, and is now located in the New York headquarters, the firm having their branches all over the country.

Charles Emil Dohme married in 1866, Ida, daughter of Theodore Schulz, of Baltimore, who had fought under Napoleon Bonaparte. Children: Alfred Robert Louis, see forward; Adele, unmarried; Alma S., married Hans Von Marées; Ida Louise, married Charles Holzhauer, of Newark, New Jersey.

(III) Dr. Alfred Robert Louis Dohme, eldest child and only son of Charles Emil and Ida (Schulz) Dohme, was born in Baltimore, February 15, 1867. His preparatory education was received in the Friends' School in Baltimore, and he then became a student at Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1889. He took post-graduate courses in chemistry, geology and mineralogy; studied chemistry, pharmacy, botany and pharmacognosy abroad for two years, 1889-91, at the University of Berlin, laboratory of Fresenius at Wiesbaden, and the University of

Strassburg. He was elected lecturer in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University in 1901; he was chairman of the scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1898; was president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, 1899-1900; secretary of the national committee for the revision of the pharmacopœia of the United States, for 1900-1910, at the decennial convention at Washington in 1900, and was re-elected for ten years in 1910. His business interests are many and varied. In addition to being second vice-president of the Sharp & Dohme corporation, he is a member of the American Chemical Society, the German Chemical Society at Berlin, the Society of Chemical Industry at London, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of the German Pharmaceutical Association. He belongs to the University, Johns Hopkins, Germania, and Baltimore Country clubs. He has been a contributor to a number of journals on pharmaceutical and chemical subjects, and these papers are considered authoritative. Dr. Dohme is a man of great versatility and has done much to develop the fine arts and music in the city of Baltimore, and more especially in the latter field have his sympathies been engaged. He has always been an ardent supporter of grand opera, and has been urgent in his appeal to the citizens of Baltimore, as voiced in a letter to *The Sun*, in April, 1910, to aid in making it possible to give these magnificent productions at a price which will put it in the power of a greater number of people to enjoy their benefit. He has recently purchased the old Charles J. Bonaparte house at Roland Park, consisting of more than twenty acres, and considered one of the show places of that district. He is very much interested in the welfare and development of Roland Park, which is the fashionable suburb of Baltimore, and takes an active part in the management of its affairs. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Reform League, and is independent in his political views.

Dr. Dohme married (first), in Baltimore, February 15, 1893, Emma D. Blumner. She died in Baltimore, January 25, 1908, leaving six daughters: Dorothy, Adelyn, Frances Elizabeth, Ida Louise, Emily and Beatrice Eleanor. Dr. Dohme married (second), November 22, 1909, Paula Carl, of Boston, Massachusetts. He is sociable and genial in his manner, and his house is known as the home of hospitality. His friends are many and are to be found in all classes of society. In all the enterprises he has advocated for the improvement of the city in which he lives, he has always had the welfare of his fellow-citizens in his mind, as selfishness is an attribute foreign to his nature.

AMZI B. CRANE

The man of genuine business ability, the man whose judgment is never warped, whose foresight is never clouded, and whose integrity is incorruptible, the man whose discretion is unfailing and whose honor is unquestioned, is the man who, whatever may be his place in life, is indispensable. Such a man was the late Amzi B. Crane, chief secretary to Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Amzi B. Crane was born in 1850, in Newark, New Jersey, and was in the fullest sense of the word a self-made man. At the age of two years, death deprived him of his father, and in consequence his educational advantages were limited, and at the age of fourteen he was obliged to become self-supporting. While at school he was editor of his school paper.



A. B. Crane

Having mastered telegraphy and acquired the art of shorthand, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Jersey City, and, after serving ten years came to Baltimore. His talent for affairs was even then apparent, and, soon after entering the service of the late John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, he was promoted to the position of confidential secretary. He retained this position until the early eighties, when he was transferred to the office of Robert Garrett, first vice-president of the road, where he discharged the duties of confidential secretary with the exceptional ability for which he had hitherto been distinguished. When Robert Garrett succeeded to the presidency of the road, Mr. Crane became his chief secretary, retaining this position until the death of Mr. Garrett. By the two great leaders of the railroad world with whom he was for many years so closely associated, he was highly valued for his unusual ability, discretion, astuteness and absolute trustworthiness. After the death of Mr. Garrett, Mr. Crane was retained by Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs as her confidential agent, and until the close of his life discharged the duties of this responsible position with the consummate ability for which he had become noted.

A man of mature judgment and ripe experience, Mr. Crane was much sought as an astute and capable adviser, being generally recognized as one dependable in any relation and in any emergency. He had exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, and was ever ready to lend his aid to any project tending to further the prosperity and welfare of Baltimore. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, but the full extent of his benefactions was known only to himself and the recipients. He was an enthusiastic member of the Young Men's Christian Association, that of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, chiefly in the Riverside branch of which he was actively interested, having been one of its founders and at one time its secretary. He was a zealous member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Crane married, January 7, 1874, Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Turner, a representative of an old Scotch family, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary McKay, William H., Alice Gertrude, Amzi B., John Garrett, Charlotte Elizabeth. Mr. Crane was a man of strong family affections, and was most happy in his domestic relations. Mrs. Crane, who survives him, is a woman whose many attractive qualities and genuine personal worth have drawn around her a large circle of friends.

The death of Mr. Crane, which occurred January 6, 1898, removed from the city of Baltimore a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character, and useful influence. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements which advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community, and to his deeply imbedded convictions of right and duty he was as true as is the magnetic needle to the star of the North. The salient features of Mr. Crane's character were exemplified in his career, which was one of usefulness and honor. No better description of him could be given than that contained in the words, "He was a manly man."

PHILIP DANDRIDGE LAIRD

The ancestry of Philip Dandridge Laird, a member of the Public Service Commission, of Baltimore, is traced to James Laird, of York

county, Pennsylvania, who immigrated from county Down, Ireland, about 1760. He married Martha Black, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and they had a son James, see forward.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Martha (Black) Laird, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1771, and died in Cambridge, Maryland, March 26, 1816. He was first a Presbyterian minister, later an Episcopal minister, and at the time of his death was rector of Great Choptank parish, in Dorchester county. For a number of years he served as principal of Washington Academy, at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland. He married, November 25, 1802, Dorothy Arietta Winder, born August 15, 1782, at Rewastico, Somerset county, Maryland, died in Cambridge, Maryland, January 2, 1815. She was a daughter of William Winder, sister of General William Henry Winder, the celebrated lawyer of Baltimore, and a descendant of John Winder, who settled in Somerset county in 1666, and Charlotte (Henry) Winder, a sister of Governor John Henry. Children of James (2) Laird: 1. William Winder, born February 2, 1804, at Rewastico, Maryland, died November 2, 1805. 2. Charlotte Augusta Henry, born November 11, 1805, at Rewastico, died in Baltimore, November, 1856; married, 1827, Henry Page, of Kent county, an eminent lawyer, who settled in Cambridge, Maryland, and died there; no issue. 3. Martha Jane, born April 13, 1807, at Washington Academy, while her father was serving as principal, died March, 1845, in Chestertown, Maryland; married James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, Maryland, born in 1805, died in 1862; he was a lawyer, member of the General Assembly of Maryland, member of the United States House of Representatives, and four times elected to the United States Senate. Children: i. Catharine Julia, married, in 1853, Dr. John L. Burrows, of Louisa county, Virginia; children: Henry Page, Elsie and Lewis Burrows. ii. Charlotte Augusta Lemmon, married, 1863, Arthur Crisfield; children: James Alfred Pearce and Julia Ethlinda Crisfield. iii. James Alfred, born 1841, lawyer, state's attorney of Kent county, judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; married, 1866, Eunice Rasin, of St. Louis, Missouri. 4. William Winder, see forward. 5. Maria Lammon, born November 12, 1810, died October 15, 1811. 6. James, born April 7, 1813, died November 22, 1813. 7. Arietta Maria, born August 4, 1814, died August 9, 1814.

(III) William Winder, son of James (2) and Dorothy Arietta (Winder) Laird, was born at Woodville Farm, Somerset county, Maryland, December 1, 1808, died in Cambridge, Maryland, April 14, 1848. He was a lawyer by profession. He married, June 6, 1837, Williamina E. C. Goldsborough, born March 31, 1813, died February 14, 1865, daughter of Governor Charles Goldsborough. Children: 1. James Winder, born October 20, 1838, in Cambridge, Maryland, killed in battle of the Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864; adjutant of the Second Maryland Regiment in the army of the Confederate States. 2. Charles Goldsborough, born September 29, 1840, died October 14, 1840. 3. William Henry, born January 14, 1842, died December 10, 1896; served in the Confederate Army, 1861-65; a minister in the Protestant Episcopal church; married, August 31, 1869, Rosina Jones Packard, daughter of Rev. Joseph Packard, D.D., dean of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and granddaughter of Walter Jones, of Virginia, an eminent lawyer. Children: i. Rosina Catharine, born July 2, 1870, died June 20, 1871. ii. William Henry, born December 21, 1871; minister of the Protestant Episcopal church; married, April 5, 1899, Marion Murdock, daughter of Edmund G. and M. M. Lind, of Balti-

more; children: Margaret Murdock, William Henry and Edmund George Laird. iii. Wilhelmina Goldsborough, born November 10, 1873, at Boynton, Virginia; married, July 27, 1898, Caleb Stabler, of Montgomery county, Maryland; children: Winder Laird and Walter Brooke Stabler. iv. Ann Lee, born August 28, 1875, at Leeds Rectory, Fauquier county, Virginia; married, 1905, Rev. Wilbur Cosey Bill. v. Joseph Packard, born November 27, 1876, at Leeds Rectory. vi. William Winder, born January 4, 1878, in Brookville, Maryland; married, October 14, 1904, Mary A. B. du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware. vii. Martha Pearce, born May 23, 1879, in Brookville, Maryland. viii. Cornelia, born July 11, 1881, in Brookville, Maryland; married, January 3, 1907, Rev. George Peyton Craighill, of Virginia. ix. Walter Jones, born October 26, 1883, in Brookville, Maryland. x. Charlotte Goldsborough, born April 15, 1886, in Brookville, Maryland. xi. Philip Dandridge, born June 29, 1888, in Brookville, Maryland. xii. Mary Goldsborough, born October 18, 1890, in Brookville, Maryland. 4. Martha Pearce, born May 28, 1845, in Cambridge, Maryland; married, January, 1869, Washington Elwell Goldsborough; children: i. Washington Laird, born October 30, 1869; served in the Spanish-American War; in the Department of Justice in the Philippine Islands; married Catherine Egbert, daughter of General Egbert, United States Army. ii. Winder Elwell, born October 10, 1871; married Charlotte, daughter of Judge Wallace, of Lafayette, Indiana; child, Laird Goldsborough. iii. William Winder, M.D., state senator from Caroline county. iv. Thomas Alan, state's attorney for Caroline county. 5. Philip Dandridge, see forward.

(IV) Philip Dandridge Laird, son of William Winder and Williamina E. C. (Goldsborough) Laird, was born in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, November 15, 1846. He attended the Dorchester County Academy, completing his education at Rugby Academy in Baltimore county. Deciding to adopt the law as his profession during his business career, he entered the office of Judge Charles F. Goldsboro, and was admitted to the bar of Dorchester county in 1867. He began the practice of his profession in Cambridge, Maryland, remaining until 1874, when he removed to Virginia, returning to his native State in 1877, settling in Montgomery county, where he practised his profession until 1900, when he became manager of a trust company, in which capacity he served until May, 1910, then was appointed on the Board of Public Service Commissioners of Baltimore. Mr. Laird has been connected with politics since his youth. At the age of twenty-six he was a Democratic presidential elector from his State; was elected a member of the Maryland house of delegates from Montgomery county in 1886-88-90-92; was auditor of the court, and Governor Brown appointed him commissioner of the Land Office of Maryland in 1892 and he served until 1896. Mr. Laird is a fine speaker and was a legislator of decided ability, his great personal magnetism attracting toward him many staunch friends. Although a Democrat, Mr. Laird is not a partisan, and when a member of the General Assembly, did not hesitate to criticise his party when he believed it was not pursuing the proper course. With Reuben Johnson, of Howard county, he led the reformers in the house, and upon one occasion bitterly attacked the financial system of the administration. He retired from the political field in 1895.

Mr. Laird married, December 2, 1880, Ella Gaither Magruder, daughter of Dr. William B. and Elizabeth (Gaither) Magruder. Child, Ella Goldsborough, born December 3, 1886, died December 18, 1886.

SEYMOUR MANDELBAUM

In seeking to account for the almost unprecedented progress made by Baltimore during the last few decades, we are met on the very threshold of inquiry by the conclusive answer, "It is the work of her business men." Among the foremost of these business men stands Seymour Mandelbaum, for more than twenty years connected with the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company, and now vice-president of the Fidelity & Deposit Company and the Maryland Casualty Company. Mr. Mandelbaum has been for forty years closely and prominently identified with the business and financial interests of the Monumental City.

Seymour, son of George W. and Jeannette Mandelbaum, was born July 25, 1847, in Baltimore, and received his early education in the schools of his native city, subsequently attending the Virginia High School, Winchester, Virginia. In 1871 he entered upon his active business career with the well-known firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company, manufacturers of clothing, and among the leaders in this, the most important of Baltimore's manufacturing interests. The business was established in 1856 and now gives employment to a force ranging from fifteen hundred to two thousand hands. Its output finds a market in all parts of the Union, with the single exception of the New England States. The firm maintains offices in New York and Chicago, and holds membership in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, and the Wholesale Clothiers' Association. Mr. Mandelbaum early proved himself to be possessed of business talents which were of the greatest value to the firm, and during the long period of his connection with it much of its prosperity was due to his progressive ideas, his unabating energy and his unflinching industry.

In 1894 Mr. Mandelbaum withdrew from the firm, and has not since been actively engaged in mercantile life, but has given his attention exclusively to the numerous financial institutions with which he has been long and prominently connected. April 23, 1890, he was elected a director of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, and for a number of years has filled the office of vice-president, holding the same position in the Maryland Casualty Company, and also serving as chairman of the executive committee. With both these companies he has been connected since their organization, and has taken an active and influential part in the management of their affairs. He is also a director of the National Mechanics' Bank, the Fidelity Trust Company and the United Railways & Electric Company. One of his strongest points is the power to see to the bottom of intricate affairs, combined with fertility and practicability of resource, and his facility in the management of a number of important matters has often been a source of wonder to his friends.

As a citizen, Mr. Mandelbaum displays the same qualities of energy and enterprise which have been so strikingly manifested throughout his business career. Possessing all the impetus of the progressive man and alive with the spirit of the times, he is ever ready to lend practical aid to any movement which he believes will advance the public welfare. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions are recognized as sound and his views are broad, and his ideas therefore carry weight with those with whom he discusses public problems. In charitable and benevolent work he is earnestly but unostentatiously interested. A man of most courteous manners, yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right, he is of fine appearance, with the direct, searching



Sydney Herbert Thomas

gaze and alert air characteristic of the typical business man. He is a Mason of more than forty years' standing, affiliating with Staunton Lodge, Virginia, and also belongs to the Suburban Club, the Phoenix Club, and the Maryland Historical Society. When Lloyd Lowndes was elected governor of Maryland, Mr. Mandelbaum was appointed one of his aides, with the title of colonel.

Mr. Mandelbaum married, in May, 1882, Sarah, daughter of Henry Sonneborn, and they now reside at the Hotel Belvedere. Mr. and Mrs. Mandelbaum are well known and extremely popular in Baltimore society, being the center of a large circle of true and warm friends.

Throughout his business career, Mr. Mandelbaum has had one motto, has adhered to one principle—honesty. From it he has never swerved, and to it all other considerations have been subordinated. When a man of Mr. Mandelbaum's ability and knowledge of the world makes this his rule of life, success is "a foregone conclusion". Were any disposed to question this, Mr. Mandelbaum's record would furnish a convincing answer in the affirmative.

HENRY ALBERT ORRICK

The Orrick family in this country are descendants of the good old Scotch family of the county of Fife, Scotland. The name is said to have had its origin in the rock upon that part of the Fife coast upon which the estate lay. The family was an especially ancient and honorable one, and Sir Simon de Orrick's name is inscribed upon the "Ragman's Roll", which for antiquity is the Scotch rival of the British Domesday Book. The "Ragman's Roll" originally meant the Roll of Ragimund, a legate of Scotland, who compelled all the clergy to give a true account of their benefices, that they might be taxed at Rome accordingly. Subsequently it was applied to the four great rolls of parchment recording the acts of fealty and homage of the Scotch nobility to King Edward I. of England, in the year 1296. The original Orrick estate in Fife, which was erected into a barony in the seventeenth century, was eventually sold, and lands in Aberdeenshire acquired to which the name Orrick was given. These lands are still in the possession of the family. The Orricks who came to this country brought with them their Scottish traits of thrift and energy, became possessed of large estates in their new home and large numbers of slaves, and were counted among the wealthiest planters of the country. They intermarried with the Cromwells, Washingtons, Hammonds, and other families of settlers, who were also large planters.

(I) James Ourrouch (Orrick) was the first of the family to settle in Maryland. In 1665 a patent was issued to him on November 30th, for one hundred and ninety acres on the bay side called Orwick. Again, May 1, 1683, a patent was issued to him for one hundred and fifty acres of land called Orwick's Fanry (Ferry or Fancy), located on the north side of the Severn river. His will was probated November 11, 1690, leaving widow Mary and three children: 1. William, born in 1680; married (first), 1700, Catherine Durall; (second) 1704, Hannah ———. 2. John, see forward. 3. James, born in 1687.

(II) John Orrick, son of James and Mary Ourrouch (Orrick), was born in 1685, and died in 1749. He married, December 15, 1719, Susannah Hammond. She was the granddaughter of Major-General John and Mary (Dorsey) Hammond, the first of the name to immigrate to America, and

the daughter of Colonel Thomas and Rebecca (Larkin) Lightfoot Hammond, Lady Lightfoot being the widow of Thomas Lightfoot, and the daughter of John Larkin, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Children: 1. Rachel, born in November, 1720; married William Hopkins. 2. John, born February 20, 1722; married Caroline Hammond. 3. Nicholas, see forward. 4. Nathan, born September 4, 1727, died in 1733. 5. Thomas, born June 8, 1732, died in 1733. 6. Rebekah, born September 14, 1733; married ——— Murry. 7. Catherine, born August 19, 1736; married ——— Hall. 8. Charles, born February 28, 1738; was an ensign in the Revolutionary War; married Rebecca Stewart. 9. Sarah, born April 3, 1741; married (first) ——— Chilton, (second) ——— Dougladd. 10. Susannah, born January 9, 1743; married ——— Sullivan.

(III) Captain Nicholas Orrick, son of John and Susannah (Hammond) Orrick, was born May 1, 1725, and died February 1, 1781. He was a man of prominence, and highly esteemed in Baltimore county, where he resided. He was three times vestryman of Old St. Thomas' Church, Garrison Forest, and in 1756 commanded the troops of Baltimore county with the rank of captain. He married (first), May 1, 1749, Hannah, born April 1, 1729, daughter of Captain John Cromwell, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Children: 1. Ann, born December 16, 1750; married (first) Joseph Cromwell, (second) December 23, 1783, Rev. Slater Stevenson. 2. John, born July 12, 1752, died January 15, 1753. 3. John, born October 30, 1753, died November 4, 1810; married Sarah Merryman, and had thirteen children. 4. Margaret, born November 23, 1755; married Job Smith. 5. Susan, born August 24, 1757; married, January 7, 1784, Abraham Butler. 6. Nicholas, see forward. 7. Sarah, born April 16, 1761; married ——— Jackson. 8. Charles, born November 21, 1762, died January 18, 1833; married (first) Catherine Davenport, (second) Ann Campbell. Captain Nicholas Orrick married (second), March 16, 1769, Mary Bell. Children: 9. William, born February 25, 1770, died 1804. 10. Sydney, born July 13, 1771, died 1825. The two latter were unmarried.

Hannah (Cromwell) Orrick, who died December 2, 1762, was descended from Richard Cromwell, of Baltimore county, Maryland, who was appointed one of the justices of Baltimore county, July 10, 1696. He was appointed one of the commissioners for the better division of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. He settled in Maryland, on the south side of the Patapsco river, and on October 10, 1670, he and his brother, William Cromwell, received a patent for three hundred acres of land, called "Cromwell's Adventure". Prior to 1700 he and his brother had patented between five thousand and six thousand acres of land.

(IV) Nicholas (2), son of Captain Nicholas (1) and Hannah (Cromwell) Orrick, was born April 5, 1759, and died July 9, 1822. In 1792 he was elected justice of the peace for Berkeley county, West Virginia, and in 1807 was appointed sheriff and served one term. He sold a part of his estate in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and moved to what is now Morgan county, West Virginia, where he was associated in business with James Rumsey. It is claimed that Rumsey was the real inventor of the steamboat, and Orrick was on Rumsey's boat when it made its trial trip. He died at Berkeley Springs, and was buried in what is known as the Old English Burying Ground, in Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, West Virginia. He married, February 3, 1783, Mary Pendleton. Children: 1. William Pendleton, born April 24, 1789, died 1860. 2. James, born October 4, 1791, died 1804. 3. Cromwell, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born October 20, 1795, died 1847; married ——— Gibbs. 5. Mary Ann, born



Henry J. Berkeley

October 4, 1797, died 1851; married ——— Clough. 6. Benjamin, born March 25, 1800. 7. Susan Pendleton, born November 23, 1802, died 1869; married John Taylor. 8. John, born January 12, 1805. 9. Charles, born February 15, 1807, died 1845. 10. Lucy A., born June 19, 1809, died 1849; married ——— Grimes. 11. Frances Virginia, born September 28, 1811. 12. Philip Pendleton, born October 20, 1813.

(V) Cromwell, son of Nicholas (2) and Mary (Pendleton) Orrick, was born August 25, 1793, and died in 1856. He married, January 25, 1816, Mary, daughter of Peter Johnson. Children: 1. Rosannah, born November 12, 1817, died 1841; married Joseph Tidball. 2. Louise, born December 18, 1819, died 1895; married, October 29, 1839, Charles A. Swann. 3. Edward, born January 18, 1822, died 1847. 4. John J., born January 15, 1824, died in infancy. 5. Mary, born December 15, 1825; married, July 2, 1845, Charles H. Locher. 6. Henry Clay, born January 22, 1828, died 1847. 7. Mary Elizabeth, born April 21, 1830. 8. Captain Johnson, see forward. 9. Lucy Augusta, born July 29, 1833, died 1858; married, in 1856, Henry S. Locher. 10. Nicholas Cromwell, born October 27, 1836, died 1897; married, January, 1863, Mary Semmes.

(VI) Captain Johnson Orrick, son of Cromwell and Mary (Johnson) Orrick, was born November 19, 1832. He was an officer of the Thirty-third Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and was killed in battle at Morgantown, West Virginia, June 21, 1863. He married, November 5, 1856, Margaret A., born May 26, 1834, daughter of John Thomas and Sophia Washington (Abert) Cookes, of Jefferson county, Virginia. Children: Henry Abert, see forward; Mary Johnson, and Sophia Abert.

(VII) Henry Abert Orrick, only son of Captain Johnson and Margaret A. (Cokes) Orrick, was born in Morgan county, West Virginia, September 21, 1857. He is one of the most prominent bankers in Baltimore, and since 1903 has been president of the Baltimore Stock Exchange. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of Maryland, and the Maryland, Merchants', Country, Elkridge Fox and Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs. He is also a director in the Merchants' Trust and Deposit Company and the United Railway and Electric Company. He is public spirited, and an important factor in the progression and upbuilding of Baltimore. He married Martha Burroughs Levering. Children: Louisa Wright, Johnson, Henry Abert Jr., and William Henry De Courcy Wright.

HENRY J. BERKLEY, M. D.

The family of Berkeley, Berkley or Barkley, was largely interested in the original and succeeding Virginia Companies, there being no less than six of the name in the association. It is therefore not surprising that some of the family should find their way into the new colony, and become members of the community.

The first of these was John Berkley, of Beverstone, county of Gloucester, England, who came to Virginia, A. D. 1618, to be shortly followed by his eldest son, Maurice, later by other sons, as well as his grandson, wife and daughter, in the "Unitie" and "Seaflower". None of this family appear to have left descendants in the colony.

In the year 1651, Captain Henry Berkeley, Esq., received a grant of 2,400 acres of land in James City county. Again, in 1655, we find the name of Captain William Berkeley as a member of the House of Burgesses

during the Long Parliament under Sir William Berkley, and also in the same county of Middlesex, where he resided, lived Thomas Berkley from 1673 to 1678. Joseph Berkley resided in Rappahannock county in 1684, while in Richmond county (1690), dwelt John Berkley, who, from the record of the English Visitation Lists, was a nephew of Sir William Berkley, and youngest son of Charles, Lord Fitz Harding. The records of these times are very much broken, but from family tradition this John is held to be the common ancestor of all the Westmoreland-Stafford-Prince William (later) Fairfax and Loudoun county families of the name of Berkley. Who he married is not known, as there is no record extant either in England or Virginia. He died in 1692, leaving a son John, who in later life resided in Hanover Parish, King George county, and died subsequent to 1746. He married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Dumfries, Prince William county, and widow of Moses Linton, Esq.

William, son of John and Susanna Harrison Berkley, removed to Stafford county, and patented 936 acres in 1727, and an additional 531 acres in 1728, adjoining the land of his friend, Colonel Mason. He married Elizabeth Linton, of Prince William (Loudoun county), who survived him for eleven years. His will was probated in Fairfax county in 1761.

William Jr., son of William and Elizabeth (Linton) Berkley, removed to Fairfax county after his marriage with Barbara, widow of Joseph Ried, daughter of General George Walker, of Westmoreland county, and granddaughter of Thomas Walker, who came to Virginia from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and founded the town of Dumfries, on the Potomac River. In 1669 Thomas Walker patented an estate of 3,329 acres in Stafford county, besides owning large grants in what later became Fairfax and Loudoun counties, that afterwards became the inheritance of his daughter Barbara.

Benjamin, son of William Jr. and Barbara (Walker) Berkley, was born in 1765, on this estate, which now became the home of the family, and was located not far from Fairfax Court House, on the borders of Loudoun county. He married Lucy Newman, of the same county. John Walker, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Newman) Berkley, was born in 1793, and died in 1863. He married Elizabeth Brewer, of Fairfax county, and followed in the footsteps of his father as a planter upon the estate.

Edris, son of John Walker and Elizabeth (Brewer) Berkley, was born in Fairfax county, in 1816, later removing to Richmond, Virginia, and afterwards to Baltimore, where he became first a wholesale merchant, and later a banker. He married Virginia Enders, of the city of Richmond, daughter of John Enders, Esquire.

Henry Johns, son of Edris and Virginia Enders Berkley, was born in Baltimore, in 1860. He received his education in private schools, and at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1881 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having later the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences conferred upon him by the same institution. After his graduation he entered the University of Vienna, Austria, and continued the study of medicine there for two years. In 1888 he returned to Baltimore, and began the practice of his profession. In 1890 he became connected with the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University, and was appointed clinical professor of psychiatry. He is the author of numerous treatises on neuropathology and psychiatry, also of a text-book upon the last subject. He is a member of the Johns Hopkins Club, the Medical Journal Club, and of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. Berkley married, in 1886, Ella, daughter of Thales A. and Emma (Alexander) Linthicum, of Annapolis and Baltimore.

STUART OLIVIER

The most modern paper in Baltimore is *The News*—a fact which is a matter of surprise to no one who is aware that Stuart Olivier is general manager of that journal. Mr. Olivier is a thoroughly modern man who combines with the most progressive ideas and methods the wisdom and foresight acquired by journalistic work not in Baltimore alone, but also in Philadelphia and Washington.

Stuart Olivier was born July 2, 1879, in Staunton, Virginia, and is a son of Warner F. and Martha (Statton) Olivier, the former, who has been engaged in several lines of business in the small city, was a representative of one of the numerous French families who were forced to leave San Domingo at the time of the rebellion of 1792. Mrs. Olivier was a Virginian. The boy Stuart led the usual life of a country lad, attending school in Staunton and then studying for two years at the University of Virginia. After completing his education he entered upon his newspaper career, serving as a reporter and in the various other positions through which our distinguished journalists have passed in their upward progress. He seems to have had, from the first, an instinct for the work and also an ability to direct others. His first field of labor was in Washington, D. C., whence he removed after a time to Philadelphia. In that city he established the Philadelphia *Evening Times*, and in 1908 was manager of all the Munsey newspapers, proving himself a worthy lieutenant of Mr. Munsey, whose name is too well known, in the magazine, and more recently in the journalistic world, to need repetition here. The measure of Mr. Olivier's ability is sufficiently indicated by the simple statement of the magnitude of the work in which he was engaged, but even for energies and capabilities such as his the strain at last proved too great, and he was forced to relinquish the Herculean task.

Mr. Olivier's next removal was to Baltimore, and here he entered upon the great work with which his name was destined to become so closely identified. He is now general manager of *The News* and also of the Munsey interests in Baltimore. This journal is a regular seven-days-a-week newspaper, the Sunday edition being uniform with the other six. The first page is devoted to news only, and the whole paper is printed in easily read type. It is, without comparison, the paper for the Monday advertiser, by reason of the fact that, as an afternoon paper, it is the last one in the hands of the men and women of the city, and the impression is retained. The Sunday edition was first issued to cover the thirty-hour interval between the regular Sunday edition and the Monday edition of most newspapers. It is not of the usual bulky Sunday size, there being no difference between it and the regular weekly edition, and it is strictly a newspaper, not a feature paper. The Sunday edition was first issued in Baltimore, December 20, 1908—the idea having been previously tested on Mr. Munsey's Washington and Philadelphia papers—and, barring a few difficulties encountered at the beginning, it has been a signal success. *The News* is ever vigilant in behalf of the best interests of Baltimore, keeping pace with the most modern ideas of the journalistic world, and nothing of a sensational nature is allowed within its columns.

The former home of *The News*, at the southeast corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, has been demolished and in its place stands the most commanding and tallest office building in the city, erected by the Munsey Company for the housing of their publications. The structure is eighteen

stories high and of great length, with fixtures and furnishings of the finest. This new home of *The News* is in all respects worthy to be the headquarters of a fast-growing journal, and in a spacious office facing Baltimore street sits the man who has done so much for the development of the paper and now exerts so potent an influence in its control and guidance. The room is bright and attractive, but thoroughly business-like, the office of a man who seems to have the faculty of adding a few hours to the usual twenty-four; a man who, even in the rare moments when he appears to be idle, is intensely busy. Mr. Olivier has abundantly proved his ability as the manager of an enterprise calling in an unusual degree for the exercise of tact, intelligence and skill; fully appreciating the truth that the managing editor of one of our great papers has much to do in addition to grasping the opinion of the hour and enforcing it daily in the columns of the paper, that he has to be largely a business man, an administrator of affairs and a manager of men. He possesses in an eminent degree the ability to do two or three things at once and to do them all well. A man of medium height, with a clean-cut, decided face, he is of singularly strong personality and, although of nervous temperament, can be implicitly relied upon to be cool and collected in any emergency.

Mr. Olivier is a man of many interests and has a mind capable of turning from one thing to another without loss of time in the readjustment. Becoming, at an early period in his career, identified with banking, he was for some years associated with Middendorf & Williams in that business. He is now director in several banking and industrial institutions, such directorates as prominent men are frequently called to. He is a good citizen, ever ready to lend practical aid to any movement which he believes would advance the public welfare. In politics he is an Independent, voting for the man whom he deems most deserving and capable. A man of social disposition and cultivated tastes, he is a member of the Baltimore, University and Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs.

It is in dairy farming that Mr. Olivier finds his greatest recreation, and in all that pertains to rural life his interest is keen and active. He is the owner of several farms and has done much to develop real estate in the country surrounding Baltimore. Mr. Olivier is married and has one child. His home is at Ruxton. In his comparatively few years Mr. Olivier has accomplished more than most successful men of twice his age. His success in the important department of journalism is not simply individual in its results, but he is aiding, through *The News*, in advancing all the interests of Baltimore, advocating its institutions and enterprises, and helping to increase its wealth and extend its power and prestige.

An able financier and a public-spirited citizen Mr. Olivier is, first of all, a journalist. His mind is thoroughly imbued with the truth that "the pen is mightier than the sword", and that it is mightiest in the hands of men of the Fourth Estate.

ANDREW CROSS TRIPPE

Andrew Cross Trippe, of Baltimore, Maryland, noted as a lawyer, distinguished as a statesman, and deservedly honored as a brave soldier, has amply displayed his possession of the traits which have come to him by right of direct inheritance, and which rendered many of his ancestors distinguished in the various walks of life. The Trippe family is an old one in England, dating back to the time of William the Conqueror, and the family



A. C. Zupke.

seat was in Kent county. The name is to be found on record in the Domesday Booke in the title of lands. In 1234 Nicholas Tryppe gave Lamplands, county Kent, to Elham Church. The first record we have of the family in Maryland is in 1663. Thomas Trippe, brother of the Lieutenant Colonel Henry Trippe mentioned below, is mentioned by James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., in his autobiography (Nairn papers), as aiding him to escape from St. James' Palace after the beheading of Charles I. Arms: Gules, a chevron between three nags' heads erased or, bridled sable. Crest: An eagle's head gules issuing out of rays or. Motto: Ready and True.

(I) Lieutenant Colonel Henry Trippe, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Canterbury, England, 1632, and died in Dorchester county, Maryland, March, 1698. He had fought in Flanders under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, and came to America in 1663, bringing with him to the Province three of his troopers, and took up land in Dorchester county, where he attained a prominent position in the management of affairs. He was a representative in the Maryland Assembly, 1671-75, 1681-82, 1692-93; one of the Committee of Twenty for regulating affairs in Maryland, 1690; justice and county commissioner, 1669-1681, 1685-94; captain of foot of Dorchester county, 1676; major of horse, 1689. He married (first), 1665, Frances, widow of Michael Brooke, of St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert county, Maryland; married (second) Elizabeth ———, who died in April, 1698, by whom he had five children. Among them were: William, see forward; and Henry, who was one of captains of the Dorchester county militia, and died in 1744. He married Susannah Heron, and had eight children, one of whom, Henry, was one of the justices of the quorum, high sheriff, and deputy commissioner of Dorchester county, and married Elizabeth Emerson.

(II) William, son of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Trippe, was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, and died April 24, 1770. He married Jean Tate, and had children: 1. Henrietta, married ——— Hughes. 2. Elizabeth, married Edward Noel, of Castle Haven, and had: i. Elizabeth, married Rev. James Kemp, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland. ii. Sarah, married Captain Cox, U. S. Navy, and had a son, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, who married a sister of Captain James Lawrence, of the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*. 3. William, died June 1, 1777; married (first) Elizabeth, widow of Jacob (?) Gibson, (second) Elizabeth Skinner, of Talbot county, Maryland; children: i. James, married (first) Ann Dawson, (second) Elizabeth Skinner. ii. Richard, born June 30, 1763, died January 16, 1849; married (first) Harriet Edmondson, (second) May 5, 1799, Mary, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Sarah Ennalls; child: Edward Thomas, born February 14, 1808, died September 23, 1842; married, November 30, 1841, Catherine D. Bowie, and had: Richard, married Sophie Kerr, daughter of ex-Governor Philip Francis Thomas. iii. John, born November, 1771, died September 22, 1811, became a physician; married Susan Heron, and had: William Richard, married (first) Lavinia, sister of Governor David Martin, (second) Marion Anna Chamberlaine; John Fletcher, married Eleanor, daughter of Hon. Silas Condict, Member of Congress, of Newark, New Jersey; Mary Ann, married Thomas Oldham Martin. 4. Edward (see forward). 5. John, born April 17, 1711; was captain of cavalry in the French and Indian wars; married, 1745, Elizabeth Noel, born April 25, 1729, died April 24, 1778; children: i. Amelia, married Colonel James Woolford, of Dorchester county, Maryland. ii. William, married his cousin, Mary Noel, and had: Margaret, married

Captain Jesse Hughes, of Somerset county, Maryland; Eliza, married James Price, of Talbot county, Maryland; John, lieutenant in U. S. Navy, distinguished himself at Tripoli, 1804, had a sword and gold medal voted him by Congress, and a sword by the State of Maryland, died July 9, 1810, in command of U. S. brig *Vixen*. iii. Edward, born June 29, 1771, died February 2, 1846; married (first), February 25, 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Bond) Barney; (second) Anne Tolly, daughter of General William Towson, of Baltimore county, Maryland; (third) his cousin, Sarah E., daughter of Richard Trippe, and left one son: Edward Richard, who became a physician and resided in Easton, Maryland. iv. Henrietta, born April 16, 1774; married Colonel William Rirkhead. v. Levin, who was killed at sea while in command of the privateer *Isabella*. vi. Frances, married John Elder Gist, of Baltimore county. vii. May, married (first) Jamor Peter Webb, (second) Dr. Samuel Dickinson, of Talbot county, Maryland.

(III) Edward, son of William and Jean (Tate) Trippe, was born in Dorchester county, Maryland. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Noel, of Castle Haven, Dorchester county, and widow of Joseph Byus.

(IV) James, son of Edward and Sarah (Noel) (Byus) Trippe, died in Cambridge, Maryland, September, 1812. He married (first) Elizabeth Purnell, who died without leaving children; married (second) Mary Purnell, of Worcester county, Maryland, who died in Cambridge, Maryland, in September, 1812. Child: Joseph Everitt (see forward).

(V) Joseph Everitt, son of James and Mary (Purnell) Trippe, was born at Cambridge, Maryland, July 18, 1805, and died at Baltimore, December 28, 1882. He married, May 30, 1837, Sarah Patterson Cross, born November 11, 1813, died October 8, 1853. Children: 1. Andrew Cross (see forward). 2. Mary Purnell, married William Belt, and died September 11, 1904, without leaving children. 3. Rachel Elizabeth, unmarried. 4. Joseph Everitt, born May 6, 1845; married Frances, daughter of Daniel Holliday.

John Cross, immigrant ancestor, and grandfather of Mrs. Sarah P. Trippe, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, 1730, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29, 1807. He settled in Cecil county, Maryland, 1772. He married Jane Young, also an immigrant, born in county Monaghan, Ireland, 1743, died in Baltimore, Maryland, March 6, 1826. Andrew, son of John and Jane (Young) Cross, and father of Mrs. Trippe, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, October 4, 1772, and died in Baltimore, September 23, 1815. He married Rachel, born December 15, 1780, died March 12, 1843, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Patterson) Wallace.

(VI) Andrew Cross, son of Joseph Everitt and Sarah Patterson (Cross) Trippe, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 29, 1839. He was educated at private schools, and at Newton University, Baltimore, later becoming a student at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1857 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1860. Having studied law under J. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore, son-in-law of Chief Justice Taney, for three years, he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years, in 1861. Very shortly afterward he went to Virginia, there joining the famous Maryland company of Captain William H. Murray, Confederate States Army. His military record from the very outset was an honorable, gallant and distinguished one. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant of artillery and ordnance officer in May, 1863, but entered into the battle of Gettysburg with his old company. On

the third day of this struggle, at Culp's Hill, he was severely wounded in the right shoulder, and, with Colonel Herbert, Major William W. Goldsborough and Lieutenant Barber, carried to a vacant house nearby, where they were left for dead. When he returned to Richmond he found that all of his clothes and his equipment had been given away, as he was reported among the dead. He was also an active participant in the second battle of Winchester, and at Fredericksburg, being permanently disabled by the severe wound received at Gettysburg, which was caused by a bursting shell, which tore away a part of his right shoulder, from which he took with his own hands a piece of shell three inches in length. He returned to Baltimore, where he resumed the law practice in which he had been engaged before the commencement of the Civil War, and has continued in it up to the present time. He served as colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, 1884; colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Henry Lloyd of Maryland, 1885-88; major-general commanding Maryland Division of United Confederate Veterans, 1898. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but he entertains independent opinions. He and his family are members of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church.

In addition to his private legal practice he is counsel for a number of organizations, among which may be mentioned the following, in which he also holds official position: Director of the Hospital for Consumptives and the Lynchburg Orphanage; member of advisory board of the Young Women's Christian Association; and member of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and its legal counsel. He is a member of the Greek letter fraternity Delta Kappa Epsilon; past supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum; member of University and Baltimore Country clubs, Maryland Historical Society, Society of Colonial Wars, United Confederate Veterans, Baltimore Bar Association, and Maryland Bar Association. His city home is at Eutaw Place, Baltimore, and his country residence, "Canterbury", Worthington Valley, Baltimore county, Maryland.

Mr. Trippe married, at Baltimore, November 7, 1872, Caroline Augusta, daughter of James and Mary Dawes (Grafton) McConky. Children: 1. James McConky, born March 4, 1874; is practising law in the office of his father; married, December 4, 1906, Mary Hanson Kirby, and has one daughter, Mary Ringgold. 2. Grafton Wallace, born October 13, 1875, died in infancy. 3. Sarah Patterson, born July 17, 1877, died September 10, 1898. 4. Andrew Noel, born November 19, 1878; is unmarried, and engaged in mercantile business.

Mr. Trippe is thoroughly conversant with every detail of his profession, and throws into the conduct of the cases he undertakes the same energy and vital force which distinguished him so signally on the field of battle, when he and his companions struggled against adverse circumstances and conditions. A high sense of honor and an innate nobility are among his most noticeable characteristics. He occupies an enviable position among his fellow-citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his many professional and business qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and the man of honor. His heart is ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But, perhaps, the richest traits of his character are his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impel him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle.

JOHN ISRAEL YELLOTT

John Israel Yellott, a well-known lawyer of Towson, Baltimore county, Maryland, who has for many years been closely identified with the public affairs of his county and State, traces his descent to some of the oldest families of the country.

John Yellott, the immigrant paternal ancestor, was brought to this country in 1780, when but a few years of age, and settled in Baltimore county. He married Rebecca Ridgely, daughter of Rev. John Coleman, and granddaughter of Colonel Charles Ridgely; Rev. John Coleman was born in Virginia, and was one of the most noted divines of his time. Another ancestor was Captain Jeremiah Yellott, the designer and builder in Baltimore of the famous ships known as the clippers, which were considered the best sailing vessels that had even been constructed, and before the outbreak of the Civil War, they had introduced the American flag into every quarter of the globe.

John Yellott, father of Major John Israel Yellott, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. Throughout the active years of his life he was occupied with farming interests which he pursued in a very practical manner. He was a man of education and refinement. He married Sarah J. Maulsby, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, who wielded a strong and beneficial influence in religious circles, and whose admirable moral attributes had a most excellent effect in moulding the character and trend of thought of her growing son. She was the daughter of General Israel Davidson Maulsby, of Harford county, and in a direct line of descent from John and Mary Maulsby, the immigrant ancestors, who came from England in 1699, settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and were members of the Quaker sect. General Israel Davidson Maulsby was prominent as a lawyer in his day, was president of the Governor's Council, was a member of the State Legislature, for which office he had been a candidate twenty-nine times, and defeated but once, a most remarkable record.

Major John Israel Yellott was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, May 11, 1840. During his earlier years he assisted in the labors of the farm, a course the wisdom of which he fully appreciated in his later life as having strengthened his body and mind and enabled him to bear the strain of the heavy responsibilities which later life imposed upon him. With such refined home surroundings, and with a library at his disposal stocked with choice and well-selected books, it was but natural that his studious instincts should be developed. His elementary training was received in the public schools, and his education under the preceptorship of private tutors for some years. At the conclusion of an academic course it was his desire to enter a college, but as his father would not give his consent to this proceeding, young Yellott left his home with the intention of working his way through a college, a desire, however, which was never realized. He commenced the study of law in the office of his maternal uncle, the late William P. Maulsby, of Frederick, Maryland, finished his course under the guidance of Hon. John E. Smith, of Westminster, Maryland, and so earnest and diligent had been his application that he was admitted to the bar before he had attained the age of twenty years. It had been his intention to immediately commence the practice of his profession, and he went to Baltimore filled with the idea of carrying out this plan, but the outbreak of the Civil War changed his design.



And J. Hewitt

His entire family, with the sole exception of himself, were in sympathy with the cause of the Southern States, and as a mark of respect and deference to them, he put aside his desire to join the Union army, but after the disaster at Bull Run he could no longer content himself with the rôle of an idle looker-on, and enlisted as a private. He was but twenty-one years of age at this time, but his bravery and gallant conduct brought him early promotion and his career was one of distinction. His rise was a rapid one through the grades of lieutenant and captain to that of major, and during the decisive engagement at Gettysburg he was so severely wounded that he was rendered unfit for active service. He was accordingly placed in command of the post at Frederick, and was there when Early invaded Maryland in 1864, and participated in the battle of Monocacy. He was finally retired from the service in October, 1864. While in the army the Republican party nominated him for the office of state's attorney in Baltimore county, but he declined this honor.

After his retirement from military service, Major Yellott established offices in Frederick and Washington for the practice of his chosen profession, and was occupied almost continuously in the military court at Martinsburg, West Virginia, until the civil courts were organized in 1865. His reputation gained in this capacity became so widespread that he was retained in many cases in the civil courts of Berkeley and the adjoining counties, and he opened offices in Jefferson and Berkeley counties in association with Major Andrews. Two years later he was recognized as one of the strongest young lawyers of that section of the country, his practice was well established and was growing at a rapid rate. The radical Republicans of that time considered the states that had seceded as conquered provinces, but Major Yellott differed from them in this respect so completely that he was compelled to ally himself with the Democratic party, then known under the name of Conservatives. The reorganization of the state government and the reestablishment of civil law were largely due to his personal efforts. While residing in West Virginia he represented his county in every district, county and state convention held in the State, and was one of the six representatives chosen to represent West Virginia in the Peace Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. His active work in the public interests led him into journalism, and he was the associate editor and publisher of the first Democratic newspaper published in the eastern section of the State after the close of the war. It became necessary for him to return to Maryland in 1867, where he was one of the leaders in the fall campaign of that year and was elected a delegate to the judiciary convention of the Third District.

For a number of reasons he finally decided to make his permanent home in his native State, and accordingly opened an office at Towson in 1868. His reputation had preceded him and his practice immediately became a large one, and many of the most important cases were entrusted to his able conduct. As counsel to the county commissioners he served for a number of years, and was appointed deputy state's attorney in 1870. In 1877 Major Yellott was nominated and elected to the legislature, the Democratic party having recognized that he was the man who could and would strengthen their position, and he was an important factor in the councils of that body, which at the time consisted of many of the leading men of the State. He was appointed state's attorney to succeed Judge Burke, but the duties of a prosecutor did not appeal to him and he resigned this office after a few months, having in the meantime successfully prosecuted a number of murder cases which were pending when he was appointed.

Although his legal practice made inordinate demands upon his time, Major Yellott gave considerable attention to other matters of importance, and in 1870 and 1871 was the editor of *The Baltimore County Democrat*, and in 1872 and 1873, in association with William S. Keech, was the editor and publisher of *The Baltimore County Herald*, both papers being of a high order of their kind, and vividly impressing the principles of sound Democracy. As a citizen he is held in high esteem by the other residents and sustains the character of a true and honorable man. He has erected a number of houses in the town of Towson, and has farming interests in various sections of the county. His business transactions are conducted on the principles of strict integrity, he fulfills to the letter every trust committed to his care, and is generous in his feelings and conduct toward others.

After taking up his residence in Towson, Major Yellott married, June 2, 1868, Mary V., daughter of Edward Trail, of Frederick, Maryland, and has had seven children, of whom six are living.

Major Yellott has been gradually withdrawing from his practice during the past few years, devoting his time more to his private interests and leaving the active contests of the court room to a younger generation. From his earliest youth he was an eager reader and the books which chiefly engaged his attention were those relating to biography, history, the standard classics, and the books connected with the practice of his profession. To this solid course of reading he attributes his successful career, holding that the mind should be concentrated on earnest subjects and its powers not frittered away in reading light literature and thus acquiring useless ballast. In his young manhood political preferment had a certain amount of attraction for him, but a practical acquaintance with it changed his ideas somewhat, and he no longer has any desire for political office. Nevertheless, he has been instrumental in preparing and securing the enactment of a number of laws for the protection of agricultural interests. At present his ideas with regard to the Democratic party have changed to such an extent in connection with changed conditions, that he may be considered an Independent, with a preference for Democratic principles as they were at the outset. The industry and energy of Major Yellott, his courage and fidelity to principle are illustrated in his career; and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and of imitation.

A. HUNTER BOYD JR.

A. Hunter Boyd Jr., one of the younger members of the Baltimore Bar, was born May 16, 1878, in Cumberland, Maryland, son of Andrew Hunter Boyd, chief judge of the court of appeals at Annapolis. His mother before her marriage was Bessie Morton Thruston, daughter of George A. Thruston.

His paternal great-grandfather, General Elisha Boyd, was a successful lawyer of his generation. His maternal great-grandfather was Philip Williams, who for fifty-six years served as the clerk of the court in Shenandoah county, Virginia.

Dr. Andrew Hunter Holmes Boyd, grandfather of A. Hunter Boyd Jr., was a minister of the Presbyterian church, and one of the most scholarly divines of his day. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania,



Jos. C. Clarke

in 1830, and afterward took a special course at Yale. He completed later on the regular theological course at Princeton Seminary and then attended lectures by Dr. Chalmers and Sir William Hamilton at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was a man of profound learning and scholarly attainments and was universally conceded to be one of the leading divines of his denomination in this country. During the Civil War he served as chaplain in the Confederate Army. He married Eleanor F., daughter of Philip Williams.

The early academic training of A. Hunter Boyd Jr. was gained at the Allegany County Private School, in Cumberland, Maryland. At the age of eighteen he entered Princeton University, and secured his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. He then entered the Law School of the University of Maryland and obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902, and was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in the same year.

Mr. Boyd is assistant general attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baltimore, Mt. Washington and Sudbrook Golf clubs.

JAMES F. CLARK

James F. Clark, the leading linen merchant of Baltimore, is one of those men who excel in whatever they undertake, quite as much from sheer force of character and determination to succeed as from innate ability. That Mr. Clark possesses all these qualifications in an exceptional degree is proved by his large measure of accomplishment.

The family of which he is a representative was originally of Delaware, his grandfather, John Clark, a merchant, having removed in 1813 from Kent county, in that state, to Talbot county, Maryland. His wife was Sarah S., daughter of John Stevens, a farmer of Talbot county, and it was there that Mr. Clark died in 1873.

Isaac Davis Clark, son of John and Sarah S. (Stevens) Clark, and father of James F. Clark, was born in 1835, in Trappe District, Talbot county, Maryland. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood from his seventh year until 1852, when he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1856 with the third honor in a class of sixteen. He delivered the anniversary addresses before the literary societies of the college, the Epsilon Chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Belles-Lettres. In 1859 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts, and the year following his graduation he was elected to address in Philadelphia the general fraternity of the above-mentioned societies. On his return from college to his native place he engaged in a general mercantile business, which he conducted for many years, meeting with financial success and building up an enviable reputation for fair dealing. In 1866 he was elected a director in the Eastern National Bank of Maryland and year after year received the tribute of a reelection. In 1875 he was elected on the Republican ticket one of the judges of the orphans' court, and was appointed by Governor Groome to the office of president of the court. When Judge Clark and his associates entered upon the duties of this office the records were found in a sad condition, many of them having lain eight or nine years without proper entry. The energetic president of the court, however, immediately set himself to the well-nigh herculean task of retrieving the negligence of his predecessors, and aided as he was by his able associates succeeded in three years in accomplishing

work that had been accumulating for more than twice that length of time, everything, thenceforth, being promptly and satisfactorily recorded. Judge Clark was always a thorough Republican, and while not a politician, is deeply interested in the success of his party, believing that it would further the highest and best welfare of the Nation. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he himself maintained a connection with that denomination.

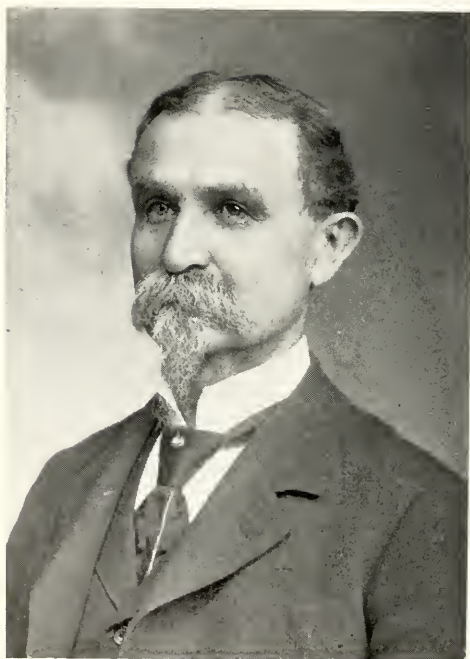
Judge Clark married, in 1857, Jane F., daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and four children were born to them, three daughters and one son, James F., mentioned below. The purity of the private life and character of Judge Clark added dignity as well as usefulness to the office which he held, imparting to his administration all the weight and authority which attach to the possession of an unspotted name.

In 1888, while Judge Clark was still in the prime of life, his honorable career was terminated by death. A man of the loftiest principles, the calmest judgment and the most unblenching courage, he detested subterfuge and chicane, his own mind and motives being transparent. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and his generous nature was quick to respond where help or kindly offices were needed, for large as was his mind, his heart was larger, and his charity unostentatious, accomplishing far more than will ever be known. In his administration of justice he was above reproach. Most truly might it be said of him, as it was of an eminent judge in one of the Northern States, that "when the ermine rested on his shoulders it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

James F. Clark, son of Isaac Davis and Jane F. (Armstrong) Clark, was born April 11, 1872. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of the Eastern Shore, afterward studying at Dickinson College, the *alma mater* of his father. Choosing, like his father, a mercantile career, he came in 1893 to Baltimore, where he has ever since been engaged in business, always in the same neighborhood, his store being now situated on North Charles street. It is equipped with every modern improvement and is fitted up in a manner extremely pleasing to the eye, testifying to the artistic sense of the proprietor as well as to his business ability. He has established a reputation as a progressive merchant, conspicuous for the soundness of his judgment, the excellence of his plans, the vigor with which he carries them into execution, and above all for his incorruptible integrity. The evenness and poise which are among his salient characteristics enable him to meet any obligation of life with confidence and courage and render him a dependable man in any relation and any emergency.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Merchants' Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club and L'Hirondelle Country Club. He is much interested in athletics, not as a matter of personal taste alone, but on general principles and from the conviction that they are beneficial to the majority of mankind. At college he was initiated in the Greek letter fraternity, Sigma Chi, in which he still keeps up an interest. While not neglecting his duties as a citizen, his devotion to business leaves no room in his life for political ambition. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Clark married, January 12, 1899, Edna Rockwell, granddaughter of Alfred Jones, a noted engraver and a member of the National Academy, and they are the parents of one son, Sherman R., born November 16, 1899.



Charles W. Dorsey

Of medium stature, with a large head, an intellectual countenance and a keen eye, Mr. Clark is a man in whom the spirit predominates over the physical. He is skilled in reading human nature and his words are few but always to the point, while his nimble wit and kindly humor, joined to unvarying courtesy and affability, have gained him the warm regard of all who know him personally. He is devoted to his family and friends, and is a man of deep and broad sympathies, holding his wealth in trust for the less fortunate of his fellows, his hand being cunning in charity which evades the gaze of the world.

Once, on being asked the secret of his success, Mr. Clark is said to have replied: "In my opinion there is nothing in success but the ability to do hard work." While Mr. Clark is an accepted authority on the subject of success and his genius for hard work is undisputed, those who have witnessed his career recognize the presence of something more. He is a type of business man of whom his home city is justly proud, whose enterprise has not only developed her trade and commerce, but whose integrity has given her an enviable reputation for fair dealing. He is one of those who have helped to make the words "Baltimore merchant" synonymous with commercial honor.

CHARLES WELBY DORSEY

There is a class of men in whom our country has ever taken a peculiar pride, men who have, unassisted, hewn their way through the forest of difficulty to the goal of honorable success. Baltimore has had many of these citizens, whose lives and personal exertions have so greatly advanced her material and commercial prosperity, but among them all none deserves a more honorable mention in the annals of our city than does Charles Welby Dorsey, president for a number of years of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and one of the former vice-presidents of the National Exchange Bank. Mr. Dorsey has been for more than half a century identified with the industrial, financial and social interests of Baltimore.

Captain Allen M. Dorsey, father of Charles Welby Dorsey, was born in 1812, in Loudoun county, Virginia, his ancestors having been among the early settlers of the colony. In 1840 Captain Dorsey brought his family to Howard county, Maryland, where during the remainder of his life he was engaged in business as a carpenter and builder. His wife was Matilda J. Polton, born in 1814, in Baltimore county, Maryland, of a family which had been settled here since the colonial period. Captain and Mrs. Dorsey were the parents of four children, three of whom survive: Charles Welby, mentioned below; Mrs. Sarah F. Waidner, of Baltimore; and Mrs. Simmons Paxson, of Byrwin, Maryland. Captain Dorsey died in 1846, being then in early manhood, and his widow survived until 1875.

Charles Welby, son of Allen M. and Matilda J. (Polton) Dorsey, was born May 7, 1838, at Waterford, Loudoun county, Virginia, and received his early education in the schools of Howard county, Maryland. When his father died the family removed to Howard county and lived with Z. Polton, the father of Mrs. Dorsey, the mother of our subject, Charles W. Dorsey, and remained there until 1854. In the latter year, Mr. Dorsey's family moved to Baltimore, and he secured a position. It is his own opinion that early responsibility exerted a most beneficial effect upon his character, making him industrious and steadfast, and causing him to develop into the energetic man he is to-day. Nor did he allow this constant

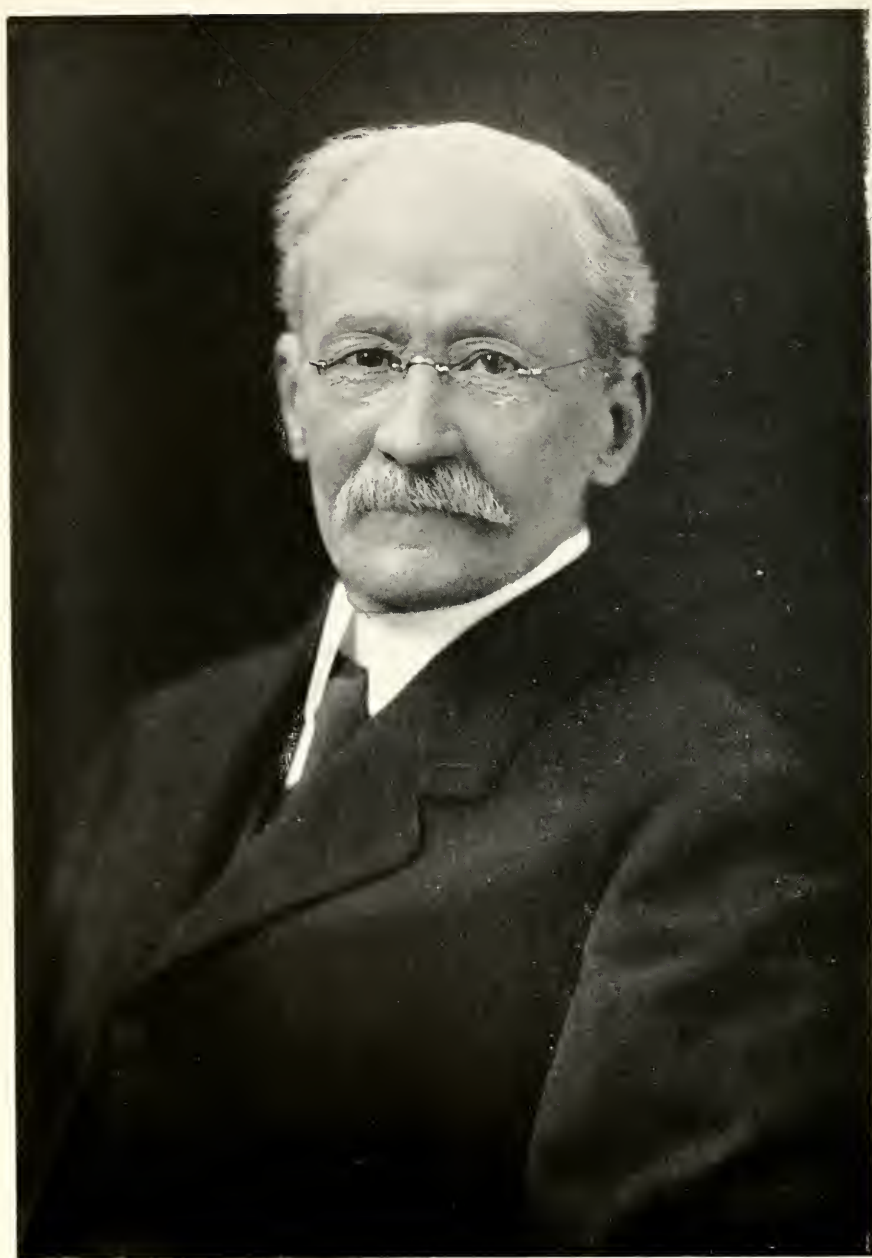
occupation to prevent him from obtaining an education, but, while working as a salesman in Hamburger's clothing store, corner of Baltimore and Poppleton streets, he attended the night school of the Maryland Institute, where he studied bookkeeping, afterward finishing his course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

While in the service of Mr. Hamburger, Mr. Dorsey was advised, by a fellow employé much older than himself, to give up his position and learn a trade. Accordingly, he became an apprentice in a carpenter's shop, and until 1861 earned his living by following that trade, acting as foreman over several gangs, many of which numbered thirty men. In 1861 he relinquished this occupation and became a conductor in the service of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, making a circuit between Sharp and Baltimore streets and Ferry Bar. He was then, as he is now, a man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, free from the small importances of lesser minds, absorbed in his work, and bent on doing the best he could for those he served and for those dependent upon him, facing and overcoming, during these years of endeavor, many of the obstacles which some of America's most famous men have had to encounter, and, boldly meeting them, have grown stronger and more able to cope with the world, even as this man has done.

While filling the position of a conductor, Mr. Dorsey met Mr. Tyson, then president of the road, and thenceforth the latter used all his influence to help the stronghearted, enterprising young man, telling him on one occasion that he (Mr. Dorsey) had in him "the foundation of a great railroad man". In 1862 Mr. Dorsey was appointed substitute receiver of the company, and in 1863 was promoted to the assistant superintendency of the company's Green and Blue Lines, under William C. Arthur, and in 1864 becoming superintendent of these lines. When Cathcart became provost marshal of Baltimore, Mr. Dorsey resigned his position, becoming Cathcart's assistant, but shortly after was solicited by Mr. Tyson to return, the latter alleging that they wanted him. All this time, and even as a conductor, he performed the duties of his superior without the knowledge of the officers of the company, who remained ignorant of the fact for a long time, but, when they finally learned it, greatly did it strengthen their already high opinion of Mr. Dorsey's character and talents. He returned to the service of the company, and finally left it in December, 1872, to become a member of the firm of William J. Dickey & Sons, the largest cotton and wool manufacturers in Baltimore. No one knows as much about conquering environment as the man who has done it, and certainly it is beyond all question that Mr. Dorsey, at this period in his history, had achieved a complete victory over his surroundings.

In 1882, when Mr. Dickey opened the Manufacturers' National Bank, Mr. Dorsey continued his connection with the firm, and in 1891 became vice-president of the bank, succeeding, in 1896, upon the decease of Mr. Dickey, to the presidency of that institution. In 1903, when the stock of the bank was purchased by the First National Bank of Baltimore, Mr. Dorsey became vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, a position which he resigned two years ago. He is now a director of this bank, and is affiliated with the Wetheredville Savings Bank, of which he was a founder. He is also one of the directors of the Ashland Manufacturing Company of Baltimore county.

While Mr. Dorsey has never exhibited any political aspirations, confining his attention strictly to business matters, he has not neglected the duties of citizenship, and was formerly enrolled among the Democrats, but is now



John S. Hayes

an Independent. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and was first master of Sharon Lodge, Arlington. He is a director of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association; a member of the board of trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia; president of the Maryland Sunday School Association, and a member of the Committee of Thirty of the Laymen's Movement. He is senior elder of Dickey Memorial Presbyterian Church, Dickeyville, and is identified with the charitable organizations of this church and of the community at large.

Mr. Dorsey married, in December, 1872, in Baltimore, Elizabeth, daughter of William J. Dickey, with whom, as has been shown, he was for many years associated in business. Mr. Dickey's wife was Agnes Murphy, and both she and her husband were natives of the North of Ireland. Mrs. Dorsey died in 1873, and in 1875 Mr. Dorsey married her sister, Sarah J. Dickey, who died June, 1896, and who, by reason of her genuine personal worth, possessed, as does her husband, the warm regard of a large circle of friends. On February 8, 1898, Charles W. Dorsey married Mrs. Ella K. Ewing, widow of Rev. William Ewing, of Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, and daughter of George T. Loomis, of Hillsdale, Maryland. Elizabeth, one of the children of Mr. Dorsey, is the wife of the Rev. Dr. F. F. Kennedy, a Presbyterian minister, and the other, Charles W. Dorsey Jr., born in January, 1899.

Mr. Dorsey stands to-day as a splendid type of the American citizen whose interests are broad, and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as of his ability in the successful control of commercial and financial affairs. His busy life has been filled with achievement, he has been the architect of his fortune, and to-day he is held in genuine admiration by the people of Baltimore. He needs no eulogy, for the simple record of his career tells its own story.

JOHN SOMERVILLE HAYES

John Somerville Hayes, son of John and Anne Somerville (Knox) Hayes, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, April 3, 1835. He received his early education under private tutors. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and at the close of the war had risen to the rank of major. In 1865 he moved to Baltimore and was engaged in business there until the great fire of 1904, when he retired, although still attending the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a veteran member. He was always very much interested in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church and was superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years and a vestryman for about forty years. He married, January 7, 1866, Susan McKim, daughter of Alexander B. and Margaret (McKim) Gordon. Their children are: Alexander Gordon, Susan, Mary McBryde, William McKim, Harold Knox, Margaret McKim.

James Hayes, grandfather of John S. Hayes, was born in England and moved to Richmond, Virginia, where he edited a paper. He married Anne Dent Black, widow of John Black. She owned the Falls Plantation of 3,500 acres, which is now the city of Manchester, Virginia. It was he who was appointed secretary of the commission selected by Governor Gouch to make a treaty with the Six Nations, which was done near York, Pennsylvania.

John Hayes, only son of James and Anne (Dent-Black) Hayes, studied

medicine and had a wide practice in Richmond, Virginia. When a young man he served as a surgeon in the War of 1812. He married Anne Somerville, the only daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Fitzhugh) Knox, of Wilmington, Delaware.

ISAAC FREEMAN RASIN

Isaac Freeman Rasin, one of the most masterful, powerful and popular politicians the annals of Baltimore have to show, was a descendant of one of the Colonial families of the State of Maryland, which is connected by marriage with almost all the families of prominence of Colonial, Revolutionary and historic fame. He was one of the most positive, as well as keen-witted of men, and it was but natural that he should assume the position of leader in whatever undertaking was entrusted to his conduct. Had he been engaged in commerce, he would have risen to the foremost rank of mercantile life; had he been engaged in financial enterprises, he would have been found as a member of the board of directors of every corporation with these interests. It would have been impossible for him to remain in a subordinate position, for his innate ability would inevitably have caused him to rise. Among the families that have intermarried with the Rasins are: The Ringgolds, 1650; Claypooles, 1653; Morrisises, of Philadelphia, who came to this country with William Penn about 1657; Wilmers, 1660; Cadwalladers, of Philadelphia; Wilsons and Halidays, 1700, Hansons, Pacas, Tilghmans and the Goldsboroughs. The Claypooles trace their descent in a direct line to Edward I., king of England, a detailed account of which will be found hereinafter.

(I) William Rasin, the American progenitor of this family, settled in Kent county, Maryland, in 1669, under Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He was a man of estate and prominence, and was one of the earliest and leading vestryman of Chester Parish.

(II) William Rasin, son of William Rasin, was a member of the Assembly as early as 1757. He entered the Revolutionary service, and was advanced to the rank of ensign, lieutenant and captain of Light Infantry, of Kent county, Maryland. He was a participant in the battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 10, 1780, in which General Gates was defeated and Baron de Kalb killed, and was the only ensign who carried his colors from the field when the retreat was ordered. He married Sarah Freeman.

(III) Philip Freeman Rasin, son of William and Sarah (Freeman) Rasin, was born in Kent county, Maryland, became a prominent merchant and extensive land owner in that county, was influential in its affairs and active in promoting its interests. He married Phœbe Wilson, whose line of descent is as follows: James Wilson, the immigrant ancestor, came from England to the Province of Maryland and settled in Shrewsbury Parish, Kent county, about the year 1700, and died in 1732. He married Catherine ——. George, son of James and Catherine Wilson, married Mary Kinnert. George, son of George and Mary (Kinnert) Wilson, married Margaret Hall. George, son of George and Margaret (Hall) Wilson, married Susan Haliday, daughter of James and Margaret (Cook) Morris, and granddaughter of Anthony Morris, of St. Dunstan, Stepney, London, England. Phœbe, daughter of George and Susan Haliday (Morris) Wilson, married Philip Freeman Rasin, as above mentioned.

(IV) Robert Wilson Rasin, son of Philip Freeman and Phœbe (Wilson) Rasin, was born in Kent county, Maryland, and in early life devoted



A. Freeman Parker

his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later he removed to the city of Baltimore, where for many years he was extensively engaged in real estate transactions, and aided greatly in the development and growth of the city. He was public-spirited and enterprising, and used his best efforts for the improvement of the community in which he resided and bettering the conditions for all citizens. He married Mary Rebecca (Ringgold) Ringgold, widow of her first cousin, William, son of Thomas Ringgold, and grandson of William and Rebecca Ringgold. The Ringgold descent is as follows:

Thomas Ringgold, Lord of Huntingfield, was the American progenitor of the family. He settled on the Isle of Kent in 1650, with two sons, James and John, acquired a large amount of land and became very prominent and influential. As early as 1651 he was a member of the courts, and it was stipulated by the British Crown that Philip Connor or Thomas Ringgold should always hold this position. He was a true Royalist, and, in 1652, with sixty-five others, pledged himself to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, without Kings or House of Lords. Major James, son of Thomas Ringgold, Lord of Huntingfield, was one of the commissioners holding courts in Talbot county as early as 1662, and in Kent county from 1674 until his death in 1686. He was in high favor with the Crown of Great Britain, and married Mary, daughter of Captain Robert Vaughn, of Kent county, Maryland. James, son of Major James and Mary (Vaughn) Ringgold, was of Talbot county, Maryland. Josiah was the son of James Ringgold, of Talbot county. Thomas, son of Josiah Ringgold, married Elizabeth Sadler. Edward, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sadler) Ringgold, was a large real estate owner and planter on Kent Island, Kent county, Maryland. He married his first cousin, a daughter of William and Rebecca Ringgold. Mary Rebecca, daughter of Edward and ——— (Ringgold) Ringgold, married for her second husband, Robert Wilson Rasin, as above mentioned.

(V) Isaac Freeman Rasin, son of Robert Wilson and Mary Rebecca (Ringgold) Rasin, was born at Castle Carey, in Kent county, Maryland, March 11, 1833, died at his late residence, Calvert and Chase streets, Baltimore, Maryland, March 9, 1907. From his earliest years he displayed unusual resourcefulness and unlimited confidence, and possessed the rare faculty of inspiring unquestioning obedience in others. His education, which was strictly on practical lines, was acquired at Washington College, Kent county, Maryland. He was scarcely more than a young lad when he accepted his first business position, which was that of clerk in a dry goods house in Baltimore, and became thoroughly familiar with this line of business. Subsequently he established himself in a similar line of business, conducting it with success until 1867, during this time achieving a reputation for honesty and upright dealing, and took high rank among the merchants of the city. He was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. He had always been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and during the Civil War his best efforts were given to the cause of the South, which had his entire sympathy. He abandoned his mercantile career in 1867, when he was elected to a term of six years as a clerk of the court of common pleas. He was reelected in 1873, and again in 1879, and positively declined reelection in 1885. These reelections proved most conclusively the value of the services of Mr. Rasin while the incumbent of this office. Work was a pleasure to him; he was full of fiery energy, unquenchable hope, and that implacable resolution which looks so closely at the main object to be achieved, that it fails to heed the intervening obsta-

cles to be overcome, and brushes them aside without difficulty. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Rasin naval officer of the Port of Baltimore, an office he held until the close of President Cleveland's administration.

In 1892 he was elected state insurance commissioner for the State of Maryland, by the board of public works of Maryland, and served in this office until his resignation in December, 1896. During the second administration of President Cleveland, he was offered the United States consulship to Berlin, Germany, but, for a variety of reasons, declined this honor. At the National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for a third term, Mr. Rasin served as a delegate, and for many years he was a member of the Democratic state executive committee. Perhaps the most obvious, if not the strongest trait in the character of Mr. Rasin was his intense individuality, the influence of which was felt, especially in political circles, to an extent hitherto almost unparalleled. He never sought public attention, but the excellent work which he did in matters connected with the community, although performed in the quietest manner consistent with affairs involved, brought public attention upon him, and he was obliged to accept some of the honors offered him. He was bold and aggressive in his method of procedure, but cool and prudent; prompt to the moment in all engagements, although they might concern the veriest trifles, considering his verbal promise as binding as his written word; a natural negotiator, and a thoroughly practical man. One of the most important traits of his character, and one which contributed not a little in upholding his popularity, was the ability he possessed of keeping in touch and holding the confidence of all classes of men of honor, whether they belonged to the higher circles of society or were members of the honorable working order.

Mr. Rasin married, March 4, 1862, Julia Ann Claypoole, whose ancestral line will be found forward. She was a woman who inherited all the best characteristics of a long and honorable line of ancestors, and whose intelligence and refinement, increased as they were by high culture, made her a worthy helpmate to her gifted husband. Children: 1. John Freeman, born October 28, 1869, married Mrs. Alice (Montague) Warfield, widow of T. Wallis Warfield and daughter of William L. Montague. 2. Gertrude Browne, married William Tyler Gatchell, of Baltimore. 3. Julia Angela, married William Pinkney Craig, of Baltimore county, Maryland. 4. Helen Ringgold, married, November 17, 1897, Hugo Albert Rennert, professor of languages in the University of Pennsylvania. 5. Carroll Wilson, born June 11, 1881, married Catherine Key Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia. 6. Alice Regina, married J. S. Barbour Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Virginia.

To sum up the character of Mr. Rasin, he was a man of strong and clear convictions, which were the result of independent thought and careful study. Reverential and conscientious in his nature, he was naturally religious in his tendencies, yet he formed his religious opinions for himself, being careful only to be right, without regard to the general or popular beliefs, and was satisfied with his views only when they were in accord with his own highest convictions of truth. His leading characteristics may be stated as indomitable perseverance in any undertaking he once embarked in, boldness of operation in his projects, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men and integrity and loyalty to friends. His whole life was largely devoted to the performance of public duties, and he is justly ranked among Baltimore's most useful and public-spirited men.

(The Claypoole Line).

(I) Edward I., King of England, 1272-1307, married (first) Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile and Leon.

(II) Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I. and Eleanor, of England, married Humphrey de Bohun, fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable of England, who was killed in 1321.

(III) Sir William de Bohun, K. G., son of Humphrey and Princess Elizabeth (Plantagenet) de Bohun, died in 1360. He married Elizabeth de Badeslesmenre.

(IV) Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William and Elizabeth (de Badeslesmenre) de Bohun, married Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, K. G., tenth Earl of Arundel.

(V) Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Elizabeth (de Bohun) Fitz-Alan, died in 1425. She married (first) Sir William Monfacute; (second) Sir Thomas, Baron Mowbray, K. G., Earl Marshal of England, first Duke of Norfolk; (third) Sir Gerard d'Uffete; (fourth) Sir Robert Gonshill, of Hault-Hucknall, Derby.

(VI) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Elizabeth (Fitz-Alan) Gonshill, died in 1431. She married Sir Robert Wingfield.

(VII) Sir Henry, son of Sir Robert and Elizabeth (Gonshill) Wingfield, was of Oxford, in Suffolk, and his will is dated February 21, 1483. He married Elizabeth Rook.

(VIII) Sir Robert, son of Sir Henry and Elizabeth (Rook) Wingfield, died in 1575. He married Margaret Quarles.

(IX) Sir Robert, son of Sir Robert and Margaret (Quarles) Wingfield, was of Upton, and died in 1580. He married Elizabeth, a sister of the celebrated Lord High Treasurer Cecil.

(X) Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert and Elizabeth (Cecil) Wingfield, died in 1619. She married at St. George's, Stamford, September 30, 1587, Adam Claypoole, Esq., of Latham and Narborough, in Northampton county, England.

(XI) Sir John, third son of Adam and Dorothy (Wingfield) Claypoole, was of Narborough, and fell under the displeasure of the court for contumacy in respect of ship money. He became a follower of Cromwell, by whom he was knighted, and he was a clerk of the Hanaper. He married in London, 1622, Marie Angell. The baptismal records of his children are to be found in London.

(XII) James, son of Sir John and Marie (Angell) Claypoole, was a merchant in London, from whence he emigrated to America, and became a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Helen Mercers.

(XIII) Nathaniel, son of James and Helen (Mercers) Claypoole, was also of Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth ———.

(XIV) James, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Claypoole, was of Philadelphia. He married Mary Hood.

(XV) James, son of James and Mary (Hood) Claypoole, married Mary Kemp.

(XVI) James, son of James and Mary (Kemp) Claypoole, married Elizabeth Morrison.

(XVII) Captain John, son of James and Elizabeth (Morrison) Claypoole, married Martha Ann Browne.

(XVIII) Julia Ann, daughter of Captain John and Martha Ann (Browne) Claypoole, married Isaac Freeman Rasin, as above stated.

HARRY GEORGE SKINNER

Harry George Skinner, president of the most important shipbuilding company in Baltimore, was born in that city, December 17, 1858. He is a son of William Henry and Martha Anne (Wilson) Skinner, and the family has been connected with shipbuilding industries for a great number of years. From the earliest days of its existence Baltimore has been foremost in the building of ships, and as years have passed it has not lost its supremacy in this line, which has in its front rank the company headed by Mr. Skinner.

He attended the public schools of his native town, spending all his spare time at the shipbuilding yards of his father, and after a three years' course at the Baltimore City College, entered, as an apprentice, the trade which he intended to make his life work. While working at the practical side of his calling during the day, his evenings were spent in studying it theoretically. He was a student in the night classes in mechanical drawing at the Maryland Institute, the School of Art and Design, and in addition he took up the study of individual branches of the business by himself, taking as his guides in this, J. Scott Russell's *Ship Building*, and Samuel J. P. Thearle's *Naval Architecture*. Mr. Skinner was thus thoroughly and well equipped for the business he had chosen of his own free will, his father having allowed him to follow his inclinations in this respect. The firm, which had been organized by the father and uncle of Mr. Skinner, was first known as William Skinner & Sons, and later as William Skinner & Sons Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore City, when, in 1899, the interests were combined, and Mr. Skinner, who had taken charge of affairs upon the death of his father and uncle, was made president and treasurer of the corporation. In March, 1906, Mr. Skinner and his corporation obtained control of the shipbuilding plant, dry dock and machine shops formerly belonging to the Baltimore Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and uniting these with the interests of the William Skinner & Sons Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore City, a new company was formed under the name of the Skinner Shipbuilding and Dock Company of Baltimore City, of which Mr. Skinner is president and treasurer. Much of the success of this corporation has been due to the foresight, executive ability and thorough mastery of detail evinced by Mr. Skinner. As seems but natural, sports upon the water have always had a greater attraction for him than those upon land. He is actively interested in organizations connected with his business, is chairman of the executive committee of the Ship and Marine Engine Builders' Association of Baltimore, and is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and the Marine Engineers. He is a member of the Masonic order and has served as master. His club affiliations are with the Baltimore Country, the Maryland Country and the Baltimore Yacht clubs.

Mr. Skinner married, April 7, 1885, Gertrude Thompson, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Children: William Thompson; Harry G. Jr., midshipman of U. S. Navy; W. Howard; Margaret Seymour; Claude Matthews; William H., Gertrude T. Skinner.

JORDAN STABLER

Jordan Stabler, a leader in the commercial circles of Baltimore and head of the firm of Jordan Stabler Company, one of the largest grocery



STABLER

houses in the South, is descended on both sides from colonial Quaker families of English origin.

The earliest notice found of the Stabler family in the London records dates back to the time of King Edward I., about 1274. In the history of York, England, we find the marriage of George and Ann Stabler in 1680; one son is mentioned as Ishmael Stabler, Gentleman.

Edward, the son of Ishmael, was lord mayor of York from 1774 to 1779. At the time of his death in 1786 he was one of the aldermen of that corporation. A record published on that date reads:

Edward Stabler, who served the office of Lord Mayor, 1774 to 1779. A gentleman who discharged the duties of public and private life with the most conscientious integrity, and in whom were happily blended all the amiable virtues that could dignify human nature and constitute the character of a truly good man. His loss will be long and severely felt and deplored.

Another Edward Stabler, born in Yorkshire in 1732, a close relative of the lord mayor, emigrated to America in 1753; married Mary Robinson, of Chester, Pennsylvania; settled in Petersburg, Virginia, and was a prominent shipping and importing merchant during the Revolution. An interesting story of courage and devotion to principles was given us by Rev. Moncure D. Conway, formerly of Virginia, who mentions Edward Stabler, of Petersburg, Virginia, the great-grandfather of Jordan Stabler, in his "Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society." Mr. Conway's story is as follows:

During the French and Indian War, about 1756, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia issued an order that all Quakers who were drafted for the army, and refused to take up arms, or pay ten pounds sterling for a substitute, should be put in jail and lashed every day until they complied. Edward Stabler of Petersburg, Virginia, then twenty-four years of age, realizing the injustice of this order, because it was against the principles of members of the Society of Friends to aid or abet in war, volunteered to make the trip on horseback, through the forests and over the mountains (infested with savage Indians) to Fort Duquesne, two hundred and fifty miles, to obtain a letter from his friend General Washington requesting Governor Dinwiddie to rescind that order.

General Washington gave him the desired letter to the Governor, and after another two hundred and fifty miles' ride back to Virginia he secured the release of the "Quakers" from jail. The stone horseblock, dated 1756 and weighing over a ton, from which he mounted to take this long and perilous journey, is now used by one of his descendants at Harewood, Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Dr. William Stabler, son of Edward Stabler, of Petersburg, Virginia, married Deborah Pleasants, of Goochland county, Virginia, and settled in Leesburg, Virginia. In 1793 they moved to Harewood, Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland, where the doctor continued to practise medicine until his death from hemorrhages in 1806. His wife, Deborah (Pleasants) Stabler, was a recommended minister of the Society of Friends, well known and beloved by a large circle of friends throughout Maryland and Virginia. During the War of 1812, her son Edward, the father of Jordan Stabler, was a clerk in the drug house of his uncle, Edward Stabler, in Alexandria, Virginia. He was drafted for service in the militia. Refusing to serve, he was arrested and placed in jail. His mother, who had been a schoolmate and friend of Dolly Madison, learning of her son's arrest, wrote to the lady of the White House:

DEAR DOLLY: My son Edward has been arrested and lodged in jail in Alexandria because he refused to take up arms. I want thee to tell James to have him released at once.

Thy respected friend,
DEBORAH.

It is needless to say, through Dolly's influence, the request was granted.

Edward, son of Dr. William and Deborah (Pleasants) Stabler, was born September 26, 1794; married Ann R., daughter of Bernard Gilpin Sr. of Mount Airy, Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland. A history of the Gilpin family appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Stabler died September 3, 1883, on the old Harewood estate, where he was born, passing away, by a singular coincidence, in the same room in which he had first seen the light eighty-nine years before. The Harewood estate was part of the original "Charlie Forest" grant from Lord Baltimore, and is one of the three farms in Montgomery county which, up to the present time, have never passed out of the families of their original owners.

Jordan, son of Edward and Ann R. (Gilpin) Stabler, was born January 16, 1840, on the Harewood estate. He received his preparatory education at the neighboring country schools, afterward attending Springdale Academy, Loudoun county, Virginia. He acquired, meanwhile, so thorough a knowledge of agriculture, that he was able, as a fifteen-year-old boy, to manage the farm for two winters, during which time his father was absent in Washington, assisting Obed Hussey to secure an extension to his patent for the first successful mowing and reaping machine ever built, called the Hussey Mowing and Reaping Machine.

Mr. Stabler's inclinations, however, were for a commercial rather than an agricultural career, and in 1857, after completing his course of study, he came in the autumn to Baltimore, where he secured a position as clerk in the old grocery house of G. H. Reese & Brothers. The natural aptitude for his new duties which he immediately displayed proved that in his choice of a lifework he had been guided by a true instinct, that he possessed the qualifications of the genuine business man. To such good use did he put his capabilities and so faithfully did he discharge the obligations devolving upon him, that in July, 1862, he went into the grocery business on his own account, opening a store on Lombard street which he conducted until 1866, when he sold out and recommenced business in a store on Madison avenue which had been built expressly for him. In 1875 he bought out the firm of Charles Reese & Company, whose place of business adjoined his own, and into this he moved, retaining the old building for storage purposes. In 1892 he purchased a third building and has since occupied the trio of structures. His trade extends throughout the country, and he also sells large orders to the United States government. He imports extensively, dealing in none but the finest goods, both foreign and domestic. In 1900 he formed a stock company, taking in four clerks whom he had trained from the beginning and another who had been with him for some years, selling them stock in the business. He himself has been president of the company since its organization. In 1906 he relinquished the detail work, but still gives his attention to the important branches of the business. He is a man of strong will, inflexible purpose and sound judgment, quick to see an emergency and equally quick in devising a plan to meet it, and these characteristics have been the foundation of his successful career.

Mr. Stabler's thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability have always been in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept many such trusts. He is a director in the Commonwealth Bank, and for the last thirty years has been the president of the Grocers' Exchange. He is vice-president of the E. Stabler Jr. Coal Company and is interested in several large building



John S. Phelps



Jordan Herbert Stabler

propositions. For many years he was a director in the Crown Cork and Seal Company. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. His devotion to his friends and his strict business probity are well known to every merchant of Baltimore and have met with a rich return of personal regard and some measure of financial success. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions are recognized as sound and his views as broad, his ideas therefore carry weight among those with whom he discusses public problems. In the national elections he votes the Republican ticket and in local elections supports the best man. He was active in the Good Government Club when that organization was in its prime, and is ever ready to lend his aid to any project for the welfare and improvement of his native city. He is a member of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Stabler married, February 14, 1877, Carrie E., daughter of Dr. Robert Semple, of Philadelphia, and three children were born to them: Edith C., who married Donald M., son of Judge Liddell, of Colorado, and now resides in Elizabeth, New Jersey; Florence, and Jordan Herbert. The mother of these children died in 1886, and Mr. Stabler married, March 21, 1894, Ellen W., daughter of Rev. Horace Dean Walker, of New York. Of this marriage there is no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Liddell have two children, Donald Macy Liddell Jr., and Edith Jordan Liddell. Miss Florence resides at home and is a popular member of the younger social set. Jordan Herbert Stabler, the only son, was educated at the Country School at Homewood, and later graduated from Johns Hopkins University in the class of 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a special course in the Sorbonne, in Paris, and shortly after became private secretary to the Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, at that time American Minister to Belgium. He remained in Brussels until the spring of 1909. In June of the same year he was appointed secretary of the American Legation at Quito, Ecuador, South America, and in March, 1911, was appointed second secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin. An emergency having arisen, he was, however, transferred to the United States Legation at Guatemala, Central America, to act as *Chargé d'Affaires*, during the absence of the United States Minister to that country. On February 1, 1912, he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, his present post. For so young a man Mr. Stabler has had an unusual amount of experience in the diplomatic service and the credit with which he has acquitted himself in the various position he has hitherto filled seems to promise for him a brilliant future.

Mr. Jordan Stabler, the subject of this sketch, stands to-day as a representative of the prominent merchant to whom business is but one phase of existence, not excluding active participation in other vital interests which go to make up human existence. He is a type of the Baltimore merchant of whom his city is justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity not only develop its commerce, but give it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. It is such men who lay, deep and strong, the foundation on which is reared the fair structure of a great city's financial prosperity.

ROBERT TAYLOR

Robert Taylor, the well-known business man of Baltimore, belongs among those citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in

their natures, nevertheless form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. It is this class which develops our great manufacturing interests, spreads our commerce and builds our cities.

(I) Joseph Taylor, great-grandfather of Robert Taylor, migrated from Pennsylvania to Baltimore, with his brother, and made his home in that city, and founded there this branch of the Taylor family.

(II) Robert, son of Joseph Taylor, lived for many years at the corner of Charles and Mulberry streets. He was also engaged in the wholesale grocery business for many years, and, upon his retirement from active business life, purchased "Cloud Capped" from James Cox, and this estate was the family homestead for four generations of the family. He married Eleanor, daughter of Talbot Jones.

(III) Talbot J., son of Robert and Eleanor (Jones) Taylor, was born in May, 1831, died in January, 1879. The family estate descended to him, and under his capable management, the property largely increased in value. He married Lavinia, who died in 1886, daughter of Alexander Kirkland, of the firm of Kirkland, Chase & Company, of Baltimore. They had ten children, all born in Baltimore: Robert, see forward; Eleanor; Alexander K.; Agnes K.; Jane; Talbot J. Jr.; Lavinia, deceased; Margaret L.; William R. K.; James B.

(IV) Robert (2), eldest child of Talbot J. and Lavinia (Kirkland) Taylor, was born at "Cloud Capped", Baltimore county, Maryland, July 22, 1853. At an early age he became a student at St. Timothy's School, at Catonsville, and in due course of time was graduated with honor from this institution. In early manhood he became a member of the firm of J. S. Yeaton & Company, dealers in coal at No. 3 West Saratoga street, Baltimore, later engaging in the stock brokerage and investment business, and has for a number of years been at the head of the firm of Robert Taylor & Company, at No. 15 South street. He has a number of other business interests, and is a director of the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company. For some years he managed the family estate, but sold this property in 1886.

He is a member of St. Timothy's Church at Catonsville, and, while considering himself as a member of the Democratic party, will not allow himself to be influenced by partisanship to the extent of casting his vote for a man whom he considers unfit for the office for which he is a candidate. He is a member of the Maryland and Baltimore Country clubs, and was one of the organizers, and has served on the board of governors of the Baltimore Club. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman of culture and refinement which, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment to his friends, has secured for him a high place in the affections and esteem of his large circle of acquaintances. His heart is ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character are his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impel him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle.

Mr. Taylor married Fannie, daughter of George Winship, of Atlanta, Georgia, and they have three children living: George Winship, who was graduated from Harvard University, and is now practising law in Baltimore; Robert Jr.; Frances Winship. The leading characteristics of Mr. Taylor may be stated as indomitable perseverance in any undertaking in which he once embarks, boldness of operation in his projects, and integrity and loyalty to his friends. He is always willing to listen to and respect



Pharmont H. Tucker

the opinions and theories of others, but when the time for action comes, he depends upon the guidance of his own judgment, which is of unusual soundness. His clear and far-seeing mind enables him to grasp quickly every detail of a project, however great its magnitude.

PHILEMON HALLAM TUCK

The Tuck family is one which has held a prominent position in the highest circles of Maryland for a long period, and its present representative in Maryland, Philemon Hallam Tuck, has inherited in full the measure the charms of intellect, nobility and courtliness which have characterized his ancestors. He is a direct descendant of several of the most distinguished families of the State, among them being the Brookes, Chews, Bowies and Spriggs. Personally he has made a name for himself in the legal profession and especially in real estate matters, his business acumen and foresight having been of the greatest benefit to his many clients. His paternal line is as follows:

(I) William Tuck, an honored resident of Annapolis, Maryland, possessed a widespread reputation as one of the most progressive men of his day. His active and conscientious public spirit identified him with the majority of the public and social enterprises of importance in his community, and he was honored with positions of trust and responsibility. From his earliest years his literary ability was recognized as being of a high order and the most accomplished men of the day were his intimate associates.

(II) William Hallam, son of William Tuck, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, November 20, 1808, and died there March 17, 1884. The Legislature adjourned in respect to his memory, and preceded by the sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace, attended the funeral in a body, which was an unprecedented honor. His education was acquired under the most favorable auspices, and he received in 1827 the degree of Master of Arts from St. John's College. The consistency and uprightness which characterized his performance of all duties which fell to his share naturally attracted the attention of those high in office, and although Mr. Tuck rarely sought public office, it was repeatedly tendered him, and he accepted these trusts, deeming it for the best interests of the people that he should do so. For many years he was a member of the Court of Appeals, and subsequently Governor Bradford appointed him Judge of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. At the time of his death he was president of the Board of County Commissioners, having been appointed to this office by Governor Hamilton. As a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, he served a number of terms, and during one term was speaker of the House. He also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1851, and later as a senator. In financial matters he was also in the foremost rank, having held office as president of the First National Bank of Annapolis, the Citizens' Bank of Annapolis and the Traders' National Bank of Baltimore; was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, representing the State of Maryland stock in that corporation. He was a member of the board of governors and visitors of St. John's College, being succeeded in this office by his son, Philemon H. During the entire period of his public life he displayed remarkable consistency and sterling worth, and his philanthropic efforts won for him the sincere love of his fellow citizens. He was for nearly half a century, and at the time of his death, a member of the vestry of

St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. In his private and public life Judge Tuck was unaffected and unostentatious, and the example which he furnished of unchanging honesty and patriotism is well worthy of imitation. Dignified in manner and judicious in speech, he was yet gentleness personified, and the brilliancy of his conversation was interspersed with flashes of wit and humor. A keen sense of justice was one of his strongest characteristics; the trusts which were reposed in him he held sacred, and the public interest was always placed before his private gains.

Judge Tuck married Margaret Sprigg Bowie Chew (see Chew VIII), born January 3, 1818, died March 12, 1885. Children: 1. Maria Louisa Chew, who is now living with her brother, Philemon H., after spending seventeen years in Egypt. 2. Somerville Pinkney, who was educated in St. John's College, Maryland, and in the University of Virginia. He was engaged in legal practice in New York and during this time was appointed a commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the Alabama Claims. Later he was sent abroad with General James Broadhead of Missouri, by the State Department of the United States to obtain evidence for the government in the matter of the French Spoliation Claims, which required the examination of the records of maritime towns in France, Belgium and Spain. After this report had been rendered to the Hon. Thomas Bayard, who was then Secretary of State, Mr. Tuck was sent abroad alone on a similar mission. Still later he was sent on a similar quest to the West Indies. He and General Walter B. Franklin were sent as commissioners to the Paris Exposition in 1889, at which time he was created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Since then he has been connected with nearly every French Exposition. Upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, Mr. Tuck, among several hundred recommended, was appointed by the Khedive of Egypt as judge of the Mixed Tribunals of that country, the duties of this office requiring him to live at different times in Mansourah, Alexandria and Cairo, and he served as president of the court in the last-named city. Upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt he was elevated to the Court of Appeals of the Mixed Tribunals, in which he is now serving, having spent eighteen years in Egypt. He was sent by the Egyptian government as a delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which assembled at the Louisiana Exposition in St. Louis. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a number of other notable clubs, and in addition to being a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, has been made a Commander of this most distinguished body, for eminent and meritorious service. He married Emily S. Marshall, only daughter of Colonel Charles Marshall, military aide of General Robert E. Lee, and wrote in his own hand the terms of capitulation which were signed by General Lee and General Grant. Children: Carola M. Tuck, now residing in Alexandria, Egypt; William Hallam Tuck, a student in Princeton University; Somerville Pinkney Tuck Jr., a student at Dartmouth College; Alexander J. M. Tuck, also a student at Dartmouth College. 3. Philemon Hallam, see forward.

(III) Philemon Hallam, son of William Hallam and Margaret Sprigg Bowie (Chew) Tuck, was born in Prince George county, Maryland, July 22, 1852. Endowed by nature with a mentality of unusual caliber, his scholastic course from the outset was one of honor. His elementary education was obtained in private schools and by the invitation of Governor Bradford he shared the instruction of the Governor's sons in the Government House in Annapolis, and he then attended the preparatory school connected with St. John's College. He matriculated at St. John's College,

from which he was graduated with high honors, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts, then from the post-graduate course with the degree of Master of Arts. Becoming a student at the Law School of the University of Maryland he was graduated from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Engaging in the practice of law in Baltimore in 1875, he achieved success, his power of concentration making this an assured fact. He is, however, a man of action, rather than of words, and his untiring energy and undoubted business talents decided him to attempt another field of industry. He accordingly gave considerable attention to real estate matters, in connection with his legal practice, and has undoubtedly had more experience and accomplished as good results in this branch as any other lawyer in Maryland. His broad comprehensive grasp of all questions arising in his practice has given him an unquestionable ability to cope with large matters. He has never cared to hold public office, but as a private citizen has always done his full share in upholding the principles of civic cleanliness and progress, by casting his vote for those who were best able to further these ends. He is a member of the Reform League, and has served for many years as a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. He is one of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College and vice-provost of the board of regents of the University of Maryland. His professional affiliations are with the State Bar Association and the Baltimore City Bar Association. He is an honored member of numerous social organizations, among them being: Sons of the Colonial Wars, Churchman's Club of Maryland, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, Bachelors' Cotillon and the following clubs: University, Baltimore Country; he resigned some time since from the Junior Cotillon and Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs. He is a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Baltimore, and was appointed by Bishop John G. Murray, chairman of the committee whose duty was to seat the invited guests on the occasion of Cardinal Gibbons' Jubilee when possibly 20,000 persons were in the audience, and many of the chief dignitaries of the nation on the stage. He is a liberal giver to all charitable objects. He is especially interested in assisting young men of ambition and ability, and is quick to notice unusual qualities of mind or heart in any one.

Mr. Tuck married (first) Grace G., daughter of William Devries, founder of the firm of William Devries & Company, in its day one of the leading dry goods houses of the South. Children: 1. Margaret Chew, married J. Purviance Bonsal. 2. Grace Devries, was married, December 2, 1911, by Cardinal Gibbons, to Philip P. Devereux, of Philadelphia. Mr. Tuck married (second) Dorcas V., daughter of Philip Jamieson, a prominent merchant of Toronto, who was considered one of the most astute business men of the city. Mrs. Tuck is a woman of great charm of manner, noted for her grace, tact and wit. She is possessed of that indefinable fascination which puts every person at ease in her presence, and she and her talented husband are the center of the most refined and intellectual circles. Mr. Tuck has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Europe, Egypt and other parts of Africa, but he has considered it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to study his own country above all others. He has inherited the patriotism, courage and courtly bearing which distinguished his ancestors, and his fine presence and youthful glance and ardor make him in all respects worthy of the traditions of his well-known family.

(The Chew Line).

(I) Colonel John Chew, founder of this family in America, was born in 1590, died about 1665. He came to Virginia in 1620; member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Hog Island, 1623-24-29, and from York county, 1642-44. He married Sarah ———.

(II) Colonel Samuel, son of Colonel John and Sarah Chew, was born 1634, died March 15, 1676-77. He was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses, 1659, and of the Council, 1669-77; chancellor and secretary of the province; colonel of the Provincial Forces of Maryland, 1675. He married Anne, daughter of William and Sarah Ayres.

(III) Samuel, son of Colonel Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, was born in 1660, died October 10, 1718. He married Anne ———.

(IV) Samuel, son of Samuel and Anne Chew, was born May 28, 1683, died October 31, 1736. He married Mary Harrison.

(V) Richard, son of Samuel and Mary (Harrison) Chew, was born in May, 1716, died June 24, 1769. He married Sarah Locke.

(VI) Major Richard, son of Richard and Sarah (Locke) Chew, was born April 10, 1753, died June 6, 1801. He married Frances Holland.

(VII) Philemon, son of Major Richard and Frances (Holland) Chew, was born February 20, 1789, died September 30, 1850. He was president of the Governor's Council, 1824. He was chosen to be one of those to receive General Lafayette on his visit to Annapolis. His watch, a costly and elaborate piece of workmanship, is now in possession of Philemon H. Tuck. He married Anna Maria Bowie Brookes, born November 17, 1789, died July 18, 1862, daughter of Major Richard Benjamin Brookes, of the Revolutionary army, a valiant soldier, having been severely wounded in the battle of Monmouth, and was a warm personal friend of Washington, and remained in the army until his death, which occurred some years after the declaration of peace. He was one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati. A history of the Bowie family will be found elsewhere in this work. Among the children of Philemon Chew was the Hon. Richard Benjamin Brookes Chew, at one time Judge of the Circuit comprising Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties; he was accounted one of the ablest men and foremost lawyers of the southern part of Maryland.

(VIII) Margaret Sprigg Bowie, daughter of Philemon and Anna Maria Bowie (Brookes) Chew, married William Hallam Tuck (see Tuck II). She was a great-niece of Robert Bowie, three times governor of Maryland.

ALEXANDER PRESTON

Ever since the days when Harford county, Maryland, was a trackless forest, the Preston family had representatives in that part of the State. Two hundred and sixty years have passed since the first of the name sought a home in this country, and to narrate the family history would be to give the history of Harford county, so closely have its members been connected with the affairs of that section. The present member of the family under consideration, Alexander Preston, is one of the most distinguished lawyers of Baltimore, who stands high in the regard of his professional brethren, and who, being a close student in his chosen calling, and applying the knowledge thus acquired with most remarkable success,



Alexander Burtan

well merits the enviable reputation which he holds. He is one, also, who while closely attending to his professional duties, has taken an active part in public life, making his mark as a man of fine judgment, and one who is shrewd, clear, decisive, and unselfish in his labors for the general good.

The Preston family traces its ancestry in this country back to Richard Preston, known as Preston at Patuxent, and Thomas Preston of Calvert county, known as Thomas of the Cliffs, the appellation having been received from the patent of the Maryland land known as Hooper's Cliffs. The seal of the family which has been in use as far back as the records go, is as follows: Argent, unicorn's head, sable; crest, out of a ducal coronet unicorn's head, proper; motto, *Presto ut prestem*.

Following Richard and Thomas Preston, came another Thomas Preston, and yet another, who was the father of James Preston, the father of Bernard, whose brother, G. G. Preston, was Mayor Preston's father. Bernard Preston was the father of Dr. Jacob A. Preston, of Harford county, a graduate of the University of Maryland, in the year 1817, and one of the most eminent physicians of his time; he represented Harford and Cecil counties in Congress, and was censor of the former county in 1840. He was a strong adherent of the Episcopalian Church, being prominent alike in Church, State, and his profession. Dr. Preston married Miss Caroline Perryman, and in 1836 was born a son, Jacob Alexander Preston, who became the father of the present Alexander Preston, and, like his son, was an eminent lawyer; he died in 1904. Politically he was a Democrat, and was president of the fire board; he was also counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company and the police commissioners.

Jacob A. Preston married Achsah Ridgely Carroll, daughter of Mary Wethered Ludlow and Achsah R. Carroll, who was the son of James Carroll, grandson of another James, great-grandfather of Charles, etc., straight back to the time of the celebrated Barrister Carroll, whose history is so intertwined with that of the colony and State of Maryland. It is not necessary to trace the descent from the Carroll family, as the history of this famous family in Maryland is too well known to need retelling. Charles Carroll, the brilliant barrister, descended from the elder branch of the distinguished family of Ely O'Carroll, of Ireland, was a great light in his day. Educated in Lisbon, and at Eton and Cambridge, England, studying law in the Middle Temple, in London, he was well fitted upon his return to Baltimore, in 1746, for leadership of the people and their guidance during the stormy period of the Revolution which was to follow. A fluent and gifted writer as well as an able counselor, he was a member of most of the important conventions and assemblies of the period, placing their conclusions before the people and drafting many of their documents and public papers, including the Declaration of Rights, in November, 1776; in this year also he was elected to Congress in place of his younger kinsman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. A sister of his, Mary Clare Carroll, was the ancestress of General John Carroll, of "The Caves".

The Carroll family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The O'Carrolls belonged to the Kianachta tribe, founded by Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute king of Munster, A.D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A.D. 148. The founder of the family was Kieran, son of Sedna, son of Trena, son of Tigernach, of the race of Kian. The original name was Ciarail, or Cearbhoil, and signified "Perverse". The titles of the chiefs were Prince of Ely, and Lords of Calry, and they had possessions in Kerry, Tipperary and Kings counties. Donald O'Carroll, from

whom the principal houses of the name are descended, was Prince of Ely O'Carroll at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion; for centuries afterward the O'Carrolls were foremost in resisting the invader, and are represented as among the stoutest and most formidable borderers of the old races of Erin.

"Of the patriotism, piety and prowess of the chiefs of the O'Carrolls of Ely," says a learned Gaelic writer, "the annals of Ireland teem with abundant proofs." The popular Gaelic song, translated by Mangan, describing the most renowned heroes and septs of Ireland, thus refers to the O'Carrolls:

Th' O'Carrolls also, famed when fame was only for the boldest,
Rest in forgotten sepulchres with Erin's best and oldest;
Yet who so great as they of yore in battle or carouse?

The Carrolls were ardent supporters of the Stuarts, of Charles I. and Charles II. against the Puritans, and of James II. against William of Orange. In the army of James II., during the three years' war, 1688 to 1691, the O'Carrolls were represented in the horse, dragoon and infantry regiments, from the rank of ensign to that of brigadier-general. They also gained distinction in the wars of France. In America, too, the descendants of this distinguished family hold an honored place, it not being necessary to go into detail about their deeds in the land of Calvert, as that is a matter of history. The motto of the ancient family of O'Carroll was, "*In fide et in bello fortis*"; and strong indeed have they been in faith and in battle, down all the ringing grooves of change!

Alexander Preston, upon whose shoulders descends the mantle of these two famous old families, the Prestons and the Carrolls, is a lawyer of great ability, strong, courageous and faithful, and a resourceful legislator and worker. The son of Jacob Alexander Preston and Achsah Ridgely Carroll, as aforesaid, he was born in Baltimore, January 7, 1867. He received an excellent education, attending George S. Carey's Private School and others in Boston, after which he took a special collegiate course at Johns Hopkins and finally a course in law at the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1888. Immediately after his graduation he began practice, entering the firm of Preston & Bowie, in which he has ever since been a member. A man of decided opinions, he has proved himself a debater of great skill, expressing his views with remarkable clearness and force, and showing an excellent judgment in his treatment of public questions, with which he exhibits much familiarity. A strong Democrat, he has recently been appointed as Deputy City Solicitor by Mayor Preston, who, however, was guilty of no nepotism in the appointment, as they are but cousins in the third degree, the honor received being due to the high order of his merit, to the keen business ability, tact, discretion, and integrity which have marked his political career.

Mr. Preston is extremely popular socially, being a member of the Maryland Club and of the Baltimore Country Club, but is not connected with any secret societies or fraternities; he is a strong adherent of the Episcopal Church, following his family traditions. He manifests an enthusiastic interest in out-of-door sports, believing in the moral as well as physical value of athletics, and shows a special fondness for golf, tennis, cricket and lacrosse, in which he is an adept.

Mr. Preston was married, at Grace Church, Baltimore, November 22; 1902, to Miss Hannah Gaither Norris, daughter of William Wyatt Norris. Mrs. Preston is a well known and brilliant society woman, possessing



Allen Jenkins

great beauty and talents, and a wit of that sparkling and delicious kind that gives a keen zest to her conversation; she is extremely clever as an amateur actress, and is usually selected to carry through any theatrical performance gotten up by society in Baltimore. A graceful and charming hostess, her home is the centre of a coterie of brilliant society people, attracted not only by her talents as an entertainer, but by her womanly graces. She believes that home is a woman's true sphere, and is a pronounced anti-suffragette, arraying herself against the cause with wit and animation. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have one child, a daughter, Mary Ridgely Preston, a dainty and charming little girl, who inherits much of her mother's attractiveness.

Blest with a happy home, warm and loyal friends, and the honor and esteem of all who are associated with him in public ways, Mr. Preston's success in life is assured. A kindly and most pleasant personality, and a strong and self-reliant demeanor, seem to be the outcome of the possession of that blood which will invariably show, and of a life which well preserves the traditions and high standards of its ancestors. Thus it is that Mr. Preston is one of the strongest assets of his city and State, and "bears without reproach the grand old name of gentleman".

JOHN HILLEN JENKINS

John Hillen Jenkins, a prominent member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and for many years closely identified with the financial and social life of our city, is a representative of a family whose name is indissolubly linked with the history of Maryland, and in the later generations with that of the Monumental City.

(I) Thomas Jenkins, founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of Wales, and about the middle of the seventeenth century crossed the Atlantic, settling in St. Mary's county, Maryland. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and naturally sought a home in the province founded and governed by men of his own faith, the noble and liberal-minded Calverts. His children were: Edward, William, mentioned below; George, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary.

(II) William Jenkins, son of Thomas Jenkins, was born in 1663, in St. Mary's county, where he spent his entire life. He was the father of the following children: Ignatius, Henry, William, Thomas Courtney, James, Michael, mentioned below; Jane, Mary A.

(III) Michael Jenkins, son of William Jenkins, was born in St. Mary's county, but as a young man, in company with his brothers, Ignatius and Thomas Courtney, sought a new home in Baltimore county, then an outlying part of the province, almost a wilderness and still inhabited by Indians. Their reason for this removal was a desire to escape the religious persecution which the Catholics, who had themselves the noble example of toleration, were compelled to endure. The brothers took up a tract of land in Long Green Valley, which still remains in the possession of the family, and upon it is yet standing the substantial old house constructed according to the rural architecture of the time. Michael Jenkins married, in 1761, Charity A. Wheeler, niece of Ignatius Wheeler, a wealthy Catholic gentleman of Harford county, and their children were: Thomas C., born in February, 1765; William, mentioned below; Mary, born in August, 1769; Ann, born in January, 1772; Edward, born in March, 1774; Ig-

natus, born in March, 1776; Michael, born in February, 1778; Josias, born in March, 1781; Elizabeth, born in December, 1784.

(IV) William (2) Jenkins, son of Michael and Charity A. (Wheeler) Jenkins, was born in February, 1767, on the homestead, and at the age of thirteen went to Baltimore, where he became apprenticed to a tanner, William Hayward, a member of the Society of Friends and a most estimable man. After serving his time Mr. Jenkins went into business for himself, meeting with such success that he has been called the "father of the leather trade of Baltimore." He was called upon by his fellow citizens to occupy a number of positions of honor and trust, and was one of the originators of the York and York Haven Turnpike Road Companies and also of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company (now the Northern Central), of which he was one of the first directors. He served in the War of 1812 and took an active part in the defense of Baltimore, having also four brothers in the field. He married (first) Ann Hillen, who died leaving one daughter, and (second) Ellen, daughter of Mark Willcox, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. By this marriage he became the father of the following children: Thomas Courtney, Mark Willcox, mentioned below; Edward, James Willcox, Joseph Willcox, William, Eleanor. Mr. Jenkins was the owner of "Oak Hill", a beautiful country seat, and his domestic relations were of the happiest and most affectionate nature. From his youth up he was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. His death occurred February 21, 1843.

(V) Mark Willcox Jenkins, son of William (2) and Ellen (Willcox) Jenkins, was educated in Georgetown College. He married Ann Maria, daughter of Captain Josias Jenkins. Their children were: John Willcox, mentioned below; Elizabeth Hillen, William, Rebecca Hillen, Michael, Ann Ellen, who married James W. Barroll and became the mother of two children, Elizabeth and Frederick.

(VI) John Willcox Jenkins, son of Mark Willcox and Ann Maria (Jenkins) Jenkins, received his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at the University of Georgetown. He engaged successfully in business, and was the owner of a farm of three hundreds acres of valuable land, the cultivation of which was to him a source of great interest and pleasure. He was one of the early directors of the Western Maryland Railroad, having been appointed by Mayor Kane. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Alice Julia, daughter of Commodore Thompson Darrah Shaw, United States Navy. His grandson, John Hillen Jenkins, is the owner of a sword, once the property of Commodore Shaw, the following article appearing in *The Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, at the time of its presentation to the Commodore, at that time a Lieutenant:

By the following correspondence it will be perceived that the friends of Lieut. Shaw, in his native city, have presented him with a splendid sword, and a beautiful pair of epaulettes, in token of their approbation and good feeling:

Philadelphia, February 22, 1848.—Dear Sir: A number of your friends and fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, entertaining a just sense of your active and efficient services in the Gulf of Mexico, when in command of the U. S. schooner *Petrel*, attached to our naval squadron, there in service since the commencement of the existing war, have determined to present you with the accompanying sword and epaulettes, as a token of their high appreciation of your gallant and meritorious conduct, while performing duty on that boisterous and perilous station.

In conformity with that design, and with a view of its being appropriately carried into effect, they have conferred on the undersigned the pleasing duty of tendering for your acceptance, those well merited though but slight testimonials, of their approbation and esteem.

We are not unmindful, in connection with this subject, that the chances for

the display of naval prowess given to our officers and seamen on the ocean have not, in the present war been proportionate to the opportunities afforded for military achievements, to those in station, and the soldiers engaged in our victorious armies on the field.

When we reflect, however, upon the innumerable hardships, discomforts and dangers, from tempest and disease, as well as the battle's strife, to which the former have been so repeatedly exposed—recollecting, at the same time, the fearless and noble manner in which they have uniformly sustained themselves in all emergencies, and are reminded in recurring to the language of Commodore Perry, that, "with the sacrifice of comforts to which your position in the Navy might have entitled you, you served with distinguished merit throughout the war, taking part in all but one of the attacks that have occurred, and always handling your vessel with great skill and gallantry." We cannot remain unconscious of the claims of the navy upon the consideration of the American public, nor of yours as a Pennsylvanian, upon the citizens of your native State, and your associates and fellow townsmen of this the city of your birth.

Entertaining such views, and cordially proffering you the testimonials adverted to, we are, with sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, very truly, your friends,

JOHN SWIFT,
JAMES PAGE,
HENRY LELAR,
EDWARD HURST,
GEO. L. NORTON,
WM. J. LEIPER,

GEO. F. LEHMAN,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,
JOHN K. MITCHELL,
JAMES R. SNOWDEN,
BENJ. CHAMPNEYS,
MORTON McMICHAEL,

JOSIAH RANDALL.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1848.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date accompanied by an elegant sword and pair of epaulettes which my too generous fellow citizens have seen fit to present, in token of their approbation of my conduct while on service in the Gulf of Mexico.

I shall cherish and preserve their flattering testimonial, and to me it will ever prove the incentive to duty in the cause of my country.

I sincerely thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to convey the sentiments of those you represent, and for your high appreciation of the Navy, and beg you to accept the assurance of my consideration and esteem. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. D. Shaw, U. S. N.

To Hon. John Swift, George F. Lehman, Esq., Jas. Page, Esq., Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., James R. Snowden, Esq., J. K. Mitchell, M.D., and others, Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were the parents of the following children: John Hillen, mentioned below; Eugene, Albin, Mark Willcox, Arthur, Elizabeth. Of these, Albin, Mark Willcox, and Arthur are deceased.

The death of Mr. Jenkins, which occurred October 5, 1902, deprived his native State of one who throughout his career had been actuated by a high sense of duty and who stood deservedly high in the community. His interest in all that concerned the State's welfare was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. The personality of Mr. Jenkins was singularly well-balanced and complete, presenting the characteristics of the public-spirited citizen, the cultured, polished gentleman and the pure kindly man, cherishing high ideals and devoted to the uplifting of humanity. One whose nature is thus fully and symmetrically developed blesses all who are within the sphere of his influence and "leaves the world better than he found it."

(VII) John Hillen Jenkins, son of John Willcox and Alice Julia (Shaw) Jenkins, was born September 2, 1855, in Baltimore county, Maryland, where his early childhood was passed amid rural scenes. After receiving his preliminary education at Clarke's private school, situated on the corner of Charles and Clay streets, he was for a short time a student at Calvert Hall, and in 1867 entered Rock Hill College, remaining until 1870. After engaging for one year in his father's business he associated himself, in 1871, with the firm of P. T. George & Company, with whom

he remained fifteen years, working his way up through all departments and thus acquiring the most thorough knowledge of the business. He was the southern salesman of this firm at the time when there were but two cotton mills throughout the length and breadth of the South. In 1891 Mr. Jenkins engaged in the brokerage business as the representative of Henry Clews & Company, of New York, with whom he remained six years. In 1896 he became a member of the firm of E. N. Morrison & Company, who carried on a very extensive brokerage business. In the panic of 1903 this firm failed, and Mr. Jenkins then became a curb broker. In 1904 he purchased a membership in the Baltimore Stock Exchange, since which time he has been one of the city's prominent stock brokers.

Mr. Jenkins belongs to the Baltimore and Maryland clubs, where he is always a welcome presence and a forceful influence, being actively associated with all its proceedings. In politics he is a representative of the type long known as "Jackson Democrats". In accordance with the immemorial tradition of his family, he adheres to the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Jenkins married, November 22, 1882, Cardinal Gibbons officiating, Rebecca H., daughter of Henry C. Smith, of Baltimore. Mr. Smith was a very prominent figure in the business world of our city, being a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and of other large corporations. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of two children: Elsie Hillen, who is the wife of Donald L. Symington, of Chicago; Henry Hillen, twenty-two years old, and a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1910. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins enjoy a high degree of personal popularity and are identified with the social activities of Baltimore.

Mr. Jenkins stands to-day high in the financial circles of the Monumental City, maintaining the traditions of an old and honored name, traditions of ability, integrity and enterprise in methods of business and of loyal, upright and public-spirited citizenship.

JAMES BOSLY NOEL WYATT

James Bosly Noel Wyatt, member of a well-known firm of architects in Baltimore, was born in that city, May 3, 1847, in a house belonging to his mother's family, situated on part of the site of the present United States Post-office, on Calvert and Fayette streets. On the paternal side he is descended from Mary Chilton Winslow, who came over in the "Mayflower", in 1620, and married John, brother of Governor Winslow, of the Plymouth Bay Colony. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Maryland Nicholsons, of which family Francis Nicholson was a Colonial governor. Mr. Wyatt's paternal grandfather was Rev. William Edward Wyatt, who was rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore for more than fifty years, until his death in 1864; he was considered the typical high churchman of that day and was prominent in the councils of the Episcopal church. He was the author of several books of high standing in religious circles.

James B. N. Wyatt was the son of William Edward and Margaret Esther (Noel) Wyatt, the former of whom, a man of great refinement and feeling, and a civil engineer by profession, was incapacitated at the age of thirty years from undertaking any active work, by reason of deafness and lameness. As a youth Mr. Wyatt was of a rather nervous and sensitive temperament, taking especial interest in the fine arts and all quiet



W. E. Wyatt



Sam'l Howard

forms of amusement. He became a great student of literature and ascribes the formation of his character greatly to the study of the authors of the New England School, and to use his own words "Whatever of good may be in me I owe to the influence of the teachings and high moral standards, in principles and conduct, of my mother, instilled in me from early youth, with the most devoted affection". His early years were spent in Baltimore city and county, and in later life he felt as drawbacks to success the lack of systematic training due to the inefficient school systems in use at that time. When the family removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Wyatt studied for one year under a private tutor, then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. From his earliest years he had displayed an undoubted interest in the designing of buildings, and was endowed with a keen sense for the beauties of form and color, and this induced him to make architecture his life work. Six months were spent at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then three years were spent in Europe, partly in travel and for the greater part in the atelier Vaudremer, of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. Upon his return to this country he gave a few months of his time to further study in the office of an architect in Baltimore and then formed the partnership of Wyatt & Sperry. Later the firm became Wyatt & Nolt-ing, with Mr. Wyatt as the senior partner, an association which is still in existence. A splendid example of the work of this firm is the Baltimore court house, built of white marble in Renaissance style, which is conspicuous in the line of modern architecture.

Mr. Wyatt was secretary of the Baltimore Art Commission, is director of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society, and one of the founders of the University Club, of which he is still a member. He is president of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a Fellow of the Institute. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. In 1904 he was made one of the three members of the Advisory Board in the architectural development of "Homewood", the new site for the Johns Hopkins University. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he does not allow party to influence him, declaring that principles and not the men are the prime factors. He is very modest in his belief in his own powers, saying it has contributed greatly to his success that he had the good fortune to be associated with men of marked talent and ability, and that he simply assisted their architectural ideas by consultation with them. He believes that individualism should be sacrificed to the general benefit of the community, and that a sense of good form, order and decorum in public places should be cultivated. Mr. Wyatt has never married.

Mr. Wyatt is, as we have seen, a tireless and unflinching worker—a man of strong and steady purposes, rare judgment, and those admirable qualities which give a high character to the commercial and social life of Baltimore. Our city is indebted to him for much that is ennobling in her history and for some of her choicest ornaments and substantial improvements.

SAMUEL C. ROWLAND

Samuel C. Rowland, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Trust Company, is a representative of a family which has been for seven generations resident in this country and in every one of those

generations has given to the Nation useful and patriotic men and women, rich in all those qualities which promote the best interests of the State and constitute ideal citizenship.

John Rowland, the first of the family to emigrate to America, came from Wales in 1640 and settled first near the future site of Philadelphia, more than forty years ago before the city of Penn was founded. He afterward moved to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in the eighteenth century the family settled in Maryland, becoming prominently identified with the financial interests of that State.

Samuel Rowland, grandfather of Samuel C. Rowland, and son of William and Sarah (Latham) Rowland, was born February 28, 1780, on the family homestead, near Port Deposit, and rose to be one of the most successful merchants of his time. Engaging in the lumber business as a young man, he accumulated a large fortune and was one of the strongest financiers of his generation. He was also a pioneer in the business improvements of Port Deposit, aiding in the building of the first wharf for steamboats and sailing vessels and owning much valuable property. He was for many years a director in the Marine Bank of Baltimore, and for a long time was private banker for the business men of Port Deposit and its vicinity. About fifty years ago a post-office was established in Octorara which, in compliment to Mr. Rowland, who was appointed postmaster, was called Rowlandville, a name which the village still retains. Through all the changes of the administration at Washington, Mr. Rowland was continued in office until his resignation at the time of his retirement from business. It was the only office which he would ever accept. During the greater part of his life he voted with the Democratic party. He was educated in the Presbyterian faith and worshipped at Nottingham until the erection of the Presbyterian church at Port Deposit. He married Mary Black, of Geneva, Ontario county, New York, and they resided until her death at his farm on "Octorara Heights". They were the parents of three sons and four daughters: Samuel, who died in infancy; Sarah Maria, married Samuel McCullough, of Pennsylvania, and died a few years later; William Black, who became a physician; James Harvey, see forward; Hannah Jane, who became the wife of Hugh Steel, merchant and farmer of Port Deposit; Isabel, who married Edwin Clapp, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; and Margaret, who married the Rev. John Armstrong, of Oxford, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rowland died in 1856, and after this event Mr. Rowland vacated the old homestead in favor of his son, Dr. William B. Rowland, making his home chiefly with his son, James Harvey, at Port Deposit. His death occurred in 1864, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Steel, and he has left behind him the memory of a man of much public spirit and of fine Christian character.

James Harvey Rowland, son of Samuel and Mary (Black) Rowland, was born on the homestead, on "Octorara Heights". He early entered commercial life, engaging in the lumber business as his father had done before him, and like him achieving signal success, becoming a prominent merchant and financier. He married Elizabeth A. Webb, a lineal descendant of Richard Webb, who came from Gloucester, England, in 1732. The family was originally Scotch, but had become scattered over England and numerously represented in that country. James Webb, born in England, in 1708 was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly almost continuously from 1747 to 1775, in the last-named year serving as a member of the Committee on Public Safety. He belonged to that strong band of Patriots in Pennsylvania of which Benjamin Franklin was the leader.

Samuel C. Rowland, son of James Harvey and Elizabeth A. (Webb) Rowland, was born January 9, 1858, in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland. Most of his youth was spent in the country. He was a healthy boy, fond of outdoor sports, and was singularly fortunate in both parents, his father being a man of strong character and generous disposition, and his mother exercising an especially strong and healthful influence in shaping his life along correct moral lines. He attended the West Nottingham Academy and then for three years was a student in Lafayette College, graduating in 1879.

Heredity appears to have influenced his choice of a life work, for on leaving college he entered the lumber business at Port Deposit in which both his father and grandfather had been engaged. Both as a merchant and as a financier he has been steadily successful. After many years in the lumber business and as bank president in Port Deposit he moved, ten years or more ago, to Baltimore City, where he has been chairman of the executive committee of the International Trust Company (merged with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in 1910), one of the leading financial institutions of that city. Mr. Rowland is a nephew by marriage of Jacob Tome, who founded and endowed the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, of which Mr. Rowland became one of the original incorporators, being now one of its trustees and a member of the finance committee. In addition to the interests already mentioned he is connected as a stockholder or in an official capacity with many large corporations, being a director in the Georgia & Florida Railroad Company, the Columbia & Port Deposit Railway, president of the National Bank of Port Deposit, of the Bowman Lumber Company of West Virginia, and vice-president of the Rowland Land Company of West Virginia. He is a director in the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, National Mechanics' Bank, the Big Coal Company of West Virginia and the American Lumber Company which, with its principal office in Baltimore, operates through several States. Mr. Rowland is a member of board of trustees and finance committees of several hospitals of this city. In May, 1911, he was appointed by Mayor Preston a member of the Paving Commission of Baltimore City. The Big Coal Company confines itself to a strictly mining business and is developing the lands of the Rowland Land Company. Mr. Rowland is thus active alike in the world of finance, of transportation and of industrial development.

He is a man of strongly marked social nature and is a member of the Maryland, the Baltimore, the Baltimore Country, the Elkridge Kennel, the Merchants' and the Bachelors' Cotillon clubs, and is an honorary member of Troop A, Maryland National Guard. He also finds recreation in the rearing and training of horses, motoring and shooting. Both by inheritance and conviction his political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and like his father before him he holds to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Rowland married, January 5, 1887, Cornelia Talcott, daughter of Charles E. and Georgia (Anderson) Ransom, the former of New York State and the latter a member of an old Maryland family. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have three children. Mr. Rowland is devoted to his family and finds his highest happiness in his home. He has never been the mere man of business; moral, religious and civic duties have had from him that sort of service which has made him one of the valuable men of his day and this service has been given without reference to personal preferment or self-seeking. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, of strict-

est integrity, much executive force and unfaltering enterprise. It is impossible to estimate the value of men like this to a city, at least, during their lifetime. Their influence extends throughout the commercial and industrial world, every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receiving benefit from them.

WALTER SIMONDS FRANKLIN

Colonel Walter Simonds Franklin, retired financier, and formerly prominently identified with engineering and military affairs, is a descendant of Matthew Franklin, a Quaker, who emigrated to this country from England in 1680 and settled in Westchester county, New York. Walter Franklin, one of his descendants, took an active part in furthering the comfort of the prisoners on the British ships during the Revolutionary War, and when Washington came to New York to be inaugurated in 1789, Mr. Franklin turned over his house to him for the occasion. Another paternal ancestor of Colonel Franklin was Samuel Rhoades, one of the first mayors of Philadelphia, and Colonel Jonas Simonds, who served in the Continental Army and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Walter Simonds Franklin Sr., father of Colonel Franklin, was a lawyer, and filled the office of clerk of the United States House of Representatives for some years prior to his death. He married Sarah Buel, granddaughter of Captain Bacon, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who was an officer in the Continental Army. They had six children, of whom the three sons were: General William Buel Franklin, named for his maternal grandfather; Admiral Samuel Rhoades Franklin, and Colonel Walter Simonds Franklin.

Colonel Walter Simonds Franklin was born in York, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1836. He was but two years of age when his father died, and the fine development of his character is due to the strong influence of his mother, a woman of many admirable qualities. His education was acquired under private tuition, at the County Academy, York, Pennsylvania, the Litchfield Academy, Connecticut, the Gunnery, Washington, Connecticut, and the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, from which he was graduated at the head of his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, *summa cum laude*. As his means were limited he was obliged to enter into business life in order to obtain the necessary funds to attend the University. His first position was as a clerk in a wholesale store in New York City, and he then became chainman and rodman in an engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His first position after he was graduated was that of assistant engineer on the Fernandina & Cedar Keys Railroad in Florida, and he went to Europe in 1859.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Colonel Franklin enlisted in the United States army and was appointed first lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry in May, 1861. He was advanced to the rank of captain in the same regiment in February, 1863, and was detailed as inspector-general of the Sixth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He was a member of the staff of General Sedgwick, who was in command of that corps, when the latter was killed, then became a member of the staff of General Wright, retaining this position until the close of the war. He was an active participant in the campaign against Richmond, under McClellan, and was in service in the draft riots in New York City, was in the campaign under Sheridan in the Valley of Vir-



Walter S. Frautken



Alfred Jenkins Shivers

ginia until after the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864, and served under Grant until the surrender at Appomattox. For these services he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the United States army and colonel of volunteers. At the close of the war he rejoined his regiment and went with it to the Pacific Coast in 1869. Colonel Franklin was detailed as instructor in tactics at the University of Wisconsin, and at the same time taught civil engineering for almost a year prior to his resignation from the army in 1870.

He served as the general manager of the Ashland Iron Company of Maryland from 1870 to 1887, then entered the service of the Maryland Steel Company and became superintendent of the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad, an office he filled until 1894. He resigned from these offices in order to accept the presidency of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, holding this latter position until the consolidation of the company with the other street railways of the city. For a number of years he was president of the Consolidated Company, at present is a director in the Maryland Steel Company, the Provident Savings Bank, and the Towson National Bank, and since 1884 he has been a member of the United States Light House Board. For a number of years he was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but resigned from this body because of lack of time to attend the meetings. He is a trustee of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, of the York Collegiate Institute, Pennsylvania, of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, which he attends, and of the Ashland Presbyterian Church of Baltimore county, having held this office since the organization of the church in 1872. He is also a member of the Harvard Union of Cambridge, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Maryland Club, the Country, Merchants' and Baltimore Athletic clubs, and the Bachelors' and Junior Cotillon. Colonel Franklin is stately and dignified in his bearing, with an innate courtesy and cordiality which have won for him a host of friends in all ranks of society. His business judgment is sound and of a high order, and in his profession of engineering he met with a large amount of success.

Colonel Franklin married, December 13, 1866, Mary Campbell, youngest daughter of Philip A. Small, of York. Children: William B., married Lillius Grace, of New York; Philip A. S., married Laura Fendall Merryman, of Baltimore county; Sally B. S., married W. Kennedy Cromwell, of Baltimore; Susan Latimer, married H. E. Dewing, of New York; George Small, married Elizabeth Jennings, of New York; Walter S. Franklin Jr..

ALFRED JENKINS SHRIVER

It may be stated, without any disparagement to the other learned professions, that the Bar of Baltimore possesses more men of prominence than any of them; and this assertion holds good, not only as regards the present generation, but as regards the past, and gives every promise of holding good in the future. With those of the past we have but little to do; volumes might easily be filled with the life records of the illustrious men who have graced the forum since the days of early Maryland history; records as bright and names as fair as those of any city of the Union. It is with those men who by their talents and abilities now grace the forum, and who deserve well of their fellow citizens, that we would speak. Honorable and conspicuous among this class is Alfred Jenkins Shriver.

The Shriver family is of German origin and of noble lineage, the name having been spelled Schreiber. Its first appearance in history was in 1206, when Duke Hermann assembled at his castle at Wartburg six of the most renowned poets of Germany, the leading name being that of Heinrich Schreiber. The arms of the Schreiber family were as follows: Gules, on a pale argent a salmon of the first.

Alfred Jenkins Shriver was born in Baltimore, June 5, 1867, son of Albert and Annie (Jenkins) Shriver, both parents being members of old and prominent Catholic families of Colonial times. The father was of that branch of the Shriver family of Union Mills, Carroll county, Maryland, and the mother was a daughter of Alfred Jenkins, who was from 1840 to 1870 one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens and one of the most prosperous and progressive merchants of that period.

Alfred Jenkins Shriver began his education in private schools. He was then for five years a student in Loyola College. He there completed the class of "Poetry", with the highest honors bestowed by both faculty and fellow-students, and in his last year received the highest honors attainable in every class, and in his last two years, both the votes of the members of the faculty and of his fellow-students being then necessary for success, he received the "Whelan medal" for general excellence in all studies. In 1887 the Provincial of the Society of Jesus offered to students of all Jesuit colleges in the eastern states a prize of one hundred dollars in gold for the best answers to certain questions on the Ten Commandments. In the contest more than twenty-five hundred contestants entered, representing seven different institutions, including Georgetown University, Fordham College, Boston College, St. Francis Xavier's College of New York City, and St. Aloysius College of Washington. Mr. Shriver was awarded this prize, which was won the following year by a senior of Georgetown University. In 1889 Mr. Shriver entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, in the largest class ever graduated from that institution, and considered by many to be the most distinguished. In his senior year he led his class in scholarship, receiving the highest mark attainable in every examination that year, with one exception, in which he received second highest mark. He was also winner and holder of both the "Hopkins" and "University" scholarships. In this institution, as well as at Loyola College, his ability and popularity with his fellow-students was attested by his election to the presidency of his classes. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, and in the following year, as president of the Alumni Association, with Dr. George Lefevre as secretary, edited the first publication ever gotten out by a post-graduate class.

While taking his post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Shriver also attended the law department of the University of Maryland, where he was secretary of his class, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in June, 1893, second in his class. He stood second also in the thesis contest, and his thesis on *Res Gestæ* was specially commended. In 1894 he received from Loyola College the degree of Master of Arts, and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in Baltimore. His rise was rapid and he soon gained a foremost position at the bar. He is a man of decided opinions, distinctly progressive, an able lawyer, familiar with public questions, and a debater of skill. He has had charge of some of the most notable litigation in the legal annals of the State. Among the cases in which he has taken conspicuous part are the Riordon will cases, from which over \$200,000 was secured to and distributed among various

Catholic charities. In these cases four different caveats were filed by the most experienced and skillful will-breakers of the Baltimore bar, and fierce litigation continued for more than four years. Mr. Shriver, who had sole charge of the litigation on behalf of the defendants, won a complete victory in every contest, and the caveators not only lost everything for which they were contending, but were obliged to pay all court costs. Mr. Shriver, from the beginning to the end, declined to consider any offer of compromise. For his services in these cases the Orphans' Court awarded him the highest fee ever awarded by it to any lawyer, and Cardinal Gibbons in an autograph letter to the court, and now on file among the records of the case, expressed his high appreciation and eulogy of Mr. Shriver's successful services.

He is the sole trustee of the estate of the late Mrs. Emily Mactavish. This estate is historical and contains the property which descended to Mrs. Mactavish from her famous grandfather, the great Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and also the property descended to her from her famous sisters, the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Duchess of Leeds and Lady Stafford.

Mr. Shriver is the author of several legal publications, which have attracted wide attention. Among them *Res Gestæ as a Rule of Evidence*, *The Law of Wills of Personal Property in Maryland Prior to August 1, 1884*, *Status of the Preferred Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company*. Mr. Shriver is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; of the Reform League; the Baltimore Bar Association; State Bar Association; the University Club; the Johns Hopkins Club, of which he was one of the founders and one of the first officers, and is now governor; a member of the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, the Baltimore Country Club and other social organizations; secretary of the General Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University; director of the Alumni Association of Loyola College; a protector of St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum at Roland Park, and a trustee of the School of Expression in Boston, Massachusetts. He was chief marshal of the Alumni of Johns Hopkins University in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that institution.

In Mr. Shriver we find one of the most industrious students of the law, and his breadth of legal learning corresponding to the labors he performs. As a thorough, sound and deep read lawyer, he certainly occupies a position in the first rank of his professional brethren. Clear and distinct, always logical, with a full command of language, earnest and of strong convictions, he never fails to impress his audience with the justice of the cause he pleads. Mild in his manners, cool in his temperament, he never loses his self-possession, no matter what the provocation, while attending to the interests of his clients. Sociable and agreeable, Mr. Shriver has legions of friends whose respect and esteem he possesses in a remarkable degree.

WILLIAM HENRY FORSYTHE

From the earliest days of the municipal history of Baltimore, Maryland, that city has been justly proud of the professional eminence of the members of her bar. No other city in this great country can boast of as many eminent jurists as are to be found in the annals of her forum, and none other can point with as much pride to the forensic ability and legal acumen of its practitioners, living or dead, as can they. Prominent in this class, and one whom his fellow citizens have seen fit to honor with offices

and trusts of no ordinary responsibility, is Judge William Henry Forsythe Jr., of Ellicott City. His family is generally accredited as having a Scotch origin, although there is a French family bearing the name De Forsyth de Fronsac, and these two probably had a common origin. There were forty-five families bearing this name in the United States in 1790, four of whom were of Maryland, and among them were ten variations of spelling of the family name. We hear of Matthew Forsayth, in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1742; and Matthew Forsayth, of Fredericksburg, Maryland, in 1774, and they were probably descendants of the French family. One of the greatest statesmen of the last century was John Forsyth, who was born in Virginia, and removed to Augusta, Georgia, which State he represented in the lower House of Congress, was a foreign minister, a United States Senator, and served as Secretary of State under two presidents, Jackson and Van Buren. Among ancestors of Judge Forsythe may be mentioned: Lieutenant Joseph Cross, a noted naval officer, and William Winchester, who won distinction during the Revolutionary War. The Forsythe family has been settled in Howard county, Maryland, many years.

William Henry Forsythe, father of Judge Forsythe, is a farmer and prominent citizen of Howard county, Maryland, has served as county commissioner of his county, and is a member of the board of directors of the Springfield State Hospital. He was an active member of Company A, First Maryland Cavalry, and served during the Civil War from 1862 to 1864. Both he and his wife are people of strongly marked character and have transmitted excellent qualities to their son. Mr. Forsythe married Arabella Crawford Welling, the Wellings being also among the old families of Howard county, and allied by marriage with a number of prominent families of the State.

Judge William Henry Forsythe Jr., son of William Henry and Arabella Crawford (Welling) Forsythe, was born near Sykesville, Howard county, Maryland, May 16, 1874. While still a young man, full of the fire of youth, he is gifted with wonderful energy and tireless diligence, is learned in his profession, and has pre-eminently the engaging social qualities which draw around him numbers of friends wherever he goes. Naturally of a strong, robust constitution, his outdoor life in the country intensified these good qualities, and the refined influence exerted by his parents awakened and upheld a decided partiality he displayed for good reading and study. At a suitable age he entered the Western Maryland College, from which he was graduated June 21, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a student at the Johns Hopkins University during 1894-95-96, and then matriculated at the Law Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated May 30, 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and June 16, of the same year, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Western Maryland College. He established himself in the practice of law in the City of Baltimore, although retaining his citizenship in Howard county, and became associated with the firm of Brown & Brune of Baltimore. It was but a short time before his energy and ability established a reputation for him, and he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1901, by the people of Howard county. The service he rendered during the one term he served in this capacity was of so excellent a nature as to attract attention to him as a capable legislator and a power to be reckoned with. He was the originator of a number of bills which furthered the public good, among them being: The creation of a board of pardons; taxation of franchises; the creation of a state inspector of baled hay; the placing of con-



Wm Henry Forsyth L.



S. Murray Maynard

victs at work upon the public roads, thus saving the county much expense and keeping the roads in good order, and a number of others which argued well for his foresight and shrewd ideas regarding political economy. He served as a member of the committees on Federal Relations, Judiciary, Amendments to the Constitution and Insurance and Loans, and was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The influence he wielded was of so powerful a nature that it came to be recognized by his own party, the Democratic, as well as by the opposing one. December 23, 1907, he was appointed associate judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Maryland, by Governor Warfield, although he was not yet thirty-four years of age, and was the youngest man on the bench in the State of Maryland. Later he was unanimously nominated at the Democratic convention, and elected, November 2, 1909, to the same eminent position. This public recognition of his services in the administration of justice in the interests of the State, was a most worthy and freely given tribute to Judge Forsythe. The very first case that the young judge was called upon to decide was pleaded by a large number of capable lawyers, and was finally in the hands of the court of appeals, which sustained Judge Forsythe in all the points at question, in spite of the legal talent which opposed him.

While he was a strong fighter in his earlier years for the principles of the Democratic party, it is but natural that he has refrained from active work in a party cause, since his accession to the bench. As a financier he was one of the incorporators of the Sykesville National Bank, and were he not so closely identified with legal interests would undoubtedly have made his mark in the financial world.

Judge Forsythe married, November 23, 1903, Mell Adella Osborne, an accomplished and gifted young woman, who presides over a home noted for its gracious hospitality and refined surroundings. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

He is fond of all outdoor sports and athletic exercises, holding that a sound mind in a sound body enables one to live the life which is of the highest worth to one's self as well as to the community. He is a member of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Maryland Historical Society, the Baltimore Athletic Club, and the Masonic fraternity. Eloquent of tongue, and with all that straightforward courage and sincerity, that unflinching integrity of purpose and whole-hearted generosity of impulse which fit a man for leadership, he is welcomed and appreciated in every circle, social and political, and his hold upon the hearts of the people at large is growing firmer and stronger with every passing year.

THOMAS MURRAY MAYNADIER

Prominent among the business men of Baltimore is Thomas Murray Maynadier, of the old firm of James J. Corner & Company. Mr. Maynadier is a representative of an ancient family of French origin, which has been for more than two centuries resident in Maryland, and has given to the country of its adoption loyal and distinguished soldiers and citizens. Following is the coat-of-arms of the Maynadier family: Arms: Sable, a chevron or, on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis, azure. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-griffin rampant, proper. Motto: *N'oubliez pas*. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by which the Huguenots were driven in multitudes from their native country, the Maynadiers, in company

with many of their persecuted brethren, took refuge in England, and a few years later embarked for the friendly shores of the New World.

The Rev. Daniel Maynadier, the first of the name of whom we have any record in Maryland, is said to have come into the province about 1688-1689 and settled in Talbot county, where he became rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal parish, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. Tradition says that he was accompanied from England by one of his three brothers, who settled in the French West Indies, another remaining in England as a citizen of London, and the third becoming a resident of Dublin. Daniel Maynadier married, January 12, 1720, Hannah, widow of George Parrott, and daughter of Captain William Haskins, of Hunting Creek, Great Choptank parish, Dorchester county, Maryland, and three children were born to them. Mr. Maynadier died February 23, 1745.

(II) Daniel (2), son of Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Haskins) (Parrott) Maynadier, was born August 26, 1724, in Talbot county, and was rector of Great Choptank parish, Dorchester county. In 1754 he was appointed deputy-commissary general of Talbot county, and served three years in that capacity. He married, May 11, 1746, Mary, born July 7, 1729, daughter of Dr. William and Sarah (Ennalls) Murray, and granddaughter of Dr. William Murray, born in 1692, at the castle of Tullabardine, Perthshire, Scotland, and Mary Vains, his wife. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Maynadier. The will of the former is dated April 27, 1772, and was admitted to probate March 15, 1773.

(III) William Murray, eldest child of Daniel and Mary (Murray) Maynadier, was born April 28, 1747. He held the office of justice of the peace; also serving, in 1774, as a member of the committee of safety of Talbot county. He married, about 1770, Margaret Ennalls, and they became the parents of four children.

(IV) William, son of William and Margaret (Ennalls) Maynadier, served with the rank of colonel in the United States army. He moved to Alexandria, Virginia, and thence, after the death of his first wife, to Harford county, Maryland. He married (first), October 18, 1800, Sarah Brown, born in 1777, died April 26, 1822, and (second) Catherine Brown, born in 1783, died August 7, 1851, both daughters of Dr. William and Catherine (Scott) Brown, the latter the daughter of Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Scott. Dr. William Brown was born about 1752, in Haddington, Scotland, and died before December 20, 1792. From 1775 to 1780 he served in the Continental Army, and on September 22, 1776, was appointed by the Continental Congress assistant physician to Dr. Shippen for the "Flying Camp" and troops of New Jersey. By his first marriage Colonel Maynadier became the father of three children; his second marriage was without issue. He died August 1, 1854, in Harford county.

(V) Henry Gustavus, son of William and Sarah (Brown) Maynadier, was born October 14, 1804. He married, February 14, 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ridgely (Colman) Yellott. Six children were born to them. Mr. Maynadier died March 10, 1841.

(VI) John Henry, son of Henry Gustavus and Elizabeth (Yellott) Maynadier, was born November 7, 1830, in Harford county. During the Civil War he served as a private in the First Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Gen. J. E. B. Stewart. Mr. Maynadier was taken prisoner within the lines, court-martialed and sentenced to be hanged as a spy—a sentence which was commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life or until the termination of the war. After the return of peace Mr. Maynadier engaged in commercial pursuits, becoming a member of the

Chamber of Commerce and the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore. He married, December 13, 1855, Laura Matilda, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Sarah Jane (Bond) Littig, and they became the parents of four children. The death of Mr. Maynadier occurred April 15, 1906.

(VII) Thomas Murray, eldest child of John Henry and Laura Matilda (Littig) Maynadier, was born September 18, 1856, in Harford county. He received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood and also in those of the city of Baltimore. Like his father, he chose to devote himself to a business career, and being a man of executive ability, clear head and indomitable determination, has made his way rapidly and honorably to the foremost ranks of commercial life. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he is recognized as one of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. For a number of years he has been a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Deeply interested in the progress and development of his home city, Mr. Maynadier is ever willing and ready to aid in the promotion of any movement looking to the expansion of her trade and to her general advancement. While he has never sought or held public office, he has faithfully coöperated with others in matters affecting the welfare of the city and its worthy charities. Invariably courteous and considerate of others, his kindly disposition and strict probity have drawn around him a large circle of warmly attached friends. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Maynadier married, June 4, 1889, Augusta Detmereng, daughter of Dr. Edward and Margaret Murray Maynadier (Fitzhugh) Schwartze, of Baltimore.

The remoter ancestors of Mr. Maynadier, as ministers of the church, brave soldiers and public-spirited citizens, aided greatly in promoting the best interests of the commonwealth. His father served with honor, both on the battlefield and in the arena of commerce, and Thomas Murray Maynadier himself, able and upright merchant and progressive citizen, has, with others like him, helped to increase the prosperity and in all ways to advance the well-being and uphold the honor of the great city of Baltimore.

JOHN S. HARDEN

Extensive as a man's business undertakings may have been, the amount of capital he has acquired has never made a lasting impression on the minds of his fellowmen if this acquisition has not been combined with benefit to the community and the world at large. The impression made by the late John S. Harden, of Baltimore, is an imperishable one, by reason of the fact that the advantages he inaugurated in railway and other concerns, notably for the City of Baltimore, cannot be otherwise than an increased benefit as the years pass by. He was a splendid type of the alert, progressive man of business, to whom the overcoming of an obstacle was a pleasure which added zest to his labors. It is in a manner due to his initiative, original and far-seeing ideas that the Western Maryland Railroad owes its prestige and development, forming connections for the City of Baltimore which could not otherwise have been obtained and which are of inestimable value. The trade of Carroll, Frederick and Washington

counties in Maryland, and that of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and York counties in Pennsylvania, have been brought in close touch with Baltimore, and its wealth has been increased by many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the shipping industry proportionately benefited. Mr. Harden contributed to these plans in this field of progress.

He was the son of Samuel Harden, a well-known resident of Baltimore, and was born in Baltimore, 1823, and died in that city, March 24, 1890. He acquired his early education in the private schools of his native city, and at nine years of age he entered Carlisle College and later, on the death of his father, entered upon his business career, accepting a position in the hardware business of Thomas & Company. After a time he became associated with the hardware firm of Hopkins, Harden & Lake, the firm subsequently being Hopkins, Harden & Kemp. They had important business connections throughout the South, involving many thousands of dollars, and at the outbreak of the Civil War these connections were rudely disturbed, and the financial loss was an exceedingly heavy one. The firm went out of existence shortly after the surrender of Lee, and Mr. Harden then turned his attention to railway interests. He became the secretary and treasurer of the Western Maryland railroad, and December 3, 1878, was elected treasurer of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley railroad and of the Baltimore & Harrisburg railway. He was an incumbent of all these offices at the time of his death. Excellent as had been the results he had achieved in his business career, he exceeded them when he became personally interested in railroad affairs. His ability accomplished much to place it on its present footing, and the plans he made and set in force are bearing fruit to the present day. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he was particularly fitted to manage affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. He was apparently born to his task, for he grasped situations almost intuitively, and was quick in arriving at a decision, and prompt in having it executed.

Mr. Harden married Emma L. Ayres, daughter of Jacob Ayres, of Baltimore, and had children: 1. Henry C., the London representative of the firm of Marburg Brothers, of Baltimore. 2. Mrs. John R. Bland, a sketch of whose husband appears elsewhere in this work. 3. Priscilla, who married Upton B. Sinclair. 4. Lucy, who married Henry V. D. Johns, of San Francisco.

Mr. Harden never sought popularity, but those who came in contact with him in social life were charmed and attracted by his geniality, affability and old-time courtesy. Of polished manners and a natural kindness of heart which no stress of business ever diminished, he was the center of a circle of sincere and admiring friends. Benevolent and charitable to a degree, his benefactions were large, but these were bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and hundreds who were the recipients of his bounty never discovered whence their benefactions came. Few men possessed a cleaner heart, or a clearer conscience.

REV. ARTHUR B. KINSOLVING, D.D.

Among the latter-day men of large heart and broad vision we may reckon the Rev. Dr. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving. A saintly mother and a strong and godly father were the main influences which have shaped his life. The family has been identified with the Episcopal Church for three



Arthur B. Kinsolving.

or four generations past. Indeed, in the present generation, besides Dr. Kinsolving himself, there is an elder half-brother, Right Reverend George Herbert Kinsolving, born in 1849, who has been bishop of Texas for the past eighteen years; and a younger full brother, Right Reverend Lucien Lee Kinsolving, born in 1862, who has been missionary bishop of Southern Brazil, since January, 1899.

Dr. Kinsolving, who has been rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, for a number of years past, comes of a family that has been well known in Virginia since the early colonial days. His first ancestor on the paternal side came from the Isle of Man two hundred years ago, settling in King William county, Virginia. The Reverend Ovid A. Kinsolving, D.D., Dr. Kinsolving's father, was long prominent in the Episcopal church, serving as president of the Virginia Diocesan Convention; he was a man of unusual attainments, an eloquent preacher, fine reader, and excellent man of affairs, well beloved by his parishioners. He was three times married, Arthur B. being the child of his second wife, Lucy Lee Rogers, who was the daughter of General Asa Rogers, of Loudoun county, Virginia. General Rogers was one of the most prominent citizens of his State, and was in public life for sixty years, during twenty years of which he was second state auditor. General Rogers married Eleanor Lee Orr, whose mother was a daughter of Thomas Ludwell Lee, a brother of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot and Dr. Arthur Lee.

The Reverend Dr. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving was born at Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 20th of February, 1861. His mother died in his early childhood, yet her influence upon his young life, brief as it was, had much to do with the shaping of his future career, leaving him an inheritance of deep religious feeling combined with culture and keen spiritual insight. But withal he was a thoroughly boyish boy, fond of athletic sports, active and robust, and bearing his fair share of oversight in the summers upon the fruit farm of an uncle, though his literary tastes manifested themselves at an early age. He received the best possible schooling, attending the Halifax Male Academy for four years, the Episcopal High School of Virginia for three years, and then the University of Virginia; after this he took a course in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, where he was graduated in 1886. His career at the Episcopal High School had been marked by his winning the highest scholarship prizes and medals each year.

Before entering upon his higher ministerial vocation, Dr. Kinsolving was a teacher one year each in the Yeates Institute at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and for two years was instructor in Greek in the Preparatory Department of the Theological Seminary, Virginia. In the year 1886 he was ordained deacon, and entered upon the duties of his vocation as rector of St. John's Church, Warsaw, Virginia. He remained there until 1889, when he was called at twenty-eight years of age to Christ Church, Brooklyn, New York. In 1906 he left this charge to become rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, where he has won for himself recognition as a most able and successful minister of the church. He had received calls to a number of churches; in Virginia, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of St. James' Church, and the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, of St. Paul's, Richmond, both men of exceptional gifts. He also received a large vote for the bishopric of Long Island, and has a number of times been chosen to read or speak before the Church Congress of the United States. He has the gift of oratory, is ready in speech, methodical and pertinent in the arrangement of his thoughts, and most happy in

his delivery. He has a singularly beautiful voice, both as a speaker and a reader, which adds to the impressiveness of the beautiful Episcopal service, and with all this he has a strongly sympathetic nature and a keen sense of humor, which make him a delightful companion.

Dr. Kinsolving's more practical church work has also been very successful; and he may be reckoned among the builders. Commencing at Emmerton, Virginia, he built, while a deacon, Emmanuel Church, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, leaving it fully paid for. In Brooklyn, Christ chapel and parish house adjoining were built and paid for at a cost of seventy-six thousand dollars; the rectory was enlarged and fitted up at a cost of ten thousand dollars, after this a parish house and chantry, costing twenty-one thousand dollars, were erected. A new organ was built, and an endowment fund was started and left with twenty thousand dollars invested. Thus in his seventeen years in Brooklyn, he not only saw to it that his parish paid its way, but actually added to its plant and investment one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars in cash. Since coming to Baltimore he has succeeded in bringing to pass a consolidation of Henshaw Memorial Church with St. Paul's Guild House, Columbia Avenue, thus adding to St. Paul's parish property to the value of thirty thousand dollars. For four years Dr. Kinsolving was also archdeacon of Brooklyn in addition to his rectorate; he has been a deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His degree of D.D. was received from Washington and Lee University.

On the 5th of February, 1895, he was married to Sally Archer Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seddon Bruce, of Richmond, Virginia, and they had five children, two boys and three girls. In person Dr. Kinsolving is a man of fine appearance, tall, courteous and dignified. He is fond of outdoor life, is a good shot and horseman, and is fond of golf. He is also a writer of no little merit, contributing from time to time to the principal church periodicals. In politics Dr. Kinsolving is a Democrat, though an independent one, breaking loose from his party when Bryan was nominated, as he failed to agree with the party doctrines then enunciated.

As a man fond of social life and humanity at large, Dr. Kinsolving is personally popular in whatever circle he moves. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Club of New York City, an organization of leading Episcopal ministers; and is also a member of the University Club, and of the University Greek letter fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He is an upright and honorable man, progressive in mind and spirit, who walks in the light of the knowledge of God, and seeks to interpret to men the love of Jesus Christ.

J. FRED C. TALBOTT

Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott, who has filled with benefit to his State and country a number of public offices of trust and responsibility, as well as being an attorney of more than local reputation, is a descendant of a family that settled on the Eastern Shore early in the Colonial days. They were landed proprietors and engaged in cultivating the soil.

(1) Major Richard Ewen, who came to Maryland in 1649, demanded and received from the government a grant of one thousand acres of land for transporting himself, his family, and three other persons to the colony "at his own expense". He was a prominent man, having been appointed and served on several commissions, was for many years a member of the



J. H. M. C. Talbot

House of Burgesses, during a part of which time he acted as its speaker. He married Sophia ———, who survived him and married (second) Colonel William Burgess, also a prominent man in the community. They had one child, Susanna, who married Major Nicholas, son of Hon. Henry and Jane (Lowe) Sewall, of Mathapany, on the Pautuxent. Jane (Lowe) Sewall married (second) Charles, third Lord Baltimore. Dr. Christopher Johnson was a descendant of Major Nicholas and Susanna (Ewen) Sewall.

(II) Richard Talbott, who died in 1663, was in the colony of Maryland in 1649, took up land in that year, and also purchased "Poplar Knowle", upon which he and his descendants resided for many years. He married Elizabeth, who died January 1, 1703-04, daughter of Major Richard and Sophia Ewen, of West River. She married (second) William Richardson, Sr., of West River, son of Robert Richardson, of Somerset county, Maryland. The late Howard Mullikin, of Cathedral street, Baltimore, was a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Ewen) (Talbott) Richardson.

(III) Edward Talbott, second son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbott, was born at "Poplar Knowle", November 6, 1658, died there in January, 1689. He married Elizabeth, who died in 1725, widow of William Coale, and daughter of Philip and Sarah Thomas, who were immigrants from England. Philip Thomas was a noted man of his time, the owner of a large estate, and held a variety of positions under the government of the colony.

(IV) John Talbott, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Thomas) (Coale) Talbott, was born at "Poplar Knowle," Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1684, died in 1725. He married, in May, 1707, after he and his intended wife had "declared their intentions", Mary, who was born 18, 9 mo., 1686, died 11, 6 mo., 1769, daughter of John and Elizabeth Waters, of West River, Anne Arundel county. The ceremony was performed in the Friends' meeting-house of West River, according to the Quaker customs.

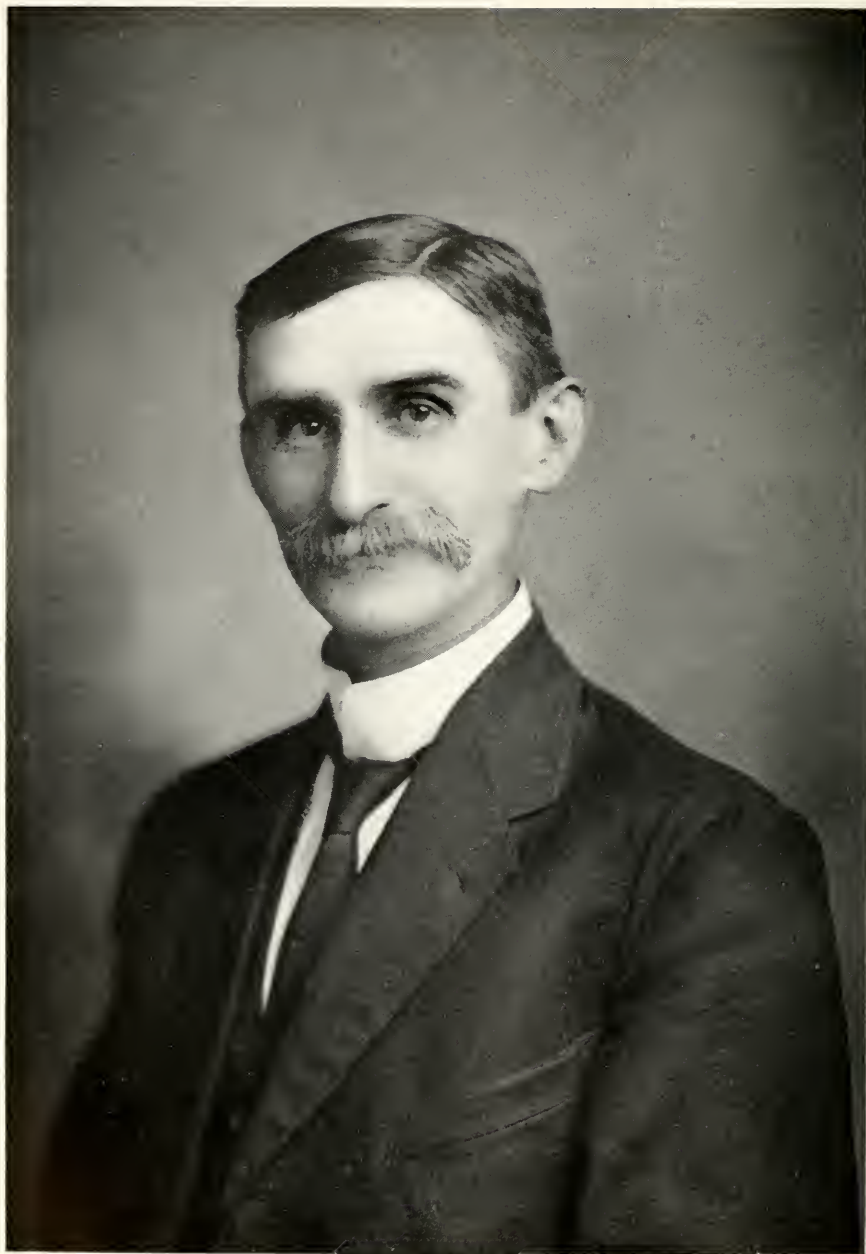
(V) Edward Talbott, son of John and Mary (Waters) Talbott, was born at "Poplar Knowle", July 15, 1723, died August 29, 1797. He married, May 28, 1745, Temperance, born September 13, 1720, died January 5, 1813, daughter of John and Martha Merryman, of Clover Hill, Baltimore county, Maryland.

(VI) Edward Talbott, son of Edward and Temperance (Merryman) Talbott, was born at Barrett's Delight, Baltimore county, Maryland, June 26, 1764, died August 5, 1801. He married, September 16, 1795, Frances Thwaites, born September 18, 1763, died February 8, 1845, daughter of Joshua and Charilla (Cockey) Cockey, and a granddaughter in the maternal line of Thomas Cockey.

(VII) Joshua F. C. Talbott, son of Edward and Frances Thwaites (Cockey) Talbott, was born June 9, 1796, died March 24, 1869. He was in active service during the War of 1812. He married, July 30, 1818, Eliza Denmead, born April 2, 1801, died March 12, 1842. Children: 1. Edward C., see forward. 2. Joshua F. C., born January 31, 1821, died September 26, 1885; married, April 9, 1846, Anne E. Bosley, born December 29, 1826, died February 15, 1900. 3. Adam D., born February 3 (or April 8), 1833, died February 26, 1897; married, October 2, 1857, Annie, who died October 27, 1895, daughter of Judge Joshua F. Cockey. 4. Mary Frances, born January 22, 1836; married, December 26, 1869, Dr. Aquilla Ridgely, born May 4, 1827, died November 15, 1892. 5. Elizabeth Slade Cockey, born August 22, 1839; married, October 31, 1861, Elisha F. Kelley, born April 19, 1840, died January 21, 1886.

(VIII) Edward C. Talbott, eldest child of Joshua F. C. and Eliza (Denmead) Talbott, was born on the homestead near Towson, June 23, 1819, died January 9, 1851. He married Temperance Ellen, born November 11, 1815, died February 25, 1906, daughter of Amon and Rebecca (Marsh) Bosley, and granddaughter of Captain Marsh, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Amon Bosley was of Baltimore county, of English descent, the immigrant ancestor, Joseph Bosley, having come to America direct from the mother country. Amon Bosley was in active service during the War of 1812. Edward C. and Temperance Ellen (Bosley) Talbott had seven children, of whom the following named grew to maturity: 1. Eliza Marsh, born December 9, 1841, died January 17, 1864; married Eben Strahn, born February 10, 1839, died April 26, 1900. Child: Ellen, who married, November 8, 1883, Montgomery B. Corkran. 2. J. Fred C., see forward. 3. Rebecca Bosley, born November 14, 1844, died July 5, 1875; married, January 30, 1873, George B. Glass, of Clarke county, Virginia, and had one child: Edward T., born November 15, 1874. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born February 5, 1851, died June 3, 1903; married, April 5, 1885, John G. Bosley, and had one child: Laura T., born November 26, 1889.

(IX) J. Fred C. Talbott, eldest son and second child of Edward C. and Temperance Ellen (Bosley) Talbott, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 29, 1843. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native county, and then commenced the study of law in the offices of Wheeler & Keech, of Towson. In July, 1863, Mr. Talbott enlisted in Company F, Second Maryland Cavalry, and was an active participant in the battle of Winchester during the following September, was in the engagement at Fisher's Hill in October, in the Chambersburg raid, and in numerous other engagements. Upon the close of the war he resumed his studies in the same offices at Towson, was called to the bar, September 6, 1866, and immediately made his mark as a trial lawyer and a legal practitioner of unusual acumen and ability. He opened an office in Baltimore in 1885, in addition to the one he constantly retained at Towson, where he had commenced his practice. From early manhood Mr. Talbott has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, believing that the majority should rule, and has been active in upholding the party nominees, regardless of his personal preferences. His rise in political affairs was a phenomenally rapid one, and he has filled many important offices. He served as state's attorney for Baltimore county, 1872-1876; was elected to represent his district in the Lower House of Congress in 1878, was returned twice, and served in all six years; he again represented his district in that body during the term commencing in 1893. During his earlier terms in this body, Mr. Talbott was largely instrumental in establishing the new navy. He prepared and introduced the bill for establishing the two national gun foundries; secured the appropriation for the De Kalb monument; secured an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for the building of the cruisers *Newark* and *Baltimore*; as chairman of the sub-committee of naval affairs, in the fifty-third Congress, he prepared the naval appropriation bill and had charge of it while being considered, finally securing the appropriation for building the cruisers *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. In 1881, at the dedication of the Yorktown Monument, Mr. Talbott was a member of the congressional committee, which officially represented the house on that occasion. He represented his district in the National Democratic conventions of 1876 and 1884, which nominated successful candidates.



J. D. Gandy

Mr. Talbott has taken a great interest in several fraternal organizations. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Towson; Towson Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hebron Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Cockeysville. As an orator Mr. Talbott is noted far and wide. His addresses, whether in Congress, in court, or on the political platform, are models of eloquent and elegant diction; the periods are well rounded and graceful, the facts are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the tone of delivery carries conviction to the ears of all the listeners.

Mr. Talbott married, February 4, 1869, Laura B., born October 8, 1840, daughter of John G. Cockey, of Baltimore, who is of English descent.

THOMAS BUCHANAN GAMBEL

Truly has Carlyle observed, "Biography is the most interesting and profitable of all reading", although, on reflection, it is clearly evident that, while the former adjective may be applied almost universally, there are not a few biographies to which the latter can hardly be said to belong. When, however, the record is the chronicle of honest industry and successful accomplishment it cannot fail to inspire those who read, and when business attainment is accompanied by a recognition of man's obligations to his fellow men and of the responsibilities of wealth it may indeed serve as an object lesson. Such a life was that of the late Thomas Buchanan Gambel, president of the City Savings Bank and cashier of the Northern Central Freight Department, who for many years figured prominently in the financial circles of Baltimore and at his death left an honored name.

Mr. Gambel was born December 25, 1849, in Baltimore, and was a son of the late Thomas Buchanan and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Gambel, of this city, his father being for many years connected with the Pennsylvania railroad. The son, throughout his life, was a resident of Baltimore, all his interests being identified with it. He received his education in the private school of Dr. Hayes, and in the freight department of the Northern Central railroad he began his business career. Entering the service of the company as a clerk, he rose, by force of ability and faithfulness, to the position of cashier, a position which he retained to the close of his life, a period of forty years. The simple mention of this fact is in itself a tribute which can be offered to the memory of comparatively few men. He was deservedly popular with the public and was, beyond doubt, one of the best men in the railway service to be found throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

When the old Peabody Savings Institute was changed to the City Savings Bank, Mr. Gambel became president, retaining this office as long as he lived and possessing always the unwavering confidence of the public. He was also a member of the National Union. He was a man devoted to the beauties of literature, and was a Shakespearean scholar of note. Integrity, candor and honesty were the most salient traits of his character and made him an object of universal esteem.

Mr. Gambel married Isabel M. Ashton, of Superior City, Wisconsin, daughter of Washington Ashton, of King George county, Virginia, a woman of great intellectual force and remarkably keen and delicate intuition. Mrs. Gambel is extremely popular socially and is a most charming

hostess. She was one of the prime movers in the Eudowood Sanitarium and is president of the Lend-a-Hand Club of Baltimore.

When only slightly beyond the meridian of life Mr. Gambel was removed from his sphere of usefulness. His labors were continued literally until his latest day, his death occurring January 5, 1911, at an early hour in the morning, the previous day having been spent at his office in the accustomed routine of duty. The vacancy left by the loss of men of this type it is impossible to estimate. So unobtrusive are they in their quiet, unwavering fidelity, that it is not until they are gone that we realize how necessary, how indispensable they were. When Mr. Gambel's death was announced the whole community felt that one of the main pillars of its prosperity had fallen. Mr. Gambel left no children, being survived only by his widow and by one brother, William Gambel, of Chicago; also by a half-sister, Miss Sallie Gambel, of Baltimore.

It is on the characters of men like Mr. Gambel that the basis of our national prosperity rests. The virtues that they exemplify lie at the foundation of all financial and social well-being. A man of serious aims, "diligent in business", broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, conscious of the dignity of life—these are the qualities that made him what he was: the model business man and irreproachable citizen, an honor to his own generation and an example to the generations that are to follow.

GEORGE BROWN REYNOLDS

Prominent among the eminent physicians who have aided in giving to Baltimore the professional prestige which she has for many years enjoyed, is Dr. George Brown Reynolds, who has for nearly forty years been engaged in practice in the Monumental City. Dr. Reynolds belongs to a family which was founded in this country by Robert Reynolds, who came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

John O. Reynolds, grandfather of Dr. George Brown Reynolds, was a native of Cumberland county, Virginia, and a member of the legal profession.

James W. Reynolds, son of John O. Reynolds, was born in the same county and was the owner of a large tract of land known as the Mount Airy farm, where he remained until his death. He was a man of strong intellectual endowments, a classical scholar and a prominent citizen, devoting much of his time to preparing young men for college. He married Julia Ann Carter, a lineal descendant of "King" Carter, so called by reason of his vast landed possessions and one of the most prominent characters in the history of Virginia. The Carters were allied with the Lees and the Pages, the trio being included among the most honorable and distinguished families of the Old Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, the second son of the family being George Brown, mentioned below.

Dr. George Brown Reynolds, son of James W. and Julia Ann (Carter) Reynolds, was born October 26, 1846, in Cumberland county, Virginia, and received his preparatory education in private schools, from which he passed to the University of Virginia, remaining about two years. He then entered Washington Medical College, graduating in 1872 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was then appointed resident physician at the Bay View Asylum, remaining for a year, during which time he was elected



Geo. B. Reynolds M.D.

physician in charge of the Washington Hospital, now the City Hospital. Going to his new field of labor, he there remained for three years, at the same time was elected demonstrator of anatomy in Washington Medical College. He resigned these two positions and then, for about seven years, served as visiting physician to Bay View Asylum and Hospital, resigning at the end of that period. During his term as resident physician at Bay View an epidemic of smallpox broke out, and the manner in which he handled the situation, and also the fact that a part of the time he was the only physician on the ground, earned for him the commendation of the board of trustees. During his term as visiting physician to the same institution a malignant form of dysentery raged with great severity, the cause of which was believed by many to be due to unsanitary conditions, but Dr. Reynolds held that its cause could be traced to the consumption of vegetables grown by gardeners in the vicinity in ground fertilized by night soil. After careful investigation Dr. Reynolds' contention was found to be the correct cause of the trouble, and this agitation was one of the chief causes for the passage of an ordinance by the city prohibiting the use of night soil by gardeners as a fertilizer, and to more hygienic methods for its conveyance from Baltimore to points designated by the city officials.

Dr. Reynolds takes a lively interest in the benevolent and charitable institutions of Baltimore and has devoted much of his time to their welfare. He has served as one of the board of managers of the Children's Aid Society and for about thirty years has served as physician to the Boys' Home. He is a trustee of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, a director of the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland and has been for thirty years medical examiner-in-chief to the Masonic Aid Association of Baltimore City and the State of Maryland, also serving as medical examiner for a number of other benevolent organizations. He is physician-in-chief to the Police Department of Baltimore also.

Since 1875 Dr. Reynolds has been continuously engaged in private practice in Baltimore. For three years previous to this time his work was confined to hospitals in Baltimore. His success as an instructor at Washington Medical College was such as to call forth the highest praise from the faculty of that institution. While occupying the position of physician-in-charge of the Washington Hospital, he was appointed by Mayor Vansant city vaccine physician for the Ninth and Tenth wards of Baltimore, serving for two years. In social circles he stands well, but his close attention to his work gives him little opportunity for anything else. This spirit of enthusiasm for a cause was manifested in his extreme youth when he rendered active service in the Confederate Army, as second lieutenant in the Third Virginia Reserves, Walker's brigade.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the Baltimore Medical Association, the Baltimore Clinical Society and the Baltimore Surgical Society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to the University Club and the Book and Journal Club of Baltimore, the Colonade Club of the University of Virginia, the Army and Navy Society of the Confederate States in Maryland; the Baltimore Municipal Art Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, Consumers' League, and the Society of Social Hygiene.

Dr. Reynolds married, June 15, 1875, Ada Campbell Fiske, born in Washington, District of Columbia, daughter of the late Charles B. and Mary E. (Bender) Fiske. The former was a representative of a family of

English origin and noble lineage. Mr. Fiske was a graduate of Yale, and a lineal descendant of Simon Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stradhough, Parish of Larfield, Suffolk, England. He had charge of the construction of the Covington and Ohio railroad, a peculiarly difficult problem in engineering, and was also chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. His services were in great demand wherever difficult feats of engineering were required. One of the greatest South American nations offered him practically his own terms to assume charge of the governmental engineering work, which included railroad construction and other public works of magnitude. Mrs. Fiske was a daughter of Major George W. Bender, of the United States army, and a granddaughter of George Bender, a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been the parents of the following children: George Fiske, died July 16, 1894; Charles Carter, lieutenant in Fifth Regiment, Field Artillery, United States army; Mary Elizabeth, married the late Charles W. Meade, city editor of the New York *Tribune*, son of the late Rev. Philip Nelson Meade and great-grandson of Bishop Meade, of Virginia; Stanley Meade, graduated from Johns Hopkins University, class of 1908, married Jennie Applegarth; Julia Ann Carter, a student at the Hannah Moore Academy.

WILLIAM BOGGS

Ireland may be truly termed the land of valor and of song. From the dawn of history to the present time Irishmen, both on the battlefield and on the scaffold, have shed their blood and laid down their lives in the cause of freedom. And never has there been wanting a poet to embalm their deeds in immortal verse—never, from the days of the ancient harpers to those of the poet who sang of Robert Emmet, his own dear friend and Ireland's "young hero", and whose songs surpass all others in the English language in their descriptions of the loveliness of the Green Isle. A people whose spirit refuses to bow beneath the yoke of the oppressor will abandon its native soil, however dear and beautiful, and seek in other lands full scope for the exercise of its peculiar genius. How truly this may be affirmed of the people of Ireland, the history of the United States bears witness. In every walk of life their genius has enriched us: in the learned professions, in the army and navy, in the arts and, very notably, in the sphere of commerce.

In the department of commerce the names of many Irishmen are worthy of honorable mention, but none stand higher than that of William Boggs, for nearly half a century an honored resident and distinguished merchant of Baltimore, and whose death caused a long-felt vacancy in the ranks of our citizens.

William Boggs was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, his birth occurring January 10, 1822. He was a son of Walter and Mary (McClenahan) Boggs, the former a merchant. Both his parents were devout members of the Roman Catholic church, and would not allow their son to attend schools conducted under the auspices of the Protestant church. Their care in this particular and the powerful influence of their example doubtless laid the foundation of that devotion which made him the true and consistent son of the church he ever remained.

During his early life Mr. Boggs led a life of quiet but well-directed industry, amply repaying by his exemplary conduct and tender solicitude



William Boggs

for their welfare, the affectionate and watchful care lavished by his excellent parents on his childhood and youth. After coming to this country he knew no diminution in the exercise of his filial duty, but regularly sent assistance to his father, even from the first, when his own means were but scanty.

It was in 1848 that Mr. Boggs came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, obtaining employment in the large grocery establishment of Andrew Gregg & Company, where his exceptional ability and faithfulness to duty soon attracted attention, causing his steady advancement to positions of constantly increasing responsibility. After the death of Mr. Gregg, Mr. Boggs, in association with William D. Kilpatrick, who had also been in the service of the house, bought out the surviving members of the firm, and after the death of Mr. Kilpatrick, Mr. Boggs continued the business alone until shortly before his death, when he retired. During the long period when he was sole head of this large establishment he constantly widened the sphere of its connections, building it on the sure foundation of business ability and commercial honor. His reputation as a business man was of the highest, and he was widely known and trusted as a conscientious and successful financier, never blindly following the advice of others, but taking whatever course his own judgment approved.

Mr. Boggs was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which tended toward moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. His faith in the future of the Baltimore City Passenger railway led him to invest largely in it, and as a director for many years he very greatly contributed by his wisdom and energy to the advancement of its interests. So thoroughly was this fact appreciated that he was offered the presidency of the institution, but declined the honor. He was also a director of the Commonwealth Bank. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and during the Civil War he served in the army of the Confederacy.

Mr. Boggs was not only a devout and consistent member of the Roman Catholic church, but gave to it, in all ways possible to him, the most zealous and liberal support. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness so manifest in his business life, thus showing his strong sense of the responsibilities of wealth. He was a supporter of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum at Roland Park and a prominent member of the Cathedral congregation, enjoying the personal friendship of Cardinal Gibbons. Nor did he forget the interests of the church in his old home across the sea, but ever remembered with affection the sacred associations of his birthplace. On the occasion of a visit to Ireland he presented to the church in which he had been baptized a marble baptistry and holy water font. He was a man of deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty and as true to such convictions as is the magnetic needle to the pole star—wealthy, not merely in gold, but in his sympathy with the sorrowing; a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart.

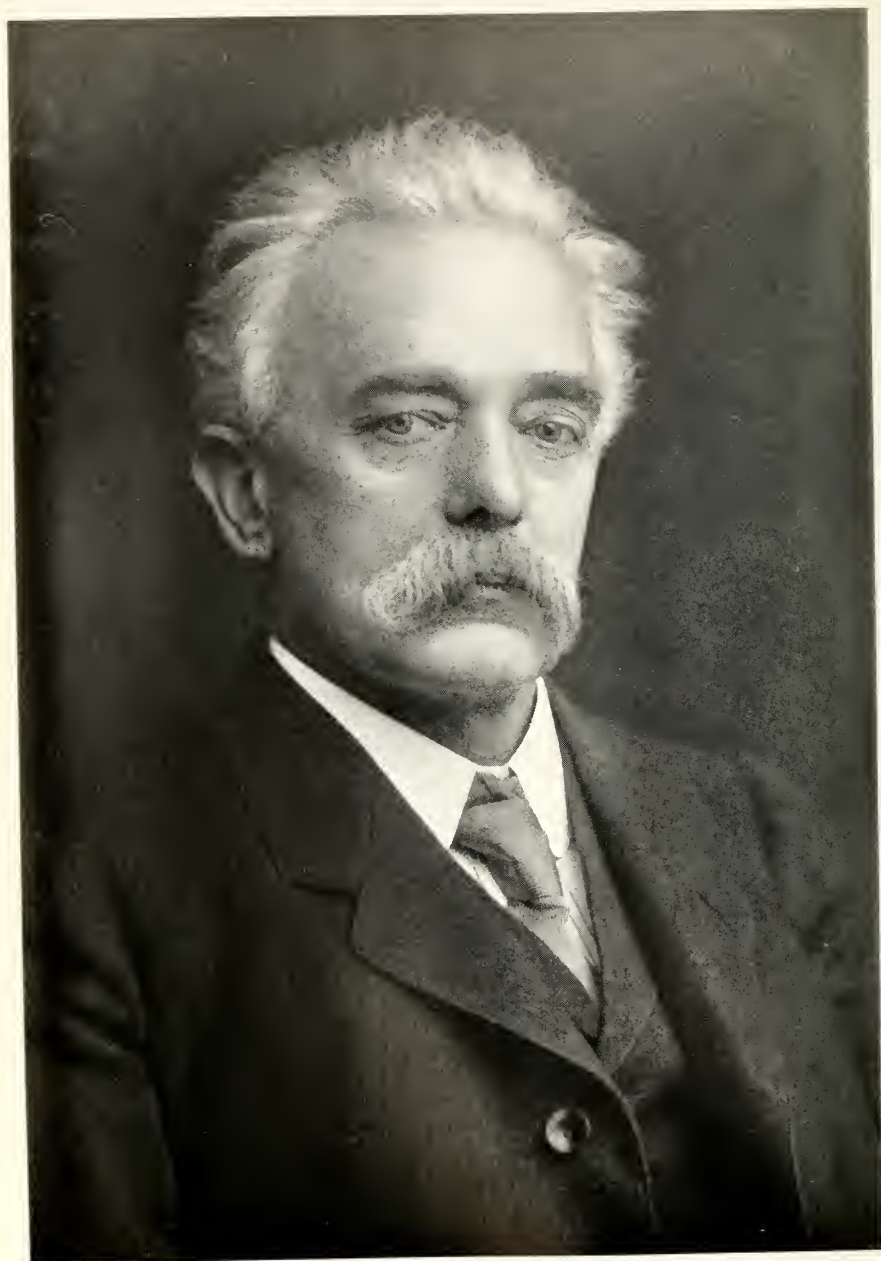
Mr. Boggs married (first), October 6, 1853, Virginia, daughter of John and Aretta (Hush) Kroft, of Fultonham, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kroft were the parents of two other daughters: Mary, who married William C. Ely, of Dayton, Ohio, and Catharine, who married John Crossan, of Fultonham, Ohio. Two daughters and two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boggs: Mary Anne, Elizabeth Virginia, William and Edward. Mary Anne Boggs married, August 30, 1883, William Horan, and they have four children: Virginia, Josephine, William and Edward. The daughters were

educated at Miss Mary Wade's private school and the Visitation Convent school. The boys attended Miss Wade's private school also and Calvert Hall College. William is now in business and Edward is a student of Loyola College. Elizabeth Virginia, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, now resides at Notre Dame Convent, Roland Park, Maryland. Mrs. Boggs died while her two daughters were still children, and Mr. Boggs married (second), May 4, 1871, Anna, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Sullivan) Ryan, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of two sons: James, and the Rev. John Ryan, Society of Jesus, Loyola College. They also have a daughter Elizabeth, who is a sister at Mount de Sales Convent, Catonsville, Maryland. Another daughter, Josephine, who is now deceased, was a sister at Villa de Sales, Philadelphia. By his second marriage, Mr. Boggs became the father of the following children: Minnie, Catherine, Walter, Grace, Frances, who married John Walbach Edelen, Agnes and William. The girls were educated at Eden Hall, Torrisdale, Pennsylvania, and at the Visitation Convent school, Baltimore. Walter attended Loyola College, Georgetown University and graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland. William attended Miss Wade's private school and Calvert Hall, and is now a student at Loyola College. Mrs. Horan, the elder daughter of Mr. Boggs by his first marriage, strongly resembles her noble-minded father, having inherited his kindly nature and benevolent disposition, which have led her to take an active part in charitable and religious work.

The domestic affections of Mr. Boggs were exceptionally strong. His home was to him the dearest spot on earth and it was there that he enjoyed his highest happiness. He was the object of the almost adoring love of his children, and upon the whole household his affectionate and happy disposition shed a benign influence which was as the summer evening's glow upon the land which the morning and the noon had brightened and blessed. The personal appearance of Mr. Boggs, which was always noble and prepossessing, became in the latter years of his life extremely striking. His tall and imposing figure, his dome-like head crowned with magnificent white hair, his finely cut features and the piercing yet kindly glance of his clear and beautiful eyes, combined with his stately carriage and majestic yet gracious demeanor, all made a picture of patriarchal beauty which none could fail to notice and which, once seen, could never be forgotten. Although he had amassed a splendid fortune and acquired a business reputation of which he had every reason to be proud, his tastes were modest and his manners unassuming—heartly and jovial with his intimate friends—affable and courteous to all, inspiring deep respect and warm regard in all who were ever brought within the sphere of his influence.

The death of Mr. Boggs occurred February 28, 1905, at his home in Baltimore. The grief of his family at a loss so irreparable is indescribable. Seeking, as they did, to honor his memory in ways which would have been most acceptable to him, they presented to St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, an institution in which he had always taken a peculiarly warm and benevolent interest, a marble altar, and in the Cathedral, in which he had so constantly worshipped, they caused a marble communion-rail, costing \$10,000, to be erected. The piety of Mr. Boggs, while simple and unostentatious, constituted one of the strongest features in his character. After his death it was said, by one who knew him well, that in fifty-five years he had but once missed attending five o'clock mass on Christmas morning.

As a citizen, Mr. Boggs was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. As a business man he was, in many respects,



W. G. Hillman

a model. All his transactions were conducted on the principles of strict integrity. He fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him, and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would achieve success only on the basis of honor and integrity. He scorned duplicity and would not palliate false representations, whether they were made by those in his own service, by his customers or correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstone of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand.

It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least, during their lifetime. Their influence is felt throughout the commercial and industrial life of the community, and every man, from the humblest to the highest, is blessed by them. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, William Boggs stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Baltimore, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to all who witnessed his career. He used his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, and the city numbers few in whose lives marked business enterprise and capability were so evenly balanced with honor and humanitarianism.

He was a man; take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

HENRY GERHARD HILKEN

There is, perhaps, no citizen of Baltimore upon whom the concensus of opinion would unite with more unanimity as to the possession of ability, integrity and general trustworthiness, than upon Henry G. Hilken, of the widely-known firm of A. Schumacher & Company. For more than forty years Mr. Hilken has been prominently identified with the commercial and social interests of Baltimore, and throughout that period his influence has been invariably and powerfully exerted in favor of every enterprise tending to promote the welfare and advance the prosperity of our city.

Henry Gerhard Hilken was born July 16, 1847, in Bremen, Germany, son of Lueder and Katherine (Kirchhoff) Hilken. Mr. and Mrs. Hilken were also the parents of other children, all of whom are now deceased, and they themselves died in Bremen in 1879, passing away within the same year.

Mr. Hilken received his education in the state schools of his native city, completing his course of study in 1863. During the next four years he obtained his practical commercial education in several of the large tobacco importing houses of Bremen. Feeling that his prospects would be brighter and his interests better served in the land where so many of his countrymen had found the success and prosperity they had come to seek, giving in return, to the country of their adoption, the loyal service rendered by her own sons, he came, in 1867, to Baltimore, which has ever since been his home and the field of all his enterprises.

It was Mr. Hilken's intention to obtain, if possible, a situation as tobacco buyer with one of the Baltimore exporting firms, but failing to find a vacancy in the establishments at which he applied, he accepted a position as bookkeeper, cashier and correspondent with the firm of Isaac S. George & Son, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. In 1868 he was engaged by A. Schumacher & Company, who had just accepted the general agency for the newly established Baltimore line of the North German Lloyd

steamships, and since that time has been identified with this old firm of which he has been a member for some years.

The house of A. Schumacher & Company is one which has helped in large part to give Baltimore its prominence as a commercial center. The business was founded in 1829 by A. Schumacher, who died in 1871. The firm makes very large shipments of tobacco, grain and other American products from this country to the European markets. They have membership in the Board of Trade, the Corn and Flour Exchange and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, for which they are agents, has weekly sailings and is one of the largest carriers of freight and passengers between this port and Europe.

Mr. Hilken is one of the directors of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the Maryland Casualty Company, Citizens' National Bank, and also of the Board of Trade. He is active in charitable work, being one of the vice-presidents of the German Society of Maryland and treasurer of the German Home of the Aged. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and president of the Germania Club. He is also connected with the German Club of New York, the Baltimore Country Club and the Maryland and University clubs. He and his family are members of Zion Church. In politics he is an Independent Republican.

Soon after coming to this country, Mr. Hilken married, and he is the father of a son and a daughter. The former, Paul G. L. Hilken, is associated with his father in business, and the latter, Anina S., is the wife of Dr. William A. Nitze, of Baltimore, Professor of Romance Languages in the University of Chicago.

Mr. Hilken has never taken any active part in political controversies or sought public office. The responsibilities of business engross his whole attention, but he takes an intelligent interest in public policies and his advice is often sought. He is a man of large nature, deliberate in the formation of plans, thorough, upright, clear-headed, and generous in his benefactions to charity. In social life he is universally respected and esteemed by all classes of our citizens.

CHARLES H. TORSCH

Charles H. Torsch, one of the recognized business men of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, is an example of that species of success which makes a man a public benefactor. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, he has advanced steadily until he has now one of the greatest interests in the city, necessary to its comfort and health, giving employment to hundreds of deserving workmen and support to their families. To this position he has worked his own way, and while he enjoys the satisfaction of having so far successfully acted his part in life, he affords an example and encouragement to those who are laboring for success. In his relations to the community, commercial, civil and social, he has exhibited those qualities which mark the true citizen, exerting his influence and employing his energy, not for individual ends only, but also for the general good. He is a man who will not act upon impulse instead of judgment, his policies, social or business, not being formed on the instant. It is men like these that are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the



Chas. H. Gorsch

success of all large cities, and it is to be hoped for the civic pride and substantiality of Baltimore that there are many more like him.

Henry F. Torsch, father of Charles H. Torsch, was born in Germany, and came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age. He decided upon Baltimore as a fitting place for the home he desired to establish in this country. His death occurred when he had attained the age of eighty-three years, December 23, 1886. Captain John W. Torsch, who died in Baltimore in 1898, was a brother of Charles H. Torsch. He was the eldest son and an officer in the Confederate army during the four years of the Civil War. He was the commanding officer of the Second Maryland Regiment, Confederate States army, the part of the Army of Northern Virginia which General R. E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, 1865.

Charles H. Torsch, son of Henry F. and Mary L. Torsch, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 12, 1846. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and he then became a student at the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1861. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his business career, and accepted a position as bookkeeper in a mercantile house in Baltimore for a short time. In 1879 he associated himself with his brother in the crockery and glassware business in Baltimore, the firm name being Charles H. Torsch & Brother, and this was successfully conducted until they sold out in 1899. In the meantime they had become largely interested as stockholders in the C. H. Pierson Packing Company of Baltimore, and in 1897 had purchased the controlling interest in this corporation. They then assumed the management of this concern, which they controlled successfully under the old name until 1903, when it was incorporated under the name of the Torsch Packing Company, with the following officials: Charles H. Torsch, president; E. L. Torsch, vice-president; C. B. Torsch, secretary; Frederick A. Torsch, treasurer, and John R. Baines, manager of the sales department. Mr. Torsch keeps well abreast of the times in every respect, and in his enthusiastic pursuit of his business interests is often in the advance, and always ready to meet the demands of the rapid age of improvement in which we are living. During the year 1901 the corporation established at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, an oyster and shrimp packing plant, as a branch of the Baltimore house, and this is maintained at the present time. In 1905 they made another addition, this time establishing a branch plant at Milford, Delaware, for the canning of tomatoes, peas, and other small fruits and vegetables, and this also has proved the wisdom of their proceeding, as it is conducted on flourishing and prosperous lines. When these plants were established it was for the purpose of filling out the time in which the supply of oysters at Chesapeake Bay was an exceedingly limited one. This scarcity has now passed away, but the newly established plants will be continued on their present well-paying basis. In the Baltimore establishment alone there are employed between three and four hundred hands and the weekly payroll is approximately three thousand five hundred dollars. It is one of the leading industries of Baltimore, and certainly deserving of mention in any volume that deals with the business life of the city.

Mr. Torsch is a member of the Republican party, and was a candidate on that ticket for mayor in the spring of 1911 as opposed to the Republican machine which had dominated the party for many years, but was defeated at the polls. In 1898 he served as president of the Park Board. Of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise, and

believing much in push and perseverance, he can always be found in the van of any movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. Of extensive acquaintance, and very popular socially, charitable to an extent altogether disproportionate to his means, unostentatious in everything, one of the truest men to his friends that ever lived, and one of the most lenient to his adversaries after the battle is over, still in the vigor and prime of an eventful life, the work before him to do and yet unaccomplished is immense, but to the fulfillment of his destiny he will carry in the future, as in the past, the matured and strengthened elements and accessories of a character that ultimately is to triumph over all obstacles.

Mr. Torsch married Emma M. Saumenig, and has one son, C. Burnet, the secretary of the Torsch Packing Company. It is impossible to estimate the value to a city of such men as Charles H. Torsch, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportionate them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Fortunate, indeed, is the city that can point to such men as her exemplars.

JOHN THOMSON MASON

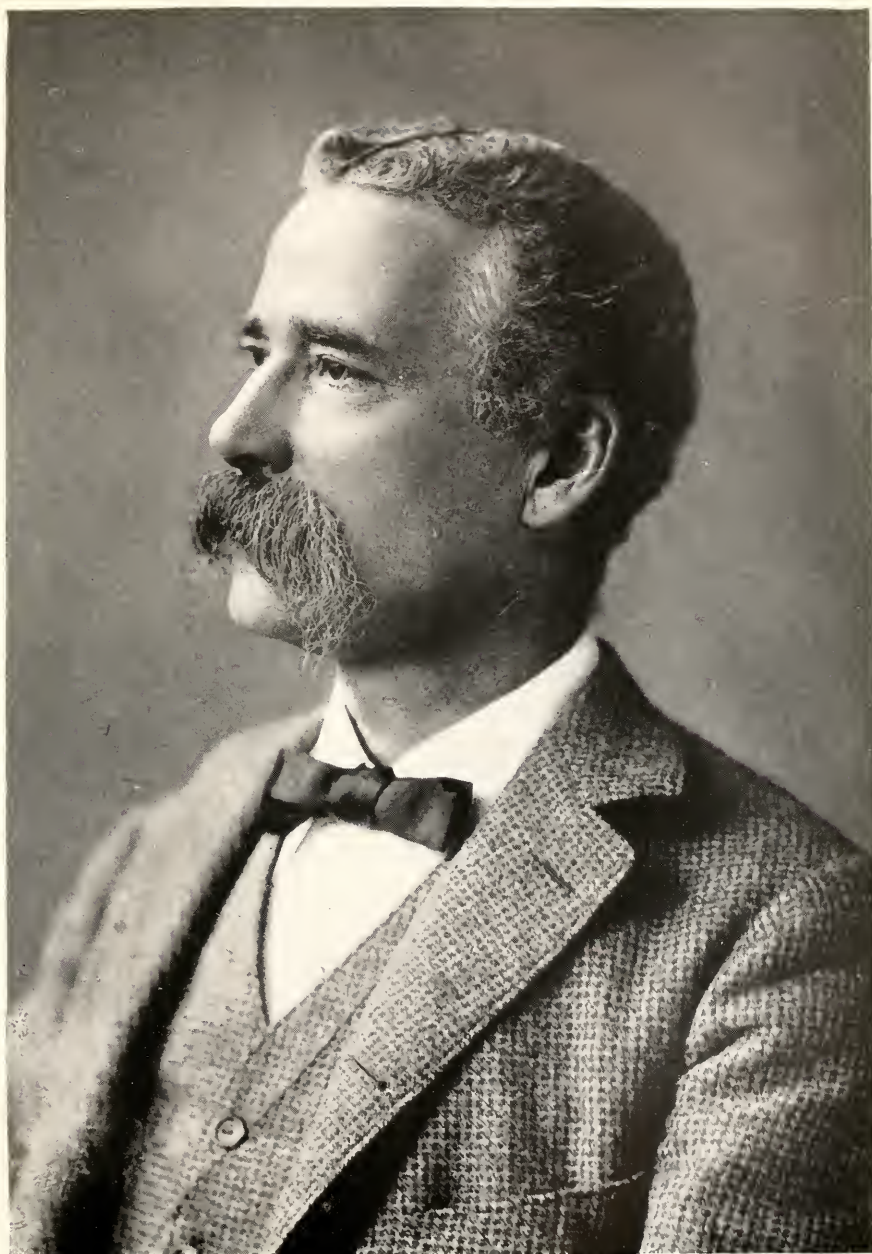
The late John Thomson Mason, who for many years served in the capacity of secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, Diocese of Maryland, an alternate from that body to the General Convention, and a well-known and highly successful lawyer, was a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Old Dominion.

The immigrant ancestor, Colonel George Mason, was a large landed proprietor at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, where he was head of one of the leading families, and is reputed by some to have held a seat in Parliament. He took an active part in the political disturbances between King Charles and his subjects, and after the battle of Worcester, in which he commanded, he was compelled to flee the country. Escaping with his brother William, he made his way to Virginia about 1650, forfeiting all his possessions in the Mother Country. Here he was joined by others of his compeers who had espoused the losing side in that contest, and set about retrieving in the new world the fortune he had lost in the old. He acquired large tracts of land in the colony of Virginia, leaving his descendants among the wealthiest of the new colony.

The most distinguished of his descendants was his grandson, George Mason, of Gunston Hall, one of the most prominent figures of Virginia and the western world, during the stormy period preceding and during the Revolutionary War. Born in 1726, he lived to see the new government, which he was so prominently instrumental in organizing, firmly established on its foundations, passing away during General Washington's first administration, in 1792. He refused a seat in the senate of the First Congress.

Thomson Mason, a younger brother of George Mason, was educated for the bar at the Temple, London, 1774. Four years later he became first president of the College of Virginia, and, in collaboration with his distinguished brother, revised the laws of the state of Virginia.

Colonel Stevens Thomson Mason, son of Thomson Mason, was an



Osborne, R.

officer in the Revolutionary War, in command of Virginia troops. He bore a conspicuous part in the councils of the nation, having served in the Virginia Convention in 1778, and in the Senate from 1794 until his death in 1803. He was noted for his eloquence. He was later succeeded in the Senate by his son, Armistead Thomson Mason, who was born in 1787, in Loudoun county, Virginia. He was colonel of the Horse Guards during the War of 1812. He served as brigadier-general in the Virginia militia; represented his county in the State Legislature, and finally his state in the National Senate, and while in that body, through a political altercation, fought a duel with his cousin, John Mason McCarthy, and was killed February 5, 1819.

Captain Stevens Thomson Mason, son of Colonel Armistead Mason, was a distinguished member of the Virginia bar, and, like his ancestors, who had been officers in every war of the country, answered his country's call when trouble began on the Mexican border. He was killed leading troops at the battle of Cerro Gordo.

John Thomson Mason, son of Captain Stevens Thomson Mason, was the father of Catharine Armistead (Mason) Rowland, wife of Major Isaac S. Rowland, and their son, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, had his name changed to Mason at the request of his grandfather, so that the race and name should not be obliterated.

Major Isaac S. Rowland, a resident of Detroit, Michigan, was a son of Mayor Thomas Rowland, a native of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and of Welsh origin. For many years he served as postmaster at Detroit, where he was in command of part of the force for the defense of the city. When Hull so ignominiously surrendered, Major Rowland was at some distance from the city. A detachment being sent to apprise him of the surrender and to bring his command in as prisoners of war, were surprised by his refusing to be handed over by his superior officer, and, having somewhat the larger force, he captured the captors and marched them down to the forts in Ohio, and never did surrender during the war. Isaac S. Rowland served as captain of the famous Brady Guards of Detroit, and served as captain during the Mexican War, fitting out a company at his own expense. From exposure during the campaign, he died soon after the close of the war.

John Thomson Mason was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 9, 1844. Upon the death of his father, he was taken by his mother to her old home in Virginia, and there attended private schools and the Episcopal High School of Fairfax county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Mason, although only seventeen years of age, volunteered his services, and served with his cousin as marker for the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment until the proper age for the navy, and, while in the service of the army, participated in the first battle of Manassas. In November, 1861, he became midshipman in the navy, and in October, 1863, joined the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*, the ship that carried the Confederate flag three months after the war was over. The *Shenandoah* landed in the port of Liverpool in November, 1865, and from there Mr. Mason went to South America, where he followed farming for two years. Returning to Virginia, he studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating in the spring of 1871, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1871. He made his home in Baltimore, Maryland, and at once began practice in the office of Mason & Rowland, his cousin and brother composing the firm. After the death of his brother, Mr. Mason took his place in the firm until the death of his cousin, Judge Mason, in 1874, after which he practised alone, his clientage being one of

the largest and most lucrative in the city. His offices were at 200 East Lexington street. He was endowed with exceptional talent, and his rare ability won for him an enviable standing as a member of the Baltimore bar, being regarded as one of the best informed and most thoroughly qualified practitioners in his section of the state. Mr. Mason was a member of the State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, Royal Arcanum, Knights of the Golden Chain, Knights of Honor, University Club, of which he was one of the original members, and the historical societies of Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Mason married Helen, only daughter of Alonzo C. Jackson, passed midshipman of the United States navy, who was associated at the observatory at Washington with the famous Commodore Matthew F. Maury, of the United States and Confederate States navies. Their surviving children are: Dora Mumford, Stevens Thomson, Gertrude Franchot, Alonzo Christopher Jackson Mason.

Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Baltimore, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. He used his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, and the city numbers few in whose lives marked business enterprise and capability are so evenly balanced with honor and humanitarianism. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career; and brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him, if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and imitation.

WILLIAM GEORGE SCARLETT

Among the eminent and valued citizens of Baltimore, the memory of whose lives remains as an inspiration to those who were brought into contact with them, William George Scarlett takes a high rank, not alone for his unselfish efforts in behalf of the advancement of the community in which he lived, but for the many sterling qualities he displayed in his private life.

The family history of the Scarletts is one of the interesting ones of England. The first historical record is of Robert Scarlett, who resided in Peckham, county of Kent, England, and who was prominently identified with the wars of the time of Edward I., about 1274. Whether Eastbourne, Sussex county, became the property of the family by purchase or as a marriage dower, is not on record, but it is certain that Benjamin Scarlett lived there for almost a century. Francis Scarlett is the next of whom we find record, being the owner of vast estates in Jamaica during the seventeenth century; he had no children, so devised his property to William, a son of Thomas Scarlett, who was a descendant of the Eastbourne branch of the family. William Scarlett was a law student in the Temple, and his son James became lord chief justice of England and the first incumbent of the present title, Lord Abinger. The Mr. Scarlett of this sketch would be the present Lord Abinger had he lived. Coat-of-arms: Two silver angels, with folded wings, supporting a shield, with a lion rampant, surmounted by a crown. Motto: *Suis stat viribus*; meaning, He stands in his own strength.



Wm. G. Beale -

(I) George Scarlett, born in England, married Ann Eurell, a niece of Lord Eurell. Among their children were: William George, see forward; Joseph Alexander, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose daughters are: Mrs. A. T. McCormick, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Harry Walter Bremer, of Philadelphia; Ruth, who resides with her father.

(II) William George Scarlett, son of George and Ann (Eurell) Scarlett, was born in England, August 9, 1835, died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 26, 1900, deeply regretted by the entire community. Sir William George Scarlet, his uncle, and an admiral in the British navy, was his godfather, and one of his cousins, Lieutenant William Frederick Scarlett, Baron Abinger, married, 1863, Ella, a daughter of General J. B. Magruder, of the United States army. Mr. Scarlett came to this country while in his early manhood, and commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of Benjamin C. Barroll. He also attended the lectures at the Baltimore Law School, and was graduated from that institution in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Unfaltering energy and unabating industry were traits which characterized him from his earliest years, and while it was never his object to place himself prominently in the public eye, the success which attended his efforts in various directions unavoidably attracted public attention. Not long after his graduation he was one of the organizers of the well-known firm of R. G. Dun & Company, which at the time had one subscriber. Vigilant and accurate in his observation of men and measures, his broad views and sound ideas were recognized at their true value, and his well-directed efforts were so effective that at the time of his retirement from the business it had increased to one million dollars annually. As a lawyer his success was an enviable one, and his activity, sagacity and resourcefulness helped largely in maintaining and protecting the progress and growth of the city.

His health having become impaired, Mr. Scarlett retired to private life in 1890, but not to inactivity. The energies which had been devoted to legal and financial interests could not be subdued, and found vent in a direction which had always appealed to him most strongly. He had always been a liberal contributor to philanthropic plans of every nature, and his benefits in this direction now received a considerable impetus from the very fact that he was able to devote more of his personal attention to them. His favorite method of bestowing charity was to enable people to help themselves, thus preserving their self-respect in a greater degree. Wherever he noted ambition or ability of any description in any young man, it was a great pleasure to Mr. Scarlett to assist such a person to pursue the proper line of study, and he was unusually keen to observe the traits which were in danger of being neglected for want of a little help at the proper moment. In this form of philanthropy he never allowed himself to be influenced by class distinction, the only aristocracy he recognized being that of brains and industry. He rejoiced in the success he had achieved chiefly because of the opportunities it gave him to assist others, and he was far too liberal minded to rate wealth above its true worth. As a citizen Mr. Scarlett was firm in his support of such measures as he considered would best benefit the community, but it was never his desire to hold public office. He was fully satisfied to do his utmost in a private capacity to elevate the standard of welfare and happiness of the people.

Mr. Scarlett married, December 18, 1860, Corrilla C. Armstrong, and they had one child: George H. Urell, born October 6, 1861, died February 26, 1865. Mrs. Scarlett is a daughter of Henry Armstrong, of Portsmouth, England, who married Juliet, daughter of John and Juliet Hobbs, of the

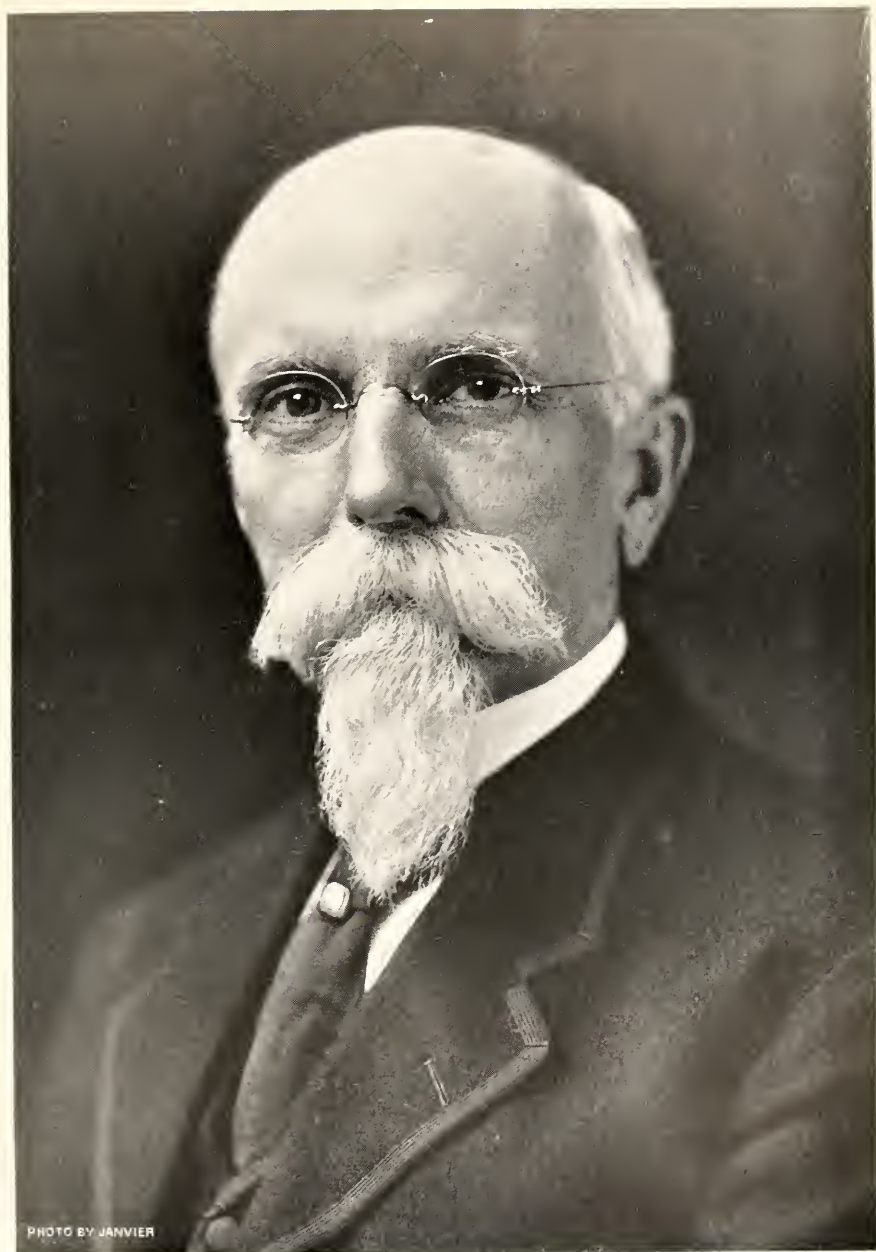
well-known Hobbs family of Frederick county, Maryland. The Armstrong family is of Scottish origin, and the name has become famous in historical annals, its bearers having rendered eminent service in defense of the rights of their kings and their country. Mrs. Scarlett holds an enviable position in the social circles of Baltimore, and was one of the organizers of the Home for Incurables. She is also a member of the Home for the Infirm and of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Scarlett has entire charge of her husband's estate and has been very successful. Notably in matters of art has her taste and judgment been highly commended by those competent to render an opinion. As an example of this may be mentioned the monument erected by her direction in memory of her husband, which has been pronounced by experts to be the finest specimen of granite carving executed in recent years. This monument is located over a vault in Greenmount cemetery. It bears on its face the records of the birth and death of Mr. Scarlett and his son, and on the reverse side the Scarlett coat-of-arms. In manner Mrs. Scarlett is of charming personality. Her gifted husband was also endowed with remarkable social qualities.

Mr. Scarlett was fascinating in voice and manner, had a keen sense of humor, and that admirable quality of making all feel at their best when with him. His conduct was ever fearless, and his purpose honorable, and he used his talents and opportunities to the utmost. All that was good in others was quickly recognized by him and fully appreciated, and he took a genuine delight in the wonderful ties of home and friendship. He was a faithful citizen of the community of his adoption, but had he been called upon to wear his title as a member of the English nobility, he would have honored England no less than this country, and would surely have adorned the rank to which he had been called.

HENRY STIER DULANEY

There are men whose natures are so large, who touch life at so many points, that in whatever communities they may reside, they exert an influence widely and powerfully felt. To this class of men belongs Henry Stier Dulaney, well known in the business circles of Baltimore and prominently identified with many of the social and philanthropic interests of the Monumental City.

The family which Mr. Dulaney represents is of Irish origin, and the name, like most other family names of Ireland, has changed with time and circumstances. O'Hart refers to it thus: "O'Dubhlaine, or Delaney, chiefs of Tuath-an-Toraidh and a clan of note in the Barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's County, and also in Kilkenny." As early as 1178 Felix O'Dulany, said to have been of the same family, was Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, although the Maryland Dulaneys are Protestant. From this great clan come the O'Delans, the Delanos and the Delanes. After the siege of Athlone in 1690, in which a Colonel Delany and a Captain Dullany took part, and in which the Prince of Orange was defeated, a branch of the Delany, or Dulaney, family left Ireland and settled in London. Of the American branches, one, spelling the name Dulany, was founded in this country in 1706 by Daniel Dulany. An earlier branch had already been founded, six years before, by William Dulaney, who settled in Bellhaven (now Alexandria), Virginia, in 1700. During the last two centuries the Du-



W. S. Dulaney

lanys, or Dulaney, have given to the country of their adoption many citizens eminent in political, professional and mercantile life, and the name is an honored one wherever known.

Henry Stier Dulaney was born January 16, 1849, son of Thomas Sim and Margaret Ellen (Stier) Dulaney, and grandson of the Rev. Aquila and Harriet (Sim) Dulaney, the latter of Frederick county, and of Henry Stier and Nancy (Burgess) Stier, of New Market in that county. Thomas Sim Dulaney was engaged in the dry goods business in Baltimore, and died January 17, 1851, in New Market, Frederick county, Maryland. His wife died in New Market, November 15, 1859. They had two children, Henry Stier, and a daughter, Thomasana Sim, who died in 1854.

Henry Stier Dulaney received his early education in private schools in Frederick county, afterward passing through the public schools of Baltimore. He began his business career at the age of fifteen, being associated with the stationery business in Washington. In 1865 he returned to Baltimore, where he was employed as bookkeeper by Stephen S. Lee & Son and other firms engaged in the coal business. Then entered the accounting department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, his faithfulness and efficiency causing him, in the course of time, to be promoted to the office of chief clerk of the department. In 1882 he resigned and associated himself with the Charles A. Vogler Company in the capacity of manager, a position which he held until 1899. In 1895, in connection with two cousins, Dr. Merville H. Carter and Allan L. Carter, he established the Resinol Chemical Company; their product, Resinol, has long been a monument to their ability and progressive spirit. Resinol is now sold in all parts of the world and has proved itself a blessing to humanity. Mr. Dulaney is associated with a number of other financial interests, being director of the National City Bank, the Park Bank, the Maryland Casualty Company, the City Baking Company and the Maryland Biscuit Company. He is deeply interested in the cause of education, serving as trustee of Goucher College, Drew Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and Morgan College (colored). He is president of the board of trustees of the Kelsoe Home and member of the board of managers of the Cheltenham School for Colored Boys. The charitable and benevolent institutions of his home city are also objects of his attention and recipients of his aid. He is a trustee of the Home for the Friendless and member of the board of managers of the Margaret Bennett Home and of that of the Federated Charities. He is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and member of the interstate executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dulaney's ardent interest, however, is given to the cause of temperance, and it is here that his strenuous efforts are bestowed. He is treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland and a member of the headquarters committee; also chairman of the national headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In politics he is an Independent, making the temperance issue supreme in his attitude toward public affairs. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds the office of trustee. He is also president of the board of directors of the Florence Crittenden Mission, a trustee of the Deaconess (Methodist) Home of Baltimore, and treasurer of the Maryland Bible Society.

Mr. Dulaney married (first), July 2, 1874, Amelia R. Kennedy, daughter of the late William W. Kennedy, who died a few years later, leaving two children: Margaret E. and C. Estelle, the latter dying in infancy.

He married (second), September 21, 1880, C. Estelle Kennedy, a sister of his first wife, and they became the parents of the following children: Henry Kennedy, born June 28, 1881; Minnie, died in infancy; Arthur S., born January 8, 1884; Christianna; Miriam C.; Ernestine S. and Emma Louise.

Mr. Dulaney is a public-spirited citizen in the broadest sense of the term. No effort for the welfare of Baltimore finds him unresponsive, but chiefly are his labors directed toward moral reform, toward the building up of character, toward the making of men who shall be useful and loyal sons of his beloved city and of the grand old state of Maryland.

JOHN B. MORRIS

There are certain names so woven into the very texture of Maryland history that they have come in a manner to be synonymous with the State itself; whose distinguished representatives, by their eminent careers and the extent of their service, are inseparably associated with the State of which they are the glory. The members of these old families have entered as leading actors into the most signal and determining events that have revolutionized the condition, developed the resources and shaped the future career of Maryland, and have originated and carried into execution enterprises of such value that they have become identified in the public mind with the civil, social, industrial and intellectual life of our city and State. The history of a commonwealth is, after all, but a collective history of the families composing that commonwealth, and in this connection it is essential that we give more than passing mention to the name of Morris, which family has given not a few distinguished participants in the constructive past of our State, and the story of whose lives has become in a way an integral part of the annals of Baltimore.

The Morris family was originally settled on Long Island, New York, but has been established in Maryland for over a century and a half, coming to this state in 1745. James R. Morris was a native of Worcester county and served for a time in the United States navy. He married Leah Winder, sister of Governor Winder, and an aunt to General William H. Winder, one of the most celebrated lawyers of Maryland and also noted for his brilliant military record in the defense of Baltimore, and at Bladensburg, during the last war with England. The memory of John B. Morris, his son, although his death occurred over forty years ago, is still green in the memory of many citizens of Baltimore. An able statesman, a masterful financier, a successful business man and a thoroughly good citizen, he honored the city in which he lived, and in turn is honored by it. John B. Morris was born in Worcester county, October 5, 1785. He came to Baltimore in 1806, and commenced the study of law in Mr. Winder's office. At that time W. H. Winder had already become very distinguished as a lawyer, giving full evidence of the fame which he was afterward to acquire in the field with Luther Martin, who, towering over his fellows by his massive intellect and legal acumen, held the leadership of his profession in our young Republic until death prostrated the powers that had been the wonder of thirteen colonies. In this field with Winder were such men as William Pinkney, whom Chief Justice Marshall styled the greatest of American lawyers; Roger B. Taney, afterward chief justice; Robert Goodloe Harper and William Wirt, intellectual giants, whose encounters have furnished rich material for the essayists and biographers of the present day.



John B. Morris

Mr. Morris pursued his studies for some time with Mr. Winder, and soon proved himself in no small degree worthy of his distinguished instructor. Later, he opened an office with Lloyd N. Rogers, then proprietor of Druid Hill, but did not long continue the practice of law. About this time the political difficulties with Great Britain, which culminated in the last war with England, were becoming more and more pronounced; trouble was imminent, and Mr. Morris laid aside his promising law practice to enter into active military service. During the War of 1812, he served on General Winder's staff with the rank of major, and participated in the battle of Bladensburg and the defense of the city of Baltimore.

In 1817 he married Miss Hollingsworth, a lady of pronounced beauty and many accomplishments, and from that time on, he devoted himself principally to operations in real estate. Nothing is so certain in its monetary rewards as the purchase of unimproved lands in the line of development of some growing city. This, with that far-sighted sagacity which distinguished him throughout his entire career, Mr. Morris fully realized, and much of the property acquired by him at that time were unimproved tracts which have since been densely built up and included within the city. The first poor-house ever erected in the city stood on ground owned by Mr. Morris. The building on North Howard street, on the plot bounded by Howard, Eutaw, Madison and Biddle streets, was pulled down about 1828, and the property on which it stood was still without the city limits until 1840. In connection with this property there is related an anecdote of President Madison: Visiting Baltimore on one occasion, he was informed that a street had been named in his honor. On driving through it, he said laughingly that he did not consider it much of an honor to have a street named after him that began at a charity school (St. Paul's), ran past the poor-house and ended at the penitentiary.

Mr. Morris was a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1832 to 1835. A skillful parliamentarian, good debater and speaker, and extremely popular, his career in the Senate was most creditable. It is said by those best qualified to speak with authority on the subject, that in a body embracing some of the best minds in the State, he was recognized as one of the leaders. During his residence at the capital, occurred the memorable failure of the Bank of Maryland, of which he was a trustee. The failure of this financial house caused throughout the city the most intense excitement. Before the affairs of the institution could be investigated fairly, resentment was much increased by false and exaggerated rumors and at length the popular irritation culminated in a frightful mob which held the city in terror for some days. Mr. Morris's house on South street, afterward for many years occupied by the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, was attacked by the infuriated rioters and completely sacked. The residences of John Glenn, on Charles street, near Lexington, and of Reverdy Johnson, in Monument square, met the same fate. Mr. Morris's large and almost priceless library, with many other cherished objects was destroyed. The disgrace of such an outbreak was keenly felt by the citizens of Baltimore, and the city, through the State Legislature, was influenced to pay for the damages, as far as it was able to. For over a quarter of a century, Mr. Morris was one of the potent factors and inspiring spirits of the financial world of this city. He was for twenty-five years the president of the Mechanics' Bank, which, under his able management, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. He was actively or financially interested in various enterprises of note in the city, and was one of the trustees of the Peabody Institute.

Mr. John B. Morris was one of our finest types of American men, who, by advancing individual prosperity, promote public progress, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good. As a business man, he was, in many respects, worthy of emulation. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on a firm basis of truth and honor. Erudite and learned himself, he was devoted to the beauties of literature and the fine arts, and a generous patron of genius. He was, through life, a firm and consistent supporter of the Episcopal church and for many years was a member of St. Paul's congregation. In social life, he was noted for personal graces and a most charming manner, and regarded as the model of a patrician gentleman. The memory of the royal hospitality of his household was something long to be cherished by those who enjoyed it. A gentleman of the old school in the best and highest sense of the term, of unswerving integrity, untarnished character, justly proud of his descent from a long line of Maryland's most honored sons and himself honored by his constituents and fellow citizens. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. One of his sons married the daughter of Reverdy Johnson, and the other, Miss Van Dyke, the daughter of an eminent attorney of Philadelphia. One daughter is the wife of Henry Winter Davis; the other married Frank Key Howard, grandson of General John Eager Howard, the hero of the "Cowpens".

John Boucher Morris, the well-known clubman, whose death occurred October 8, 1898, at his home on West Franklin street, was a son of J. B. Morris, and for years one of the most familiar figures in and around Baltimore. The late J. B. Morris was as good an example as his generation had of the best type of Southern gentleman of wealth and culture. Distinguished, hospitable, courteous, refined in dress, courtly in manner, a favorite in society, he was yet deeply and sincerely interested in every intelligent movement meant for the promotion and advancement of the general welfare. There are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they are gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant service, but by persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful and good in the community in which they reside, and the community, on its part, cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was the late J. B. Morris. From the earliest period of his manhood he sustained important relations to the agencies and persons who have moulded the society and made the wealth of Baltimore; in which relation, his influence deepening as he advanced in years, he has been recognized as a prominent representative of our metropolitan life. Nearly, if not quite all our other representative men have become such, in special departments of business or professional life. Mr. Morris firmly wrought himself into the texture of our social and civil economy. Born in Baltimore, in 1821, it is safe to assume that the path of his boyhood and youth was made smooth to his feet. It was not imperative that he enter into active business life. He traveled extensively, spending much time in Europe and especially in England, where he numbered among his friends many of the social and political leaders of that country. Instead of piling up a fortune, he spent his life in the pursuit of healthful pleasures and in the field of art, and was singularly free from that feverish haste and nervous disposition that characterizes the average American business man, whose main object in life is the quest of the dollar. Faultlessly attired at all times, his clothes were the last word in English fashion and he was at

once the envy and admiration, the model of the fashionable man of Baltimore, whom others vainly strove to imitate. In his gratification of this fad, Mr. Morris was not without good precedent. History furnishes us with innumerable instances of men with brains big enough to change the map of Europe and to make the history of the world, yet fastidious to a degree as to the details of their wearing apparel. Pitt, though a famous "macaroni", was no less Pitt, the great statesman. The beloved father of our country made no less sublime a figure because he refused to appear in public unless adorned with the newest kind of ruffle which the fashion of the day required. The late King Edward, one of the most profound statesmen and diplomats Europe has known for centuries, was a notorious fop and moulded the fashions in men's attire for half the civilized world. Many a leader of men, many a doer of big things has been a "glass of fashion" as well. Although tailored faultlessly at all times, Mr. Morris was none the less a strong, forceful, purposeful man of affairs. Though a mild-mannered gentleman, he was quite capable, when the occasion arose, of displaying an iron will. Certain elements of character were his—tenacity of purpose, intellect, and above all imagination, which would have won inevitable distinction for him in a commercial or professional career. These same elements of strong character fitted him to assume the responsibilities which devolved upon him in the management of his father's estate. He managed the property with skill and good judgment and by his prudence and foresight largely increased its value and kept it intact for the benefit of his family.

It is difficult to describe a character like the late Mr. Morris, possessing no salient points, but presenting a happy admixture of all good qualities. He possessed in an eminent degree all the graces of the finished and highly educated gentleman; no man has ever flourished in our locality better calculated to secure universal popularity, or better fitted to assume that leadership in the social affairs of this city, which for so many years he held. A man of wide, liberal culture, with the catholic point of view of one who has traveled much and observed keenly, a man equally at home in all parts of the world, his magnetic personality and conversational powers made of him the most charming entertainer and companion. He was a most fascinating man in his relation to persons, winning them for his friends with ease and grace. Liberal, charitable, remarkably unselfish, he had a kindly philosophy, a clear outlook on life and understood to an extraordinary degree the people among whom he moved. In all his benefactions and in the demands made upon him in behalf of the public weal, his generosity ever kept pace with his wealth. His heart was not only in the right place, judged by many and extensive benefactions, but it regulated what might be termed the domestic side of the man with a power that gives to this phase of his character a charm almost ideal. In 1869 he married Louise Van Dyke, a woman of great beauty, culture and wit, and one of the reigning belles of Philadelphia. Her tact and charming grace have made her one of the most popular women in the exclusive social circles of Baltimore. She survives her husband with three children: John B. Jr., Louise and Mildred. John B. Morris Jr. married Violet Willing, the daughter of Arthur Willing, of Philadelphia. One daughter, Louise, married Henry Clews Jr, son of the renowned financier of New York; the other daughter married V. Pendleton, grandson of Rev. Dr. Bascus. Mrs. Morris's daughters are justly regarded as two of the most beautiful women of the South.

Mr. Morris, having spent ten years in London, was a member of

several of that city's most exclusive clubs. In his own country he was one of the original members of the celebrated Maryland Club and the close communion established in the formation of this club by some of the most cultivated gentlemen of the state, resulted in the perpetuation of that traditional hospitality of which every son of Maryland is proud. Gentlemen from all parts of the United States and from the centers of civilization in Europe have referred with pleasure and somewhat of enthusiasm to the courtesies received from its members. Mr. Morris was also a member of the old Pimlico Club. He was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, and when he passed away, the city mourned the loss of one of its finest examples of metropolitan life and a member of one of its representative families, the name of Morris having ever stood as a synonym for all that is progressive in citizenship, and without due reference to which, no history of Baltimore would be complete.

WESLEY MARION OLER

Wesley Marion Oler, president of the American Ice Company, is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, April 3, 1856, son of William H. and Catherine (Horn) Oler, both natives of the city named. The father was a pioneer in the ice business. He was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. His sympathies were with the Union in the Civil War, and he had one son in the Union army at the early age of sixteen years.

Wesley M. Oler received a substantial common school education in his native city, and entered upon his business career in 1872, when but sixteen years of age. He began with his father, who was then conducting the principal ice business in Baltimore, and remained with the house through all its various changes of firm name: William H. Oler; W. M. Oler & Company; Cochran-Oler Ice Company, of which he became president in 1893; Knickerbocker Ice Company, in 1898; American Ice Company, in 1900, of which he became president in 1904, when he removed to New York City.

Mr. Oler, while a resident of Baltimore, became a director in the Citizens' National Bank in 1892, vice-president in 1897, and president in 1899, serving until 1904, when he removed to New York City. Was also director in Baltimore Trust Company, United Railways Company, Guardian Trust Company, trustee in Woman's College, and chairman of its finance committee, now trustee for the village of Larchmont, receiving the nomination of both political parties. He and his family are yet members of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. He is a Republican in politics, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, representing the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland. He is a member of Concordia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Baltimore Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Baltimore. While in that city he was a member of the Maryland, Country, Young Men's Republican and Merchants' clubs, and in New York is a member of the Calumet, Larchmont Yacht and Apawamis clubs.

Mr. Oler married, November 2, 1890, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Elizabeth, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of William H. and Ann (Brown) Kimberly. Children: Wesley M. Jr., student in Pawling Preparatory School, New York; Elizabeth K., student in St. Timothy's School,



Wesley Richards

Catonsville, Maryland; Ann Brown, student in Manor School, Larchmont, New York.

WALTER W. ANCKER

Walter W. Ancker, a well-known resident of Roland Park, Baltimore county, Maryland, while he has traveled extensively through all parts of the civilized world, holds the opinion that it is unnecessary for an American to go abroad in order to witness the world's revelations. He has been conspicuously connected with some of the most important engineering enterprises of the State of Maryland, and is a recognized authority on all matters connected with this line of industry. Although a native of Germany, his paternal ancestors all came from Norway, and his maternal descent is from Scotland, and he has inherited the best qualities of these two sturdy and enterprising nations, while his birthplace was in Germany, where thoroughness is insisted upon as a prime factor in the education of youth.

John Henry Ancker, father of Walter W. Ancker, and son of John Frederick Ancker, a native of Germany, was also born in that country. He was a man of importance in his community, one of the organizers of the Prussian Parliament, and a member of the Episcopal church. He married in Russ, Germany, Mary Beerbohm.

Walter W. Ancker, son of John Henry Ancker, was born in Russ, Germany, June 27, 1853. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native country, and he then became a student at the Royal Engineering College in Berlin, from which he was graduated with honor. After his graduation he spent four years at sea, then went to Scotland, and was engaged as a marine engineer in the employ of William Denney & Bros. He resigned this position after a time and formed a connection with the American Shipbuilding Company at Philadelphia in 1883, remaining with them until 1885, when he became associated with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, a connection which has been in force since that time. He is quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, and finds that pleasure in the solution of a difficult problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and industrial lines. He was appointed delegate to represent the State of Maryland at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, August 31, 1910; Governor Warfield appointed him to attend the Atlantic Coast Inland Waterways Conference at Philadelphia, November, 1907; also the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, his certificate of membership for this expiring in 1911. He was one of the party of engineers who made the survey for the proposed ship canal at the Eastern Shore, under John K. Cowen. While he has never held public office, he gives his support to the Republican party, and in all he is a plain, strong, dependable sort of a man, who is possessed of that indefinable personal magnetism that draws men to him.

While he is alert and enterprising and one who wields a wide influence, he does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests and has a just appreciation of the social amenities of life. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the American Federation of Arts; American Association for Advancement of Science; National Geographical Society; Society of Naval Architects

and Marine Engineers; Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants' and Baltimore Country Clubs; and is vice-commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Ancker married at Danzig, Germany, 1889, Elizabeth, born in Danzig, daughter of Francis and Marianne (Gibson) Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Ancker have had children: Marion and Marguerite, who were educated at Bryn Mawr College, and William Mason, who will be a student at the Country School. The children were all born in Baltimore. Mr. Ancker has lived for the past ten years in a handsome mansion at Roland Park, whose open-handed hospitality is enjoyed by a large circle of friends. Practical traits are to be seen throughout his character. A fearless and tireless worker, he has been a doer of things, and a harmonizer of discordant elements.

ADOLPHUS D. EMMART

Adolphus D. Emmart, until his death head of the firm of fresco decorators, designers and house-painters, Emmart & Quartley, belonged to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. It is this class that develops our great manufacturing interests, spreads our commerce and replaces the rude hamlets of our forefathers with magnificent business palaces. They, above all others, build our cities, our steamboats and railways, and they alone deserve the credit for it.

Mr. Emmart was born in Baltimore and educated there, and his exquisite artistic sense was most carefully trained and cultivated. He was still a very young man when, in association with Mr. Quartley, he organized the firm of Emmart & Quartley. Mr. Quartley resigned from this firm twenty-three years ago and later achieved eminence as a marine painter, Mr. Emmart remaining in sole conduct of the business from that time. During the long period of forty years Mr. Emmart was indefatigable in his efforts to beautify both public and private buildings in Baltimore, as well as in other cities of this country. His death, on June 12, 1910, was undoubtedly hastened by his devotion to his beloved work. His work was known and valued throughout the country and he was frequently called to distant cities in order to personally superintend its conduct. The death of Mr. Emmart creates a void in the community which it will not be easy to fill. Not alone was he esteemed and praised for the artistic qualities of his work, but his many sterling qualities as a man had endeared him to a host of friends. He took an active and earnest interest in all matters concerning the welfare and development of his native city, and although never aspiring to public office kept well abreast of the times in political as well as all other matters. He was one of the oldest Masons of the state of Maryland, and the week prior to his death had been appointed to an office in the Grand Lodge of Maryland, by General Thomas J. Shryock; he was also a Knight Templar and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He had formerly been a member of the old City Guard, which served as an escort to the late King Edward when he visited Baltimore as Prince of Wales, and had served in the Fifth Regiment for many years. Mr. Emmart is survived by his widow and two sons, Paul and Howard, and a grandson, Adolphus D. Jr.

Perhaps the most famous of the works accomplished by Mr. Emmart was the restoration of the principal rooms of Washington's mansion at



A. D. Emmart

Mount Vernon, when every broken panel and every injured piece of furniture was made to resume the appearance it had borne during Washington's time. He had decorated the Masonic Temple in Baltimore a number of times, and after its destruction by fire superintended its restoration. It was while engaged in superintending the interior decoration that he overtaxed his strength to such an extent that he finally succumbed to the strain. In 1889 he elaborated a scheme of decoration for the Sun Building, when the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated, which elicited universal commendation, and in 1907 he decorated the new Sun Building for Old Home Week. It would be manifestly impossible to give a complete list of the work done by Mr. Emmart in the limits of a short sketch, but a few of the more important ones are here given: Churches—Jenkins Memorial, Brown Memorial Presbyterian, Pius Memorial, St. Michael and All Angels' Protestant Episcopal, First Methodist Episcopal, St. John's Protestant Episcopal, St. Alphonsus, Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal, of Baltimore; St. Matthew's, Epiphany Protestant Episcopal, St. Dominick's, St. Patrick's, Calvary Baptist, and First Congregational, of Washington, D. C.; chapel of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland; St. Mary's, Alexandria, Virginia; St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal, Annapolis, Maryland; St. Joseph's Chapel, Emmitsburg, Maryland; chapel of the Sisters' Hospital, Buffalo, New York; chapel of the Troy Hospital, Troy, New York; Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Public buildings—United States Marine Hospital, American Building, Consolidated Gas Company, City Hall, Maryland Life Insurance Company, Normal School, Chamber of Commerce, Corn and Flour Exchange, Fifth Regiment Armory, Academy of Music, Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Sun, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, of Baltimore; War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.; British Embassy, House of the Temple, Columbia Athletic Club, National Safe Deposit Company, Washington Loan and Trust Company, Lemmon Building, of Washington, D. C. Stores, hotels, banks, private residences and club buildings—Hutzler Brothers, Samuel Kirk & Son, Hotel Stafford, Carrollton Hotel, Hotel Rennert, Merchants' National Bank, First National Bank, Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, American Banking & Trust Company of Baltimore; Shoreham and Hamilton hotels, Bank of Washington, residence of Hon. Levi P. Morton, James G. Blaine's residence, Washington, D. C.; Maryland Building at Chicago Exposition, 1893; Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York City; new Maryland Institute, Baltimore.

He married Laura ———. Among their children was: Howard, a sketch of whom follows.

HOWARD EMMART

Among the young men of Baltimore who not only hold a strong position in the estimation of the people of the city, but who give promise of future excellence and usefulness in our community, is Howard Emmart. Like many other comparatively young business men of the Monumental City, his past record, as well as the hopes for his future raised in the breast of his fellow-citizens, entitle him to a place in this work.

Howard Emmart, son of the late Adolphus D. Emmart, was born in Baltimore, June 29, 1874. His education was received at private schools

in the city, and at the Maryland Institute, of which he is a graduate. He also spent four years in study under Edward Weightman and Andrew Castaigne, the famous artist. After completing his education he became associated with his father in business, and at his death, in 1910, became head of the firm of Emmart & Quartley.

While an alert and enterprising man, and one who is wielding a wide influence, Mr. Emmart does not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests, and has just appreciation for the social amenities of life, being a member of the Charcoal Club. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal faith, and he is a member of St. Bartholomew's Church. In politics he is an Independent. In all Mr. Emmart is a plain, strong, dependable sort of a man, who has that indefinable something called personal magnetism that draws men to him.

Mr. Emmart married, November 6, 1901, Miss Maria Loretta Feig, daughter of Joseph Feig. They have one child: Adolphus D.

G. CLEM GOODRICH

The majority of the business men of Baltimore are, doubtless, natives of the Monumental City, but it not infrequently happens that their ranks are recruited from without the pale, and among these accessions we find many notable instances of energy and enterprise. One very striking example of this is furnished by the career of G. Clem Goodrich, of the firm of Mackubin, Goodrich & Company, Bankers. Mr. Goodrich, although not a native Baltimorean, has been for many years a resident of our city and is thoroughly and prominently identified with its financial and social interests.

G. Clem Goodrich was born February 25, 1858, in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the Rev. William Goodrich and his wife, Caroline (Straub) Goodrich. The former died in January, 1900, and the death of the latter occurred in August, 1904.

During the boyhood of G. Clem Goodrich, the family resided near Hagerstown, Maryland, where his father was pastor of the English Reformed Church. His childhood and youth were thus passed amid semi-rural surroundings, his early education being acquired in the public schools of Hagerstown. As a young man Mr. Goodrich came to Baltimore, and it was at that period in his life that the energy and determination of his character were first, and we might almost say very strikingly, manifested. In 1882 he entered the United States sub-treasury at the bottom and worked his way up, step by step, filling, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the government, every position open to him in that institution. Such a record is seldom met with, and it would indeed be well for the American youths now starting in life if they were to read this account, ponder deeply the lesson which it teaches, and emulate the example of the man who inscribed it upon the pages of the history of the city which he has made his own by adoption.

After sixteen years of tireless effort and indomitable perseverance, Mr. Goodrich resigned his position in the sub-treasury in order that he might be free to accept the cashiership of the National Union Bank, where he remained one year, from 1898 to 1899. During that time, feeling that the duties of the position did not afford sufficient exercise to his super-abundant energy, he acted as manager for the Baltimore Clearing House.

In 1899, Mr. Goodrich, desiring a wider and more independent field



Basur Haters

of endeavor, formed a partnership with George Mackubin under the firm name of Mackubin, Goodrich & Company. In 1905, the number of partners was increased by the admission of John C. Legg Jr. Into this enterprise Mr. Goodrich carried the same traits of character which had hitherto insured him success and, it is needless to say, that success did not fail to attend him here. In addition to his business interests in his home city, Mr. Goodrich is the holder of responsible positions elsewhere. He is a director of the J. Spencer Turner Company of New York, and of the Comas Agarette Machine Company of Salem, Virginia, also serving as director and member of the executive committee of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company.

Despite the fact that the demands of business necessarily absorb the greater portion of his time, the genial nature of Mr. Goodrich will not allow him to dispense entirely with all opportunities for social intercourse. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Maryland and Merchants' clubs. In the sphere of politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and he attends the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Goodrich married, February 18, 1896, Ada Mercer, daughter of the late George U. and Adaline S. (Hook) Porter, and enjoys, in the serenity and happiness of his home life, that quiet and relaxation necessary to a man whose days are passed in the turmoil of the arena of business, and whose thoughts are occupied with the problems constantly presented for solution to the holder of positions involving responsibilities so momentous and so unceasing.

Like most men of large affairs, Mr. Goodrich possesses that mysterious quality known as personal magnetism which has had much to do with gaining him warm friends, and thus making the execution of his great enterprises possible. He furnishes a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strictly following the unwritten rules established by the universal laws of honor and integrity, both in private and public life. It is men like this who are intelligent factors in every idea and work which help to develop the resources and success of all large cities, and Baltimore has not failed to accord to Mr. Goodrich the honor which is the just meed of so public-spirited a citizen, whose example, now, as in the struggling years of his young manhood, is one to be emulated by all desirous of cultivating strength of character and stability of purpose.

The life of Mr. Goodrich affords a happy illustration of the honors and rewards of business fidelity and industry when combined with high principles and incorruptible integrity. His career teaches the old and ever valuable lesson that true success comes only through tireless industry guided and inspired by singleness of purpose. If one were asked to sum up in a single sentence the highest result of a career like that of Mr. Goodrich, perhaps it might be expressed in these words: "His name is known as that of a man who can be trusted."

BAKER WATERS

A man who may be aptly styled a typical Baltimorean, inasmuch as he combines the characteristics of a scion of an ancient race with the attributes of a progressive business man of the present day, is Baker Waters, manager of the lubricating oil department of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Wat-

ers is a representative of a family of English origin, distinguished "on both sides of the sea".

The history of the Waters family of England, Maryland and Virginia is traced back to the little town of Middleham, Yorkshire, chiefly noted for Middleham Castle, called "the fairest castle of Richmondshire", where the white roses of the York faction nodded defiance to the red roses of Lancaster, during the famous Wars of the Roses. The fortress castle was built by Robert Fitz-Rolph, upon whom all Wensleydale was bestowed by Canan le Petit, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, and it was afterward the seat of the Earl of Salisbury, father of the great Earl of Warwick. King Richard the Third frequently resided here, and in this fortress his son Edward was born.

James Methold Waters is said to have married the granddaughter of Edward the Third of England, and John Waters, grandson of James Methold Waters, was the York herald at the court of Richard the Second. The family is said to have continued in royal favor until the reign of Charles the Second. From the branch of the family to which belonged John Waters, the York herald, are descended the Maryland and Virginia representatives of the race. It appears that there is a New York branch, descended from T. Leeds Waters, but the coats-of-arms are different.

The arms, crest and motto borne by the branch of the family which included John Waters, York herald at the court of Richard the Second, are as follows: Arms: Sable, on a fesse wavy, argent, between three swans of the second; two bars wavy, azure. Crest: A demi talbot, argent; in the mouth an arrow, gules. Motto: *Toujours fidèle*.

The Waters family, so prominent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is descended from John Waters, brother of Lieutenant Edward Waters, the immigrant ancestor of the Virginia family. There is a John Waters mentioned in connection with the earliest history of Montgomery county, Maryland, and the Waters name continues to this day one of the most prominent in that section of the state. It is claimed that John Waters, who settled in Maryland had five sons: William, mentioned below; Richard, who settled in Montgomery county; Joseph, who settled in Somerset county; Edwin; Samuel.

(II) William Waters, son of John Waters, lived at Belmont, Montgomery county, near the present site of Brookeville, and was the owner of much land in that neighborhood. The homestead has ever since remained uninterruptedly in possession of the family. William Waters married, in 1747, in St. Mary's county, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Offutt) Harris, of Tudor Hall, in that county, and they were the parents of eight children, including Ignatius, mentioned below. William Waters and his wife were buried on the homestead, and the will of the former is on file at Rockville, Maryland.

(III) Ignatius Waters, son of William and Mary (Harris) Waters, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Eli and Sallie (Worthington) Dorsey, and fourteen children were born to them, among them Washington, mentioned below.

(IV) Washington Waters, son of Ignatius and Elizabeth (Dorsey) Waters, was born in Montgomery county. He was a member of the medical profession. He took a prominent part in public affairs, being three times elected to the State Senate and twice to the Legislature, and serving as a member of the Constitutional Convention in Maryland. He married (first) Mrs. Anne Dorsey Williams, by whom he had three children: Washington D., mentioned below; Eliza; Harriet. Dr. Waters married (second)

Mary MacCubbin Waters, and (third) Eleanor Madgruder Briscoe. There were no children by the second and third marriages. Dr. Waters died in 1882.

(V) Washington D. Waters, son of Washington and Anne (Dorsey) (Williams) Waters, was born in Montgomery county. He followed the calling of a farmer. He married Virginia, daughter of Z. M. Waters, of Maryland, and their children were: Baker, mentioned below; Ann Elizabeth, married William Penn Savage, of Alabama; Lillian, died in 1890; Washington, married Lillian Keener, of Baltimore; Harriet A., married Percy Wilson, of Staunton, Virginia; William B., married Ellen Brewer, of Rockville, Maryland. Washington and William B. Waters are both employed in the sales department of the Standard Oil Company, Washington, D. C. Mr. Waters, the father of the family, is now leading a retired life at Rockville, Maryland.

(VI) Baker Waters, eldest child of Washington D. and Virginia (Waters) Waters, was born May 13, 1862, on his father's farm, near Gaithersburg, Montgomery county, Maryland, where he passed the first eighteen years of his life, assisting his father in the care of the estate. From 1878 to 1882 he attended the Randolph Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia, receiving in the latter year a scholarship to the Maryland Agricultural College, which he entered in the autumn of 1882, remaining until 1884. He was then obliged to leave on account of the recent death of his grandfather, and entered at once upon a business career, becoming eastern contract and settling agent for the William Deering Company, now part of the International Harvesting Company. He quickly gave evidence of his aptitude in grappling with details and of his accurate perception and judgment, and these qualities, aided by his sturdy will, steady application, tireless industry and sterling integrity, laid the foundation of his present high reputation as a business man. After representing the concern for about two years he associated himself, in 1888, with C. West & Sons, who were engaged in the oil business, their establishment being situated on Lombard street, Baltimore. In October, 1888, in consequence of the death of William West, the firm went out of existence, and Mr. Waters then entered the service of the Standard Oil Company, beginning in the sales department, where he remained until 1890, when he was promoted to his present position of manager of the lubricating oil department. This office he has filled continuously to the present time, and has for many years been recognized as a man of influence in business circles, possessing a weight of character and a keen discrimination which make him a forceful factor among his colleagues and associates. In business transactions he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful merchant as to the victorious general, and in discussing commercial affairs, his manner, however keen and alert, is tempered with a courtesy which never fails to inspire a feeling of friendly regard in conjunction with the respect which his reputation and personality invariably command.

While assiduous in business affairs, Mr. Waters is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens, promoting every suggestion for the welfare of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, and is a quiet but potent factor in many political and social movements. His family has always been identified with the Democratic party, but notwithstanding the force of tradition Mr. Waters does not ally himself with any political organization, but reserves the right to cast his vote, irrespective of partisan ties and party platforms, for the man whom he deems best fitted to serve

the interests of the commonwealth. He is a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and in private life his amiable and generous disposition has endeared him to hosts of friends. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, fine-looking, courteous and dignified, kindly in manner and speech and, though quick and decisive in character, always considerate of others and exceedingly generous. He is a member of the Patapsco Hunt Club, the Zeta Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and the Baltimore Yacht Club, having formerly served as chairman of the house committee of the last-named organization.

Mr. Waters married, October 20, 1886, in Baltimore, Lillian Wilmer, daughter of Jasper M. and Lydia (Emory) Berry, the latter a daughter of Judge Hopper Emory, and they have been the parents of two children: Wilmer Berry, born July 23, 1887, now attending Johns Hopkins University; Lydia Duke, born in 1889, died June 1, 1890. Mrs. Waters is one of those women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, a union of qualities of great value to her husband, making her not alone his charming companion, but also his confidante and adviser.

Mr. Waters' advice in regard to attaining success is well worthy the serious consideration of all young men beginning life. He says: "Stick right to whatever you have undertaken to do until it is accomplished. It is necessary for one to select a line of business for which he is best fitted, and that is in the direction that will be a pleasure rather than a bore." These conditions, Mr. Waters, as his record bears witness, has strictly and most successfully complied with, and in all relations, both as business man and citizen, his rule of life has been the motto of his ancient house, "*Toujours fidèle*".

GEORGE U. PORTER

Among the men prominently identified with the interests of Baltimore during the mid-decades of the nineteenth century none has left a more honored name than the late George U. Porter, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, for many years conspicuous in the newspaper world of Baltimore, an authority on business matters, and a man frequently called by his fellow-citizens to positions of trust and responsibility.

George U. Porter was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 5, 1822, son of William Mercer Porter, descended from Robert Porter, of Revolutionary fame. He received his education in the private schools of his native city and entered early upon the career which was destined to be fraught with results of such importance both to Baltimore and to the journalistic and business world at large. He was first associated with the late Samuel Harden, and afterward, as assistant editor, with Mr. Lyford, editor of Lyford's *Price Current*. It speedily became evident that in choosing the career of a journalist he had been guided by an unerring instinct, possessing as he did peculiar fitness for the work, combined with a high degree of energy and absolutely indefatigable industry. In 1849 he became sole proprietor of *Price Current*, the name of the paper being changed to the *Journal of Commerce and Price Current*. Under the able management of Mr. Porter this publication acquired a reputation second to none as a standard authority on maritime and commercial matters. Until 1877 the daily commercial reports for *The Baltimore Sun* were from his pen. Mr. Porter was also the proprietor of the Price Current Job Printing Office on



Geo. A. Porter

South Calvert street. Each of these several enterprises was entirely successful, as Mr. Porter, while deliberate in his movements and actions, was a man of great executive ability and possessed in an eminent degree that peculiar power which enabled him to do two or three things at once and to do them all well, thus accomplishing an extraordinary amount of effective work.

In addition to being an able journalist, Mr. Porter was a man of remarkable business talents and a loyal citizen, demonstrating his public spirit by actual achievements which increased the prosperity and wealth of the community. While yet a young man he became manager of the Exchange Reading Rooms, later known as the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, the proprietorship of which he shared with Mr. Marcus L. Dudley. During the greater portion of his business life he was a valued member of the Baltimore Board of Trade, and upon its reorganization in 1852 was elected secretary, continuing to hold this position until his death. He was a man of singularly strong personality, exerting a wonderful influence over his business subordinates and, in fact, over all those with whom he was brought in contact. Exhibiting always the quick appreciation and prompt decision of the typical business man, his manner was tempered with a courtesy which elicited the warm regard not of his personal friends alone, but of all who were associated with him in any capacity. He was noted for his scrupulously considerate treatment of those in his service and they on their part evinced for him a fidelity and a degree of attachment not always awarded to men in his position.

As a citizen Mr. Porter had exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, and while he never sought public office, his natural gifts, judicial temperament, sound judgment and unbending integrity were recognized by his fellow-citizens as eminent qualifications and he was repeatedly called to serve them in different offices. He was identified with the Democratic party, and in 1860 was appointed by Mayor George William Brown a member of the city water board, and this membership he retained, with the exception of a brief period during the Civil War and when he was in the city council. At the time of his death he had been secretary of the water board since 1878. For two terms he was a member of the first branch of the city council and for one term served as its president. Under the law empowering the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington to appoint expert assistants at the various commercial centers, Mr. Porter was appointed special agent for the collection of statistics of the trade and commerce of Baltimore, an office for which he was deemed peculiarly fitted by reason of the fact that for many years he had given everything relating to his native city an intensive study. Never in the history of Baltimore has there been any other man so thoroughly conversant with all things pertaining to it as was Mr. Porter, and it is doubtful whether, during his lifetime, any other man was so widely known.

Mr. Porter's interest in his native city as a historian, however, is second to his esteem as a philanthropist. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and unostentatious as he ever was, he always stood ready to aid the distressed, to watch over the interests of the poor and to accord to the laborer his hire. A trusted counsellor in commercial affairs, his views and opinions carried weight among business men as well as among journalists. He was a man of fine physique and robust health, courteous, dignified and kindly in manner and speech, and like most men of large affairs possessing that mysterious quality known as personal magnetism, a power which contributed largely to his faculty for

gaining and keeping warm friends and for securing the success of his many and varied enterprises both in the field of journalism and in that of commerce.

Mr. Porter married, August 31, 1848, Adaline S., daughter of Conrad Hook, and this union was blessed by three children: Mrs. Ella U. Emery; Mrs. G. Clem Goodrich, and George U. Porter Jr., since deceased.

The death of Mr. Porter, which occurred July 5, 1886, deprived Baltimore of one who during the whole period of his public life had exhibited an example of upright conduct and of philanthropy which won for him the love of the masses and enshrined him in the hearts of his fellow citizens. Many were the tributes paid to the memory of a man who had in honor and patriotism and in the faithful performance of duty been equalled by few, and, perhaps, excelled by none. Editorially, *The Sun* said in part:

Mr. George U. Porter, in his special sphere as editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, enjoyed to a high degree the confidence of our merchants and business men, while in the civic positions to which he was from time to time appointed—positions of honor and responsibility rather than of profit—his services were highly valued as those of a man who would fulfil his duty faithfully, irrespective of political factions and cliques, and in the best interests of the community. He was a quiet, genial, unassuming gentleman, known to large numbers of our people, among whom he could justly claim many friends and well-wishers. The loss of a modest and useful citizen like the late Mr. Porter is always to be greatly deplored.

Mr. Porter was a true son of the Monumental City. Her history possessed for him absorbing interest and on all matters pertaining to it he was a recognized authority, having made it, from pure love, a life study. In all his multifarious labors, as editor, business man and office-holder, the welfare and advancement of his native city and the increase of her prestige were his motive and his inspiration, his dearest and most cherished desire, to the accomplishment of which he consecrated the best years of an exceptionally active, useful and honorable life. First, last and all time he was a loyal and whole-hearted Baltimorean.

EDWARD B. BRUCE

The Monumental City, a generation ago little more than a placid village, is to-day a strident metropolis, whose whole style of existence marks the vastness of the distance Baltimore has traveled in the last thirty years. That our city is one of the leading commercial centers of the nation is due in no stinted measure to the concerted efforts of such men as the late Edward B. Bruce, who not only operate their industrial enterprises for the profits which these may yield their owners, but for the upbuilding and development of the community. A fine type of the present-day business man of large affairs, he exemplified a class which has made the New South an actuality; that shows, no class better, how at the present moment of our history, our biggest men are in commercial and industrial undertakings; that there the finest diplomacy, the greatest ideas, the best statesmanship are at work; that it is the man of business who is directing our thought and becoming the leader of our public actions. Edward B. Bruce was a representative Baltimore merchant of whom Baltimore was justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity not only developed the trade of the city, but gave it an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. In all that related to the city's industrial upbuilding, his efforts and influence



Chas. J. Price

were freely and powerfully extended. Gifted with the keenest business ability, pre-eminent for cool self-possession and ready resource in action, brainy and enterprising as he was honest and honorable, a successful administrator, a strict disciplinarian yet one of the most popular trade captains, he lived long enough to do the city a distinguished service, and seemed to be a man to whom we could turn for aid and leadership in the years to come.

Edward B. Bruce was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1849. Early in life he came to Baltimore and established the business which bears his name and which proved the foundation of his success. Possessing remarkable shrewdness and perseverance, a thorough knowledge of human nature, good common sense, native talents developed and invigorated by the experience to which the character of a self-made man must always be subjected, together with integrity, fidelity and honesty, he was well equipped to encounter and master the obstacles of a commercial career. In the earlier stages of his business life, we discern the same strong character, the same initiative, the same generous enthusiasm as dominated his later career. The firm of E. B. Bruce & Company was established in 1880, and in twenty years, under guidance of its founder, became what it is to-day, a representative type of the city's splendid commercial life, a live, vigorous and progressive concern under able and enterprising management, ever keeping pace with the constantly changing conditions of modern commerce, and a fitting example of the possibilities of this section if utilized intelligently and to their fullest extent. Without doubt, there is no similar house in this city that enjoys more advantageous relations at home and abroad and certainly none which offers more substantial inducements to patronage. It covers the United States with branch houses east of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Bruce had in rather a remarkable degree several qualifications which are indispensable to success in all business of importance. He was capable of long application and concentration. After hours of work under harassing and perplexing circumstances, he had ample reserve of strength for those critical emergencies which make the greatest demand on the powers of apprehension and judgment. He could always seize upon the main point at issue and lay his hand upon that on which all the rest depended. It seemed a kind of intuition that enabled him to foresee at once the impending fate of a course of action or the result of a certain commercial campaign. In a continual fight with difficulties, for the conduct of a large business is not without its agonies and mishaps, he maintained more equanimity and command of temper than most people do under the petty harasses of private life. Compelled as he was occasionally to be decisive even to abruptness and to sacrifice the convenience of his subordinates to the paramount interest of the business, he never lost the respect and affection of those who could sympathize with him in his work, make due allowance for his difficulties and think less of themselves than of the issues at stake.

Aside from the management of the fast-growing company of which he was the head, Mr. Bruce had many substantial interests in the city. He was a director of the First National Bank of Baltimore and was also a director of the United States Fidelity Guaranty Company. Yet withal he was not so engrossed in his private business that he could not at any time find the opportunity to give liberally of his personal efforts and his money to aid any movement depending upon the public spirit of the citizens for its support. He was a member of an institution which has for many years been the moving spirit in Baltimore's industrial growth, the Board of Trade. The organization is composed of the leading financiers and business

men of the community, who realize the importance of concerted action. They are men of ideas, of force and consequence, who know no such thing as indifference to public betterment or half-heartedness in urging on the city's commercial advance. Into the work of this board, Mr. Bruce entered enthusiastically. Shrewd and singularly clear-headed, he made it his business to master as matters of personal interest the various questions relating to civic improvement, which in many instances redounded to the substantial and material advantage of our city.

In 1886 Mr. Bruce was married to Elizabeth B. Coale, daughter of the late James Carey Coale, of Baltimore, a woman who by gifts of intellect and charm of personality was in every way fitted to be the congenial companion and confidante of such a man. There are four children, all living: E. Skipwith, Katharine B., Rosalind and J. Marshall. The family home, "Prestwould", is at Mt. Washington, and town house at 1112 North Calvert street. The family are attendants at St. John's Episcopal Church in Mt. Washington. Mr. Bruce was also a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

Realizing the varied influence which he exerted in all lines of metropolitan activity, the community was deeply impressed by the loss the city had suffered in Mr. Bruce's death, which occurred December 14, 1900. An admirable type of the present-day Baltimorean, his career was thoroughly representative of the community itself. As Baltimore has become noted for its versatility and aggressiveness, so the story of the life of this typical citizen shows the same varied energy and progress. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him, is that he made himself an honor to his State in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he lived; and his fellow-citizens will indulge in the hope that the special type he represented has not passed away with him.

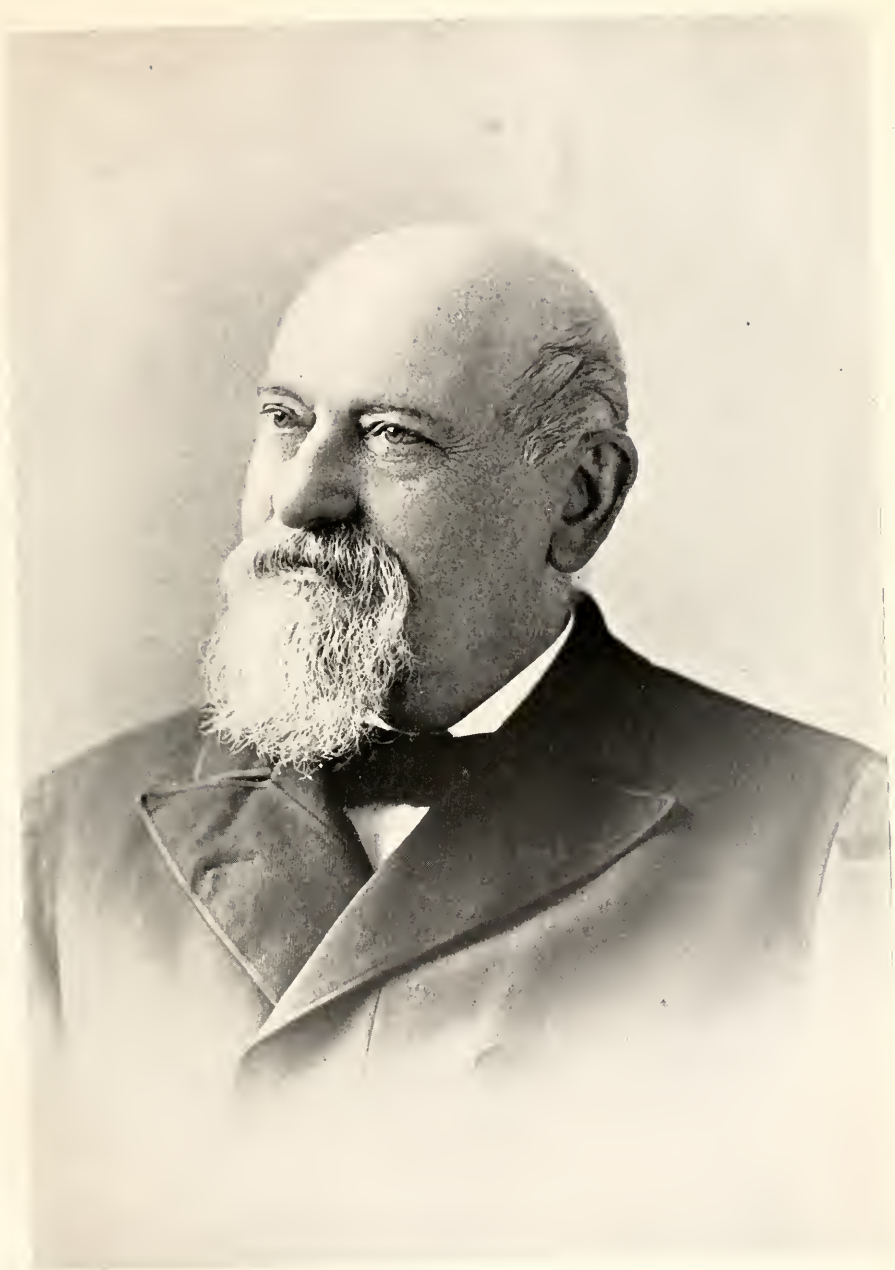
As the world grows older and the life of man becomes more and more complex and involved, we are all, perhaps, too ready to believe with the poet that the individual withers. Yet in the history of the present wondrous century, which has already witnessed as momentous changes in man's estate as the most eventful of its predecessors, it is still possible to assign a large share of the progress achieved to the energy and initiative of a few exceptional men. Edward B. Bruce was not the least eminent figure in the select company of those who have made modern Baltimore what it is to-day. To such a man Baltimore will desire to do honor, as one of her chief benefactors.

EDWARD RAINE

In the late Edward Raine, proprietor and publisher of the *German Correspondent*, the true German-American, so often called the ideal citizen, was most perfectly realized.

Mr. Raine comes by direct descent from ancestors well known in literature and theology. On his father's side, which was English, may be mentioned Dr. James Raine, librarian of the Cathedral of Durham, and rector of an English church, who is buried in the graveyard of the Sanctuary of Durham, and others who have held prominent positions in York as well as Durham.

Mr. Raine's great-grandfather was an English officer who in 1743 went to Germany with the English army and fought under the Prince of Wales, afterward George II., in the memorable battle of Dettingen. Retiring



Edward Raine



Philip Livingston Poe

from the army, he settled in Hanover, and married Ida von Decregg, at that time attached to the court of Brunswick. From this union sprang Frederick Raine, who married Johanna Caroline Martini von Hagen, and their son William was the father of Edward Raine.

On the mother's side Mr. Raine descended from a well-known Westphalian family, being himself born in Minden, Prussia, March 2, 1834. His grandfather was John Philip Wundermann, publisher and musical composer, the house of which he was the head being founded soon after the art of printing was discovered. Thus by both lines of descent Mr. Raine comes from literary and letter-loving ancestors.

Mr. Raine came when a youth to this country to join his brother, Colonel Frederick Raine, founder of the *German Correspondent*, in the work of publishing that paper. In 1858 he went West, founding papers in Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio. Responding to the wishes of his brother, Colonel Frederick Raine, he returned to Baltimore in the early seventies to take the position of general manager of the *German Correspondent*. Upon the death of his brother he became sole proprietor and publisher. He always showed the greatest interest in the welfare of the Monumental City and particularly in the German-American citizens.

In politics Mr. Raine was always a true Democrat, supporting with the paper the Democratic ticket in state and national affairs, and often rendered valuable services to the party, but in no sense of the word was he an office-seeker. The paper, under the wise management of Mr. Raine, steadily grew in power and usefulness. On February 27, 1898, he started *The Sunday Correspondent*, making three editions, viz., a daily, weekly and Sunday.

Personally Mr. Raine was genial and companionable, possessing a host of friends. He was also a fluent speaker and skillful organizer, and to the very last an earnest, energetic worker. He kept abreast of the times, newspaper making being perhaps his paramount interest, and enjoyed the association of newspaper men, all of whom were younger than himself. To the close of his life his vigor, both mental and physical, was remarkable, and he entered with zest and enthusiasm into his daily duties. The death of Mr. Raine, which occurred April 23, 1911, deprived Baltimore of a citizen who had served her well, of one of the men who are intelligent factors in every idea and work tending to develop the sources of metropolitan success. Of the strictest integrity in all business transactions, fulfilling to the letter every trust committed to him, Mr. Raine was in feeling and conduct generous toward all, and his death withdrew from many lives an element of brightness. He was a member of a large number of associations and of numerous German societies.

Mr. Raine's wife was Rachel H. Brundige, who died November 7, 1910. One daughter, Annie V., still lives. His son, Edward Raine Jr., died in 1896, leaving several children.

PHILIP L. POE

Among the representatives in this city of the old families that assisted in the establishment of the nation and the maintenance of its prosperity after the first stormy years, the name of the enterprising young banker and broker, Philip Livingston Poe, takes a conspicuous place. A man of many interests, broad-minded and resourceful in his business pursuits, keen and

astute in whatever question he has under consideration, whether of personal interest or of public concern, he has become a man of note in the community, and is deservedly popular in social as well as in business circles.

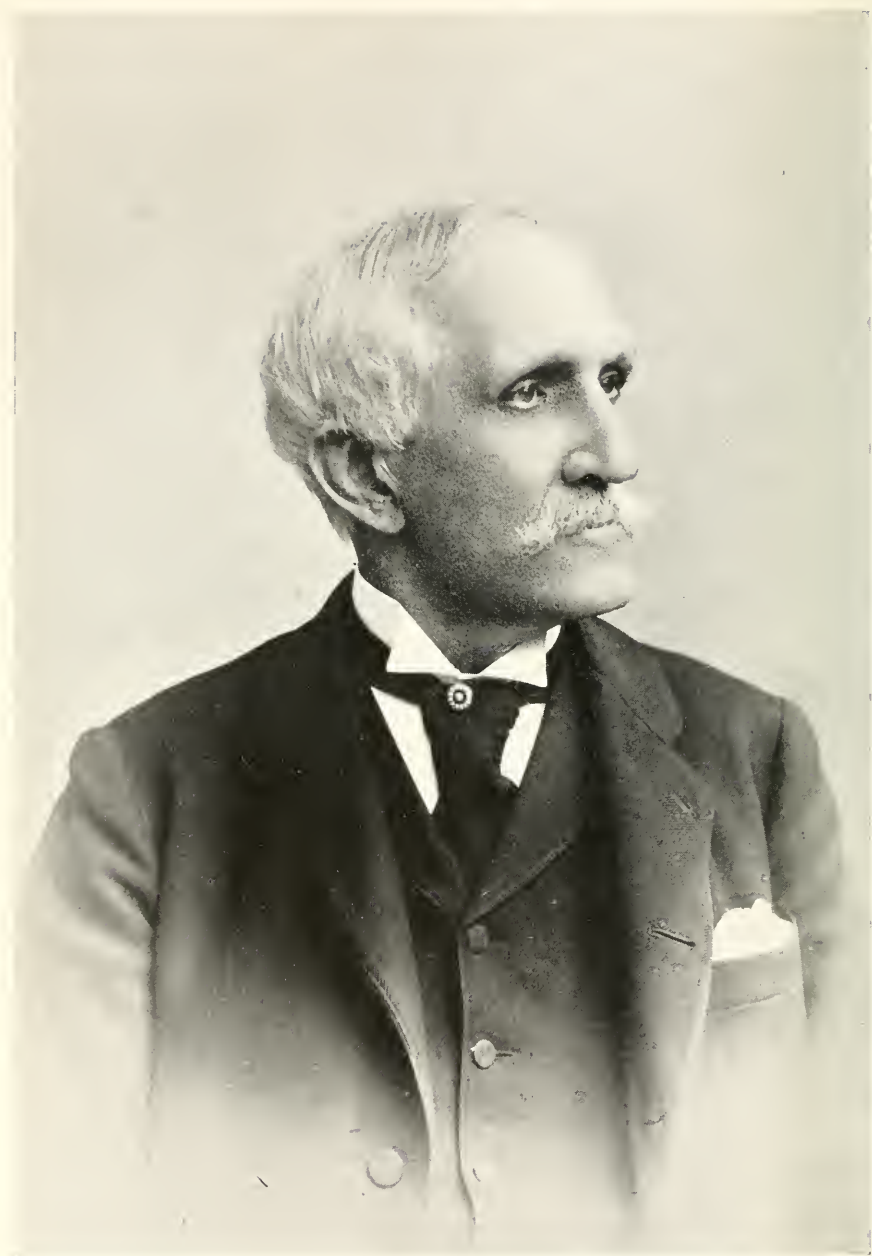
The ancestry of the Poe family in this country commences with John Poe, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1715; immigrated in 1741, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 19, 1802. Among his children was George Poe, born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1740. He was brought to Baltimore by his parents in 1741, and died in Elmwood, Frederick county, Maryland, August 20, 1823. He married and had a son, Jacob Poe, born in Baltimore, October 11, 1775, died there July 25, 1860. Jacob Poe had a son, Neilson Poe, born in Baltimore, August 11, 1809, died in that city, January 3, 1884. He married and had a son also named Neilson.

Neilson Poe Jr., son of Neilson Poe, and father of Philip Livingston Poe, was born in Baltimore, September 6, 1834, and is still living (1912). He married Alice Minis, born September 11, 1837, a granddaughter of Philip Livingston, of New York, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Besides Philip Livingston Poe, mentioned below, Mr. and Mrs. Poe were the parents of two daughters: Nina A. Poe, now Mrs. William Voss Elder, and Sarah Livingston Poe.

Philip Livingston Poe, the youngest of the three children of Neilson Poe Jr. and Alice (Minis) Poe, was born in Baltimore on the 1st of February, 1879. His elementary education was received at the public schools of his native city, after which he attended George B. Carey's Latin School for Boys. When his education was completed, he at once entered business life, engaging in a clerical capacity with the Seaboard Air Line in this city. In the year 1898, he was appointed soliciting freight agent for the company, and in 1899, contracting freight agent. He went to New York City in 1901, but returned to Baltimore the following year, when he entered the banking and brokerage business in connection with the firm of H. C. Brown & Company. With his keen intelligence and ready adaptability, he soon made himself master of this line of business, and in 1904 branched out for himself, establishing with Mr. Davies the firm of Poe & Davies, bankers and brokers. The firm has been successful from the start, growing in prosperity from year to year, until now it is recognized as one of the leading concerns in the city, being a member of the New York Stock Exchange as well as that of Baltimore. Its policy is aggressive and enterprising, and thoroughly abreast of the times.

In his political convictions Mr. Poe is an Independent Democrat, his family being adherents of the Democratic party and warmly supporting its traditions. He is a club man, being a member of the Bachelors' Cotillon, the Junior Cotillon, the Maryland, the Maryland Athletic, and the Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs.

On the 25th of October, 1905, he was married at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, to Grace Elliott Morris, of that city. Mrs. Poe is a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; hence their three children, Elizabeth Morris, Grace Morris, and Eleanor Livingston, are descendants on both sides from signers of the famous Declaration. The family are members of the Episcopal church and occupy a handsome residence at No. 1517 Park avenue. Mr. Poe is a man of medium height, slim, and clear-cut in figure and feature, with blue eyes and brown hair. He is extremely fond of athletics; and from 1895 to 1904, nine years, played baseball and football with the Maryland Athletic and Catonsville Country Clubs. A well-developed man along every line,



Henry W Rogers.

and devoting energy and enthusiasm to every pursuit in which he indulges, it is little wonder that he holds the prominent position which is his to-day in the community.

HENRY W. ROGERS

In this age of rapid change there is one type of man which is becoming increasingly rare, one which cannot well be spared, that of the Southern gentleman of the old school, whose distinction of birth was frequently combined with honors won on the field of battle, or with success won in the professions or the world of business. Among those whose name rose to the front rank in business circles, and whose presence revives in the minds of Baltimoreans the memory of a chivalrous past, is that of Henry W. Rogers, who was at all times an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his endeavor to improve and advance the community with which he was identified. The record of his entire life gives additional prestige to the honorable family of which he was a representative.

Philip Rogers, grandfather of Henry W. Rogers, and a son of Nicholas Rogers, resided at Greenwood, the family homestead, which was located in what is, at the present time, the northeastern part of Baltimore.

Henry W., son of Philip Rogers, married Mary Grafton, daughter of Major Walter Dulaney, of Annapolis. Children: Henry W., see forward; Elizabeth; Rebecca; George Hoffman, married Mary Grant, of Boston; Grafton Dulaney, married Cora Pomeroy, of New York; Lloyd Dulaney.

Henry W., son of Henry W. and Mary Grafton (Dulaney) Rogers, was born at Greenwood, in 1830, and died in Baltimore, July 12, 1901. He received a most thorough and practical education at St. John's College, and early developed business ability of a high order. The value of his opinions was intensified by his keen observation of men and measures, and his broad views and liberal ideas found favor with those with whom he discussed the business problems of the day. In 1858 he established himself in the real estate business, being the pioneer in this line of business in Baltimore, locating his offices in the Lorman building, which was on the present site of the Central Savings Bank Building, at Charles and Lexington streets. He exerted a wholesome influence in the business world, his conservatism being a guarantee for the soundness of his investments, and his unusual foresight enabled him to steer clear of dangerous investments. Many of the largest real estate transactions in the South were effected through his agency. His honorable methods were recognized by all and he was made the recipient of many important trusts. In this connection he had charge of many large estates, among them being that of Henry White, and for many years he occupied the fine White home in Mount Vernon Place. In every enterprise in which he was engaged he made the best and utmost use of his talents and opportunities, and showed that he possessed a broad grasp of affairs.

Upon the demolition of the Lorman building, Mr. Rogers removed his offices to the Robinson building, at the corner of Charles and Saratoga streets. In many respects he may be considered the pioneer of real estate activity in the city of Baltimore, his business methods foreshadowing those employed by the present trust companies, in the accumulation of large sums for investment, in providing capital for large manufacturing enterprises and building operations. Until about a year prior to his death, Mr. Rogers conducted his huge interests alone, but, finding that the responsi-

bilities were increasing more rapidly than he could cope with them, he associated himself with Robert A. Taylor in July, 1900. In political matters he was a staunch supporter of Republican principles, but never allowed himself to become prejudiced by partisanship. He represented the eleventh ward twice in the city council, once as a member of the first branch, and the second time as a member of the second branch. He was a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose affairs he took a beneficial interest. Naturally of a kind-hearted and charitable disposition, he was ever ready to respond in a substantial manner to all benevolent and charitable projects. His love for animals was almost proverbial, and he was for many years a member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and at one time served as its president.

Mr. Rogers married (first), in 1871, Emily Hawthorn, of New York, who died in 1874; he married (second), in 1886, Fannie Johnson, daughter of Colonel George R. Dennis, of Frederick county, Maryland. Both have been prominent in the social circles of Baltimore, and Mrs. Rogers is especially fitted to be a social leader, as which she is recognized. Descended from a distinguished family, she is a woman of unusual culture, has traveled extensively, and visited many foreign countries. She is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits which were of great value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion but a confidante and adviser as well. She is a member of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames of America, and a member and was the first regent of the Thomas Johnson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She represents the State of Maryland in Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Mr. Rogers was a man of courtly bearing, his plentiful white hair and mustache lending an additional air of benevolence to his already kindly features. Those with whom he was brought into social contact had the highest appreciation of his sterling qualities, and his own genial nature recognized and appreciated the good in others. Home and friendship were sacred ties to him, not merely empty names, and in his exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue he stood in the front rank. He was prompt to notice ambition and ability in young men, and was ready to further the endeavors of such to the full extent of his powers, industry and brains being the only aristocracy to which he accorded recognition. In all he was simple and unassuming, and opposed to ostentation of all kinds.

EDMUND LAW ROGERS

It is no disparagement to the present generation of Baltimoreans to say that the gentlemen of the old school is a type rapidly disappearing from our city. So numerous has it been among us in the past, this type which the more leisurely life of past days gave time to develop, that to cite a few examples which space permits would seem to slight the many left unmentioned. It is not very long since a few of these stately gentlemen still survived, recalling by their presence the traditions of a courtly past, and of these not one has left a more vivid impression on the minds of those whose privilege it is to remember him than has Edmund Law Rogers, a lifelong and honored resident of the city of his birth. It is now



Edmund Law Rogers.

some fifteen years since Mr. Rogers was last seen among us, but the memory of him is cherished in many hearts.

(I) Nicholas Rogers, a direct ancestor of Edmund Law Rogers, was of Baltimore county, Maryland, and died in 1690.

(II) Nicholas (2) Rogers, son of Nicholas (1) Rogers, married Elinor ———, and died in 1720.

(III) Nicholas (3) Rogers, son of Nicholas (2) and Elinor Rogers, was one of the earliest settlers in Baltimore and owned the first ship that plied between this city and foreign lands. He married Henrietta Jones, and died in 1758.

(IV) Nicholas (4) Rogers, son of Nicholas (3) and Henrietta (Jones) Rogers, was born in Baltimore, and was educated at Glasgow University, Scotland. He held the rank of colonel in the Continental army, was aide to General du Coudray and to Baron de Kalb, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. He was devoted to music, architecture and landscape gardening, taking pleasure in adorning his beautiful estate of "Druid Hill". He married Eleanor Buchanan, and died in 1822.

(V) Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, son of Nicholas (4) and Eleanor (Buchanan) Rogers, inherited "Druid Hill", which the city purchased in 1860, adding to it and converting it into what is now the largest park in Baltimore and one of the finest in the country. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Law, granddaughter of Edmund Law, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, grandniece of Edward Law, first Lord Ellenborough and Lord Chancellor of England. On the maternal side she was a great-granddaughter of Daniel Parke Custis and Martha Dandridge, afterward the wife of George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental army and first president of the United States.

(VI) Edmund Law Rogers, son of Lloyd Nicholas and Eliza (Law) Rogers, was born January 22, 1818, at "Druid Hill", and received his education at Harvard University, graduating in 1839. He was a classmate of Edward Everett Hale, and during his student days formed a friendship with James Russell Lowell, which was maintained throughout Mr. Lowell's life. After leaving the university, Mr. Rogers studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. During all his life his home was in Baltimore. He was a man of great force of character, a thorough scholar, and the possessor of social qualities which endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to possess his intimate friendship. His fastidious tastes inclined him to choose a life of comparative retirement, and to devote much of his time to study and research. He spoke French, German and Spanish with equal fluency, was well acquainted with the Italian and Portuguese literatures, and was also an enthusiastic student of the Greek and Latin classics.

Nor was it literature alone that engaged the attention of Mr. Rogers. He was an excellent draughtsman, a connoisseur in art and music, and well versed in the sciences. During the last forty years of his life Mr. Rogers accumulated a collection of prints and etchings which was reckoned one of the finest in the country. Among all his treasures, perhaps the most valuable—by reason of their sacred associations—was his collection of Washington relics, all inherited. The famous Trumbull portrait, which was painted for Mrs. Washington, was left to Mr. Rogers by will and there is no copy of it. It remains as a most precious heritage to his heirs.

In the prosperity and intellectual advancement of his native city Mr. Rogers always manifested hearty interest. Although avowedly aristo-

cratic in his sentiments, he earnestly sought to promote all plans for the welfare and happiness of the people, to elevate their tastes and improve their habits. He designed and was one of the prime movers in the building of Pimlico race track, wishing Baltimore to be among the first of the American cities to have an elliptical race track, Pimlico being the third one in the United States. He was a member of the Maryland Jockey Club at the time when its races were the event of fashionable Baltimore and its members men of culture. He was one of the original members of the old Wednesday Club and was a member of the Maryland Club of long standing. He belonged to the Sons of the Revolution and was a member of the famous Maryland Historical Society, the Archæological Society, the Academy of Sciences and the Harvard Club. He was a most delightful raconteur, as all who had the privilege of listening to him can testify. His memory of distinguished men, which extended as far back as Lafayette, served him to the last, and his conversation, replete with anecdote and reminiscence, was an intellectual treat, which it was a happiness and an honor to be permitted to enjoy.

Mr. Rogers married Charlotte Matilda Leeds Plater, who ancestry is traced below, and they were the parents of a son, Edmund Law Rogers Jr., who died some years ago in New York, and of a daughter, who is now the wife of Professor Kirby Flower Smith, of Johns Hopkins University. Professor and Mrs. Smith have had three children: Edmund Law Rogers, Geoffrey Flower, deceased, and Eleanor Rosamond Flower. Mr. Rogers was devoted to the ties of friendship and of family, regarding them as sacred obligations.

Mr. Rogers died January 24, 1896, at his Baltimore home, and was buried in the old family graveyard in Druid Hill Park. By his removal was broken one more of the few links then remaining to connect us with a noble past which is now becoming more and more the exclusive possession of the historian. No history of his native city would be complete without an attempt, albeit a very feeble and imperfect one, to portray the life and character of this old-world gentleman, who was ever one of her most loyal sons.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new". How often in the history of the world has this been repeated! And each time the passing of the old is mourned even by many of those who welcome the new. It is not always, "*Le roi est mort. Vive le roi!*" But each order, in its turn, is the offspring of the one preceding, and the new order will be the nobler for the quiet, forceful, uplifting influence of such a life as that of Edmund Law Rogers.

(The Plater Line).

The Plater family had its original home in Suffolk, England, the homestead, "Sotterly", giving its name to the estate on this side of the sea. The Maryland "Sotterly" was situated near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, and the magnificent mansion was built about 1730 for the Hon. George Plater, father of the governor. He was naval officer and collector of the Patuxent District, and was twice married, his first wife being the mother of all his children, from whom were descended many of those who made the subsequent history of the Old Dominion and of the Nation.

George (2) Plater, son of the Hon. George (1) Plater, was born November 8, 1735, at "Sotterly", and graduated in 1753 from William and Mary College. About two years later he became head of the family in consequence of the death of his father who, among his other offices, held

that of member of Lord Baltimore's council of state. George Plater was trained for the legal profession, and in 1760 visited England, where he made an agreeable impression on Lord Baltimore, who desired the governor to associate with him in the affairs of the province. After his return Mr. Plater took an active interest in the discussions preceding the Revolution. In 1776 he was one of the Council of Safety; he was also in the Convention of 1776, and served upon the committee appointed to prepare a Declaration and Charter of Rights and a form of government for Maryland. From 1778 to 1781 he was in Congress and in 1788 was president of the Maryland Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. After his service in the Continental Congress he was repeatedly chosen as the representative of St. Mary's county in the upper house of the General Assembly and on several occasions was president of the Senate. In 1791 he became the sixth governor of Maryland, succeeding Governor Howard. His administration, however, was short. His health soon became impaired, and in the year following his election he died, breathing his last on February 10, 1792.

Governor Plater was twice married. His first wife, Hannah Lee, died in 1763, and on July 10, 1764, he married Elizabeth, only child of Colonel John Rousby, of "Rousby Hall", and a woman of rare beauty and stately elegance. Governor Plater and his wife were the parents of two daughters and three sons, and of these the second son, Judge John Rousby Plater, was the father of a son John, whose daughter, Charlotte M. L., became the wife of Edmund Law Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is the possessor of a handsome portrait of her great-grandfather, Governor George Plater.

J. HARMANUS FISHER

There are certain names so woven into the very texture of Maryland history, that they have come in a manner to be synonymous with the State itself; whose representatives, by their distinguished careers, and the extent of their service, are inseparably associated with the State with which they so long have been identified. The name of Fisher has long been representative of all that is foremost in this section in culture, social leadership and public spirit—all that is progressive in citizenship, and no history of the city would be complete without reference to it. This family has given not a few distinguished participants in the constructive past of our State and whose lives have become, in a way, an integral part of the annals of Baltimore.

(I) David Fisher was for many years a prominent resident of Carroll county, Maryland. He was born in 1754, died, October 15, 1815. He married Elizabeth Galt, who was born in 1769, died in 1849.

(II) William Fisher, most widely known as the founder of the banking house of William Fisher & Sons, was born in 1808, died in 1867, son of David and Elizabeth (Galt) Fisher. Although his death occurred over forty years ago, his memory is still green in the minds of many Baltimoreans. A masterful financier, an able and successful business man, a thoroughly good citizen, he honored the city in which he lived, and in turn is honored by it. When William Fisher first came to Baltimore, he entered into the wholesale drygoods business. In this field, his industry and ability were fast laying the foundations of success, when he entered upon the work to which he devoted the remainder of his life, and by

which, with his participation in the duties of citizenship among us, he made an enduring name.

Over sixty years ago he organized the firm which is now known as William Fisher & Sons. Mr. Fisher had made finance a careful and conscientious study; and from the first the institution which he founded was in complete harmony with the progressive spirit of the age and fully identified with all practical innovations that have been introduced in the conduct of banking interests. It is located in the business center of the city, where the firm carries on the purchase and sale of government securities, railroad, State, city and other bonds in the Eastern and Southern markets. They negotiate loans and notes, lend money on call or time on approved collaterals.

Mr. Fisher married, November 26, 1833, Jane Alricks Boggs, daughter of Harmanus and Margaret (Parks) Boggs, and who, throughout a useful life, exhibited the admirable traits which reflected her Dutch-Irish ancestry. Eight children were born to them: Charles David, one of Baltimore's distinguished citizens, whose sketch follows in this history; William Alexander, who served as senator and as judge and in a number of other responsible public offices, whose sketch will also be found elsewhere in this work; J. Harmanus, see forward; Parks, for many years associated with his father in the banking business; James, died in infancy; Harry; Margaret Estelle; Frank.

In speaking of the death of Mr. Fisher, *The Baltimore American*, of January 21, 1867, paid the following tribute:

The obituary columns on Saturday announced the demise of a lamented citizen, Mr. William Fisher, of the firm of William Fisher & Sons. Seldom has there occurred a greater loss. A man beloved by his family and friends and most highly esteemed by all who knew him, his memory will long continue to be cherished. In early life he became possessed of charity—the noblest gift of nature—and it has been his distinguishing characteristic to the close of his earthly career. He was a sincere Christian, and, while performing his duty to his Maker to the best of his ability, he conscientiously performed his duty to his neighbor. During his life he was subjected to many trials, but he bore them with becoming fortitude, firmly believing that his trials were blessings in disguise. It is comparatively but a few years ago that he found himself in financial difficulties, brought on by force of circumstances, but, by energy, perseverance and incessant labor, he succeeded in reinstating himself, and has left a large family well provided for. Among his associates in business, his high sense of honor and his unswerving integrity won for him universal admiration and respect, and his word was regarded as sacred as his bond. As a creditor, he was one of the most lenient of men, and litigation was never resorted to by him.

His industry, his courage and fidelity to principle are illustrated in his career; and brief as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him. The moral force of a man like William Fisher enters not only into the records, but into the very fiber of the city's life. To his honorable business career, he added the beauty of a blameless life. His loyalty to friends, to principle, to duty, was the crown jewel of his nature. A gentleman of the old school in the best sense of the term, of unswerving integrity, he built on the firm basis of honesty and left to his sons the precious heritage of an untarnished name.

(III) For a long time J. Harmanus Fisher has occupied a prominent place before the people of the city and is recognized as a man of sound ability and experience who has had an unusually successful and creditable career. His ability as a financier is acknowledged as unquestioned throughout the entire community, and he is, as his father was before him, an

excellent representative of our metropolitan life. Born December 15, 1834, his character gives acute evidence of the influence of heredity and manifests the most admirable traits of his mixed Dutch, Irish and English blood. In accordance with the custom of his father, which was to associate with him in business each of his sons, as they came to maturity, J. Harmanus Fisher entered early in life into the stock brokerage business. For eighteen years, until 1873, he was identified with the firm of William Fisher & Sons, taking upon his shoulders, especially after the death of father, in 1867, the giant's share of responsibility in the management of this time-tried and honored institution. In 1873 he retired from the firm of William Fisher & Sons, and established the business which is now J. Harmanus Fisher & Son. To the duties of his position, he brought the resources of a well-stored and well-disciplined mind. In all his business transactions, he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt attention which are as necessary to the successful business man as to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which has ever won for him the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. In 1906, Mr. Fisher retired from active participation in the business, after more than half a century's work, not more creditable to himself than it had been useful to the city. It would be misleading, however, to suppose that his retirement implies a life of inactivity. His active interest in all that concerns the dignity of Baltimore makes him prominent in many positions. He displays the conservatism of his high standards of honor and faithfulness and is looked upon as an adviser of wide knowledge and experience whose ripe and calm judgment is based upon thorough acquaintance with the principles and practices of sound finance.

Mr. Fisher married, in 1857, Sallie R. Beatty, who died, leaving two sons: William H. and George B. Fisher. In 1864 he married Lucy Winchester, who died soon after the birth of her second child, Grace M. Jane Alricks Fisher was the first child by this marriage. In 1869 Mr. Fisher married Josephine L. McCulloh, and by this union four sons were born: J. Harmanus Jr., Edward McCulloh, Frank, and Donald, who died in infancy.

Personally, Mr. Fisher is a man of quiet tastes, finding his greatest pleasures in the circle of his home and in association with his children. From his conversation or method of conducting business no one would suppose he had exceeded the age at which all mental functions are most powerful. In every line of his face he bears the impress of a life given over to the furthering of the highest ideals of duty. The eye and chin show what manner of man he is; and, although the years have taken their toll, he is still as forceful, erect and highly vitalized as he was in his more active days. All in all, it would be difficult to find a better type of the quiet, forceful, and able business man than J. Harmanus Fisher. His busy life has been full of achievements and to-day he is held in genuine admiration by the people of Baltimore. He needs no eulogy, for the simple record of his career tells its own story.

CHARLES D. FISHER

Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid a man is that he has made himself an honor to his Nation in the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he has lived, and

this can be said in the truest sense of the late Charles D. Fisher, whose sudden and untimely death removed from Baltimore a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence.

(I) David Fisher, grandfather of Charles D. Fisher, was born in 1754, and died October 15, 1815. His family had been residents of Carroll county, Maryland, for a number of generations. He married Elizabeth Galt, born in 1769, died April 16, 1849.

(II) William Fisher, son of David and Elizabeth (Galt) Fisher, was born in 1808, and died in 1867. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Baltimore, where he was engaged as a merchant in the wholesale dry-goods business for a number of years. Later he became the senior partner of the widely known banking house of William Fisher & Sons, which he had organized, and as his sons arrived at maturity, they were admitted to partnership. He married Jane Alricks Boggs, who was born January 15, 1814, and died July 26, 1862 (see Boggs VII). Among their children were: 1. Charles D., see forward. 2. William Alexander, who served as Senator and Judge, and in a number of other responsible public offices (sketch elsewhere in this work). 3. J. Harmanus (sketch elsewhere in this work). 4. Parks.

(III) Charles D. Fisher, son of William and Jane Alricks (Boggs) Fisher, was born at Westminster, Maryland, January 20, 1848, and was killed on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1906, in a wreck on the Southern Railway, in which the president of that line, Samuel Spencer, was also killed. Mr. Fisher was a very young lad when his parents removed to Baltimore, and he was educated under excellent masters in a well known private school. When he had attained the age of eighteen he entered the banking business of his father as clerk. Scarcely more than a child at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, yet he volunteered his services and bore his share with honor in the ranks of the Confederate Army. After the death of his father, Mr. Fisher embarked that portion of the fortune which he had inherited in the grain business in association with E. W. Barker, forming the firm of Barker & Fisher. While this undertaking did not increase the capital of Mr. Fisher very greatly, it gave him a thorough insight into the methods and details of the grain business, and laid the foundation of his future success in this line of commerce. The partnership was dissolved in 1873, and in July of the same year, he associated himself with General John Gill, who had been identified with the grain business for a period of seven years, forming the firm of Gill & Fisher, brokers and grain merchants. Both partners had had an unusual amount of experience and were men of sound judgment, and success attended their efforts from the inception of the business. They made a specialty of the exportation of grain in large quantities, purchasing their supplies of breadstuffs in the West, mainly for exportation purposes. Although the financial panic of 1873, the year in which they started, overthrew many old-established firms, it speaks well for the capable management of this concern that it was able to weather the financial storm and come off with flying colors. Mr. Fisher derived great and personal pleasure from the management of his large interests. It was due to his foresight and representations to John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that the first grain elevator in Baltimore, the first at the seaboard, was constructed, and the methods of handling grain which had hitherto been in vogue were completely revolutionized. Baltimore immediately pushed her way into the foreground as a grain market, and was enabled to compete with New York, and other elevators being erected in

other cities, the exportation of grain was enormously increased, and the entire country reaped the benefit of the idea which had emanated from the brain of Mr. Fisher. Two years after the organization of this firm, the business world commenced to realize the value of the mind of Mr. Fisher as a leader in commercial and financial affairs and he was elected president of the Corn and Flour Exchange, was re-elected the following year, and served as president of the Board of Trade from 1885 to 1889, in all of these offices being the youngest man who had ever held these responsible positions. The firm had immense dealings with western concerns and was recognized as one of the most important in its line in the country. The partnership was in existence until General Gill withdrew and accepted the presidency of the Mercantile Trust Company, and Mr. Fisher withdrew from the active management of affairs in 1905, leaving the conduct of the business in the hands of Blanchard Randall and George W. Jackson.

Naturally Mr. Fisher desired success, and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was too broadminded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all of his mammoth business ventures he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he had undertaken. Among the other financial enterprises with which Mr. Fisher was connected may be mentioned the following: He was one of the original directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce Building Company, which erected the first Chamber of Commerce Building in 1880, which was completely destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1904. He was a valued member of the finance committee of the Mercantile Trust Company, and served for a long time as one of the directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. As president of the American District Telegraph Company he rendered excellent service.

He never took any active part in political controversies or sought public office, but so universal was the esteem in which he was held by all classes, that a few years ago the nomination for mayor was offered him by the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, at a time when nomination was practically equivalent to election, but the honor was declined by Mr. Fisher. While he took an intelligent interest in public policies and his advice was frequently sought, the responsibilities of business engrossed his entire attention, and he felt that he could not, with justice to either, serve two masters.

Mr. Fisher married, April 15, 1868, Nannie Poultney, daughter of the late Dr. Septimus Dorsey, a physician of note in Baltimore county, and the home presided over by this gracious and refined woman, in unison with her home-loving husband, was indeed a charming and most hospitable one. Their children are: Mrs. Herbert M. Brune, Mrs. Alexander C. Nelson and Mrs. C. Braxton Dallam. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were fond of travel and Mr. Fisher made annual hunting trips to the South and to Scotland. His social affiliations were with the Maryland, Merchants, Elkridge Hunt, Bachelors and Junior Cotillon clubs, in which his genial disposition and fine nature won for him innumerable friends. His plans were always formed with a due amount of deliberation and while he was a money-maker, his benefactions in the name of charity were generous in the extreme. As president of the Home for Incurables he gave not only of his money, but of his time and personal service—contributions not to be valued lightly. As vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, he was personally active in the good works connected with that institution. In the matter of recreation, he found his chief pleasures in

such sports as brought him in close communion with nature, and he truly appreciated the joy of living. Hunting was one of his chief forms of outdoor sport, and resulted in the excellent health and robust constitution of which he was possessed. The winter months were for the most part spent in the magnificent home at No. 814 North Charles street, Baltimore, while the summers were passed at the country residence at Lake. Among the editorial remarks of the important papers of Baltimore we read at the time of his death:

The death of Mr. Fisher is a loss to Baltimore which cannot be overestimated. In his dealings with his fellow-men he had no enemies. Endowed with a remarkably keen business sense, he was frequently appealed to by his friends scores of times when they were perplexed by business intricacies, and in giving advice to those who sought it he was as careful to weigh the matter in question as though he were personally interested in the outcome. He was known for his reserve in both social and business life, and preferred to live in a quiet manner, rather than in the whirl of society, although he was a member of many clubs.

Evenness and poise were among his characteristics, and he was a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency; a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage which come of conscious personal ability, proper conception of relative values, and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. All in all, he was a splendid type of the American citizen whose interests are broad and whose labors manifest a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as ability in the successful control of commercial affairs.

(Alricks and Boggs line).

(I) Pieter Alricks, immigrant ancestor, was born in Holland in 1630, and died in 1693. He married, February 9, 1664, Maria Wessels.

(II) Pieter (2) Alricks, was the son of Pieter (1) and Maria (Wessels) Alricks.

(III) Wessels Alricks, son of Pieter (2) Alricks.

(IV) Harmanus Alricks, son of Wessels Alricks, was born in 1730, died in 1772. He married Ann West, born in 1730, died in 1791; she was the daughter of Judge Francis West, immigrant ancestor, who was born in Ireland, and came to this country with his family.

(V) Ann Alricks, daughter of Harmanus and Ann (West) Alricks, was born in 1760, and died in 1847. She married Alexander Boggs, born in 1755, died in 1837; he was a son of Andrew Boggs, immigrant ancestor, born in Belfast, Ireland, died in April, 1765.

(VI) Harmanus Boggs, son of Alexander and Ann (Alricks) Boggs, was born in 1785, and died in 1863. He married Margaret Parks, who was born in 1784, and died in 1836.

(VII) Jane Alricks Boggs, daughter of Harmanus and Margaret (Parks) Boggs, married William Fisher, father of Charles D. Fisher.

EDWARD McCULLOH FISHER

If, as Emerson has somewhere pointed out, the true test of civilization is not the census or the crops, but the kind of men a community turns out, it follows that the intelligent citizen who cherishes the proper measure of civic pride in his home town will find occasion for congratulation in the general character of the younger generation of business men Baltimore is



Edward M C Fisher

producing. If example is necessary, we can cite the career of Edward McCulloh Fisher; first, because he is a member of one of our most representative families; and second, because he is, with hundreds of other young men in this city, helping to place Baltimore very high in the scale of civilization, if Mr. Emerson's test is a fair one. Mr. Fisher is an all-around man, equipped not only with personal ability, but with business experience and social attainments. If not typically American, he is at least the type that America alone produces, and can be pointed out as an excellent example of the present-day Southern business man of affairs.

The name of Fisher has long stood for all the best traditions of Maryland citizenship, a detailed account of which family will be found in the preceding sketch. Edward McCulloh Fisher was born in Baltimore, February 10, 1875, son of J. Harmanus Fisher. After receiving a sound and thorough education, which included some years in Johns Hopkins University, Edward McC. Fisher, following the time-honored custom of the family, on reaching his majority, was taken into the banking and brokerage business by his father, and started his financial career as a clerk in the firm of J. Harmanus Fisher & Son, which, as we have pointed out elsewhere, is one of the thoroughly sound financial institutions of the State and one whose usefulness and success is the natural result of the administration of its affairs by the right men, according to the right principles. In 1899 he was made a member of the firm and was soon recognized as one of the rising young men in the business hosts of the city.

In the judgment of the business men of the city, young Mr. Fisher is a man of fine natural business qualifications, which have been developed and accentuated by practical use. A young man of serious aims, of good judgment and breadth of view as a financier, who is not only faithful to the duties imposed upon him, but who is equal to the emergencies that arise from time to time in the business world. The demand for young men of force and personal drawing qualities is constant, of course, from the outside world, and Mr. Fisher is an amazingly busy young fellow, and busy always to some purpose. Those who know him personally know how keen of purpose he is, realizing that this is not a playground planet, but one upon which there is hard, serious work to be done. Descended from one of the most influential families of Baltimore, his social position is unquestioned; and in the most exclusive circles his genial traits of character make him ever welcome. He is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, and the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club.

On November 2, 1898, Mr. Fisher married Gulielma Lee, daughter of the late Julian Henry and Elizabeth D. Lee. Two children have been born to them: Josephine McCulloh and Julian Henry Lee Fisher.

Mr. Fisher is a well-equipped man of prodigious energy, of attractive personality and of the hardy virtues—a man at home in all parts of our country and with real persons of all grades of life. He takes a vivid interest in the trend of American life, both in its public and private aspects, and in all that relates to the upbuilding of his native city, his efforts and his influence have been freely and powerfully extended. His most striking characteristic, probably, is his perfectly frank, open, straightforwardness in thought, speech and action. Like the true-born American, he has no patience with those who would make things appear other than they are. He speaks always from conviction and with the resultant force. All in all, he is one of that class of men made for this day—doing useful work and with a keen eye fixed on the future. Those who admire a brainy young

man working for others effectively and with a full consciousness of the responsibilities and dignity of life, as well as its opportunities, will watch with lively interest the future career of Edward McCulloh Fisher.

RICHARD DOUGLASS FISHER

Richard Douglass Fisher, son of James Isom Fisher, was born in the family residence at the northwest corner of St. Paul and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, on March 16, 1834. He was educated at private schools and at St. Mary's College, graduating with high honors in 1850.

In 1854 Mr. Fisher and his brother, Robert A. Fisher, became partners of their father in the firm of James I. Fisher & Sons, succeeding the old firm of R. H. & William Douglass, which was engaged in the South American and West Indian trade.

After the death of his father, Mr. Fisher continued in business with his brother, withdrawing in 1882. Some years later he formed the banking house of Fisher & Shaw, which firm was dissolved in 1899, when he took into partnership his sons, James I. and Robert A. Fisher, under the firm name of Richard D. Fisher & Sons. Mr. Fisher retired permanently from business in 1903.

With relief from the cares of commercial activity there came fuller opportunity to gratify literary tastes and the latter years of Mr. Fisher's always busy life were occupied with historical research, mainly concerning the State and city of which he was so loyal a citizen. Many contributions, original and other, to the collections of the Maryland Historical Society, evidence his discriminating and untiring ability and interest. No effort for the advancement of the public good lacked his cordial and efficient coöperation. No movement of public benevolence was without his generous assistance. He was for many years secretary of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Mr. Fisher's death occurred on the 13th day of August, 1910, and the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is expressed in the Minute adopted by the Maryland Historical Society, at its meeting in November of that year, in the following form:

Mr. Fisher had been in active business until a few years before his death and, becoming an Active Member of the Society in 1866, he brought to it, even during his busier years, the assistance of his business training and experience, while with greater leisure he had for some years past given to it increasing thought and interest, adding to its historical archives matter of the rarest value, secured by him both in this country and abroad, with much personal labor and at no inconsiderable cost, and contributing, as a member of its council, the aid which his mercantile education peculiarly fitted him to furnish.

The many and valuable contributions, continued to the last meeting of the Society before his death, for which the Society is so greatly indebted to Mr. Fisher, comprised maps, manuscripts, prints, copies of records obtained at home and abroad, journals of the privateers and letters-of-marque "Lawrence", "Pelican", "Decatur", "Osprey", the Eden correspondence, the "Good Intent" papers, the Boucher papers, the Index of Uncalendared Maryland Papers in the British Treasury, and many others, but no enumeration may be made of the far more valuable contributions of sound judgment, wise counsel, kindly advice, and thoughtful suggestion for which the Society, and more especially its council, record this inadequate expression of sincere appreciation.

Of strong convictions, of unswerving loyalty, of unimpeachable rectitude, he was yet considerate of those whose views did not coincide with his own and of so graceful speech and courteous demeanor as to disarm opposition and transform difference into agreement.



Richard D. Fisher

In sorrowful recognition of the great loss which it has sustained in the death of Mr. Fisher this Society places upon its records this expression of its admiration and appreciation of one who throughout a long and well-spent life has ever shone as a merchant of unsullied honor, a friend of unwavering fidelity, a gentleman of unbounded courtesy, a man of unlimited kindness, who walked uprightly among his fellow-men and humbly before his God.

Mr. Fisher married Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Gover Winchester, and of their six children, three survived him: Grace Winchester, Mary Moxley (now Mrs. James S. Green, of Elizabeth, New Jersey) and Robert A. Fisher.

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH

For the second time since the Civil War the Old Line State has called a Republican to the gubernatorial chair, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, a descendant of old Marylanders and a man who has long been a leader in the councils of his party and has ably served his State in more than one office of importance and responsibility.

The family of Goldsborough can be traced back to 1157, being then seated at Goldsborough Hall, county of York, England. The first to emigrate to this country was Nicholas Goldsborough, who settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century, taking up his abode on Kent Island. From this family came the Hon. Robert Goldsborough, of Talbot and Dorchester counties, who enjoyed a state and national reputation, and also Governor Charles Goldsborough, who early in the last century was the chief executive of Maryland. The Goldsboroughs are related, through their numerous branches, to nearly every family of prominence on the Eastern Shore.

(II) Brice John Goldsborough, grandfather of Phillips Lee Goldsborough, was born May 30, 1803, in Cambridge, Maryland, and was the son of Dr. Richard and Achsah (Worthington) Goldsborough, the former of Dorchester and the latter of Anne Arundel county. In the War of 1812, though only nine years of age, young Goldsborough enlisted as a drummer in a company of infantry raised by Colonel Bryan, and served until the close of hostilities, thus early evincing the lofty and determined spirit characteristic of his ancestors and their descendants. On the completion of his preparatory studies he entered St. John's College, Annapolis, and after graduation began the study of law in the office of Colonel Smith, of Winchester, Virginia. After the usual course he was admitted to the bar of Cambridge, and before he had reached the age of twenty-one was nominated and elected to the General Assembly of his native State, carrying the day over eighteen competitors, and requiring a special act of the Legislature to enable him to take his seat, on account of his youth. He afterward resumed the practice of his profession, with increasing success, until 1835, on the death of the Hon. William Bond Martin, he was appointed by Governor Veasey, Judge of the Dorchester County Court, serving with distinguished ability until 1851, when by the constitution of that year the office of judge was made elective. On his retirement Judge Goldsborough associated with him in his law office Daniel M. Henry, who served as State's Attorney from 1851 to 1855. In 1860 Judge Goldsborough was appointed by Governor Hicks one of the judges of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John Bowers Eccleston, of Kent county. This office Judge Goldsborough held during the remainder of his life. A man of large business experience, of courteous

manners and generous and liberal disposition, Judge Goldsborough was justly regarded as a model, both as a citizen and in all domestic and social relations. He was particularly fond of children. From early life he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and for many years served as vestryman of Christ Church, Cambridge. He married, in May, 1830, Leah, daughter of James Goldsborough, of Talbot county, and left two sons: James Richard, pharmacist, of Louisville, Kentucky; and M. Worthington, mentioned below. Judge Goldsborough died July 3, 1867, the ermine falling from his shoulders as spotless as when he received it.

(III) M. Worthington Goldsborough, father of Phillips Lee Goldsborough and son of Brice John and Leah (Goldsborough) Goldsborough, was born October 9, 1833. He entered the United States Navy and was first attached to the steamer *Southfield*, North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862. In 1863-64 he served on the storeship *St. Lawrence*, and on July 2, 1864, was appointed assistant paymaster, United States Navy. In 1866-67 he was on the steamer *Shamrock*, of the European squadron, and on May 4, 1866, was commissioned paymaster. During the years 1869-70-71 he was assigned to the frigate *Constitution*; then to the Navy Yard, Washington; 1872-75 to *Omaha*, South Pacific Station; 1876, Naval Academy; and 1876-79, Coast Survey. Rear Admiral Goldsborough married Henrietta Maria, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Jones, for many years register of wills of Somerset county, and they became the parents of seven sons, four now living: Dr. Brice W., of Baltimore; Phillips Lee, mentioned below; Dr. Martin W., a practising physician of Princess Anne, Somerset county; and McGill R., paymaster in the United States Navy.

(IV) Phillips Lee Goldsborough, second son of M. Worthington and Henrietta Maria (Jones) Goldsborough, was born August 6, 1865, in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county and Dorchester, later attending the Episcopal High School of Virginia, near Alexandria. After remaining there a short time he came to Baltimore and studied in private schools. He then returned to Cambridge and took up the study of law in the office of the late Daniel M. Henry Jr., and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar of Maryland in that city. A little later, following the naval instincts inherited from his father, who was then stationed at San Francisco, and in need of the services of a chief clerk, Mr. Goldsborough went thither to fill that position. In the spring of 1890 he returned to Cambridge and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in which he speedily gained an enviable reputation. With an untiring power of application he combines that judicial instinct which makes its way easily through immaterial details and quickly seizes the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn, and his arguments, in consequence, are invariably logical, forcible and clear.

After settling in Cambridge, Mr. Goldsborough at once became a factor in local Republican politics. In 1891 he was nominated for State's Attorney of Dorchester county, and was elected on a fusion ticket by twenty-four votes over John R. Pattison, now one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. Since that time Mr. Goldsborough has been the recognized leader of his party in Dorchester county, and it is admitted, even by his adversaries, that never was a party better organized. In 1895 he was re-elected to the office of State's Attorney, leading his ticket locally, thus showing his popularity at home as well as his ability in politics. In this year he was also a candidate for Congress, but was defeated in convention after a close and strenuous contest. In August of that year the Republican

convention of Maryland was held in Mr. Goldsborough's home city of Cambridge—a fact mainly owing to his efforts—and he took a prominent part in its proceedings as well as in all the subsequent history of Republican politics in Maryland. In 1896 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by an extremely narrow majority. In 1897, at the Republican State Convention, he was nominated for Comptroller of Maryland and on November 2, was elected. He was at that time the youngest man, with perhaps one exception, who had ever been nominated for this responsible office, but from the time he assumed the duties of the office Mr. Goldsborough proved his superior qualifications. His administration was marked by wisdom and conservatism. He simplified and improved the manner of keeping accounts, insisted upon promptness and accuracy in all departments, and was an able and efficient public official. In 1899 he was renominated, but in conjunction with Lloyd Lowndes, was defeated. In 1902 he was recommended to President Roosevelt by the Republican delegation in Congress for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, and his appointment and confirmation followed. When his term had expired he was asked to renew his bond, a reappointment being unnecessary, and last year he was reappointed for a third term by President Taft. On this occasion all his subordinates in the district, which embraces Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, united in presenting to him engrossed resolutions testifying to his fitness, character and administrative ability.

In August, 1911, Mr. Goldsborough was nominated for Governor of his native State, without opposition, John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican State Committee, withdrawing from the contest in order to leave a clear field for the man who was—and who certainly is now—the most popular Republican in the State. This unselfish conduct on the part of Mr. Hanna was no doubt prompted in part by the recollection of the magnanimity displayed by Mr. Goldsborough four years ago, at the time of the nomination of Mr. Gaither. Mr. Goldsborough, who was also a candidate, and a great favorite with the rank and file, in a ringing speech before the convention placed Mr. Gaither's name before the nominating body, urging his friends to give to the Baltimorean their hearty support. This nobility on the part of Mr. Goldsborough added greatly to his popularity and in the campaign that followed he contributed not a little to the cause by bringing out the vote on the Eastern Shore.

The campaign of 1911 was extremely bitter, owing to the fact that the Democrats felt that they had almost reached their limit, though still expecting to elect their man, as they had done for years. The people, however, determined to deliver their beloved State from thralldom to men who were fast degrading her in the eyes of the world, rose in their might, and Mr. Goldsborough was triumphantly, if narrowly, elected by a plurality of two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four. Throughout the contest he adhered to a high-minded policy, conducting a clean, honest campaign, and that he will give the Old Line State an honest and aggressive administration there can be no question. His ability to administer the affairs of the State is beyond dispute, the manner in which he conducted the office of State Comptroller and the recognition accorded his splendid administration of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue by the Internal Revenue Department at Washington furnishing conclusive evidence of his executive qualifications. The latter office, under his management, has been regarded as a model, after which others have been patterned. On the stump Mr. Goldsborough has always shewn fine powers, never failing

to hold his audience, and, while making little pretense of oratory, is strongly logical, and is easily heard, even out of doors, to the farthest edge of the assemblage. Of large proportions and dignified bearing, he presents an imposing appearance, his strong, determined face wearing the straightforward, honest expression indicative of his character and record. It is a significant fact that, among the deluge of congratulations from Republicans were many messages from leading Democrats strongly expressive of good will. Mr. Goldsborough regrets deeply the defeat of his colleagues, Morris A. Soper and John H. Cunningham, of whom he said: "Had they been elected they would have discharged the duties of the office in the most acceptable manner."

Mr. Goldsborough married, in December, 1893, Ellen, daughter of William Showell, of "Langmede", near Berlin, Worcester county, and they have two sons: Phillips Lee, a student at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit; and Brice W. The beautiful residence of the Goldsboroughs, in Cambridge, is noted, even in that hospitable city, for its hospitality, and it is "a foregone conclusion" that the incoming administration will satisfy the most exacting social demands, that Marylanders can look forward to a social reign at the executive mansion that will uphold traditions of the past. Mrs. Goldsborough, a woman of charming personality, is an ideal hostess, and has taken an active part in the social life of Cambridge. Nevertheless, both the governor and his wife, prominent and popular as they are among their neighbors of the Eastern Shore, enjoy more than anything else the quiet of their home, surrounded by friends—and they are legion. Mrs. Goldsborough is distinguished for her unfailing courtesy and kindness toward all with whom she comes in contact and is active in every movement for the benefit of her town and the welfare of its people. Mr. Goldsborough is devoted to his home and family and proud of his town. He is a lover of all outdoor sports and in the days of cycling was an enthusiast and a leader of the sport in its organized form. He is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for a number of years. In all projects for the improvement and advancement of Cambridge he has ever manifested a keen interest and no effort on his part has been wanting for their furtherance. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the greater by reason of the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Despite his sedulous avoidance of publicity his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results have, in all phases of his career, brought him into prominence, and his fellow-citizens have now insisted upon his acceptance of the most prominent position which is theirs to bestow.

Governor Goldsborough is the son and grandson of men who, in their day and generation, ably and faithfully served the State of Maryland and their native country, and worthily has his own record supplemented theirs. Repeatedly have the people of his State called him to serve them, and never, in executing their high behests, has he listened to any voice save that of duty. He has now received from his fellow-citizens the supreme proof of their confidence—the highest office which it is in their power to bestow; what the Nation may hold in reserve for him the future alone can reveal. He has been the wise and gallant standard-bearer of the van of the great Republican army which, in the interests of reform and good government, has now taken triumphant possession of the State. May the Grand Old Party which at last comes to its own, date a long and glorious reign from the able and honest administration of Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough.



Harry Adler

HARRY ADLER, M. D.

A leader among the younger practitioners of Baltimore is Dr. Harry Adler, Professor of Therapeutics at the University of Maryland, and professionally associated with other public institutions of our city. Dr. Adler is also widely known as an able contributor to the literature of his profession.

Harry Adler, son of Charles and Caroline (Frank) Adler, was born August 11, 1872, in Baltimore, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city, passing thence to the Baltimore City College and then entering Johns Hopkins University, whence he graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional education was obtained in the Medical School of the University of Maryland, and from this institution he graduated in 1895 as the winner of the obstetrical prize. Immediately thereafter he went abroad and took special post-graduate courses, from 1895 to 1897, in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Prague.

On returning to Baltimore Dr. Adler at once entered into active practice and soon made for himself an enviable place in the ranks of his professional brethren, excelling both as a practitioner and an instructor. In 1901 he became Associate Professor of Diseases of the Stomach at the Medical School of the University of Maryland, where he is now Professor of Therapeutics. He is Consulting Physician on Diseases of the Stomach at the Hebrew Hospital, formerly visiting physician at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and assistant surgeon to the United Railways & Electric Company. He is president of the Hebrew Hospital, formerly serving as a member of the board of directors and as chairman of the medical advisory committee of that institution. He is a director of the Federated Jewish Charities and of the Jewish Home for Consumptives. Dr. Adler is noted for his keen perception and sound judgment, qualities which have contributed to his exceptional skill in diagnosis.

Dr. Adler is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Gastro-Enterological Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the Beta Alpha Chapter of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity. While his professional duties make too great a demand upon his time to allow him much active participation in social affairs, Dr. Adler is nevertheless known as a man of genial disposition, and has made steadfast friends, both in and out of the line of his daily duty and the ranks of his profession. He is a member of the Harmony Circle, and attends the Madison Avenue Temple.

With his pen Dr. Adler has rendered valuable aid to the cause of medical science, having contributed chapters to *Diseases of the Intestines*, and to various other medical works. In conjunction with Dr. Howard Elmer Ashbury he contributed to the *New York Medical Journal* for October 7, 1911, an exhaustive article entitled, "Further Experience in X-ray Diagnosis of Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum, Embracing Seventy-five Cases". This promises to be a decided advance in the recognition of this condition. Prior to publication the paper was read before the American Gastro-Enterological Association.

It would seem that the mental endowments of a man who undertakes the phenomenal amount of work accomplished by Dr. Adler should be enforced by a robust physique, and such is, indeed, the fact. Dr. Adler may truly be said to radiate health and vitality. Fine-looking, dignified and

kindly in manner and speech, and invariably considerate of others, he wins friends wherever he goes.

Dr. Adler married, June 16, 1897, Carrie, daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Cohen) Frank, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Adler, born June 20, 1899.

The achievements of Dr. Adler have been in the field of his profession, and his career, much as it holds of accomplishment, is still richer in promise. In the realm of science and the learned professions, the Jews have, as in all other spheres of thought and activity, been leaders and benefactors of mankind. Dr. Adler's record thus far gives assurance that his future successes will be, like those of his father, such as to reflect added credit and renown on the oldest and most illustrious of races.

REUBEN FOSTER

If "biography is the home aspect of history", as Wilmot has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the State and Nation. When the history of Baltimore and her public men shall have been written its pages, while bearing not a few illustrious names, will display a long list of the names of men who have led honorable and useful lives in the service of their home city and their native State, maintaining their influence and prosperity both in the sphere of the learned professions and in the world of commerce.

High on a list composed of the names of such men will be found the name of Reuben Foster, of Baltimore, for forty-one years president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, retiring from that position October 1, 1909. The editorial comment made in *The Baltimore American* of September 14, 1909, was an entirely just tribute to a man who has never held political position, has never desired notoriety and whose whole life has been a record of faithful devotion to the duties of the responsible position which he has filled.

Reuben Foster was born October 28, 1839, at Cape May, New Jersey. His parents were Downs E. and Ann (Lawrence) Foster, and he descended from a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, his first paternal American ancestor having come from Old England to the New in 1635. Mr. Foster received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county, later attending a business college in Philadelphia. At an early age he went West, but remained only a short time, returning at the outbreak of the Civil War to enlist as a volunteer in the Union army. He served as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and as the result of successive promotions became in nine months first lieutenant.

Returning from the field he first appears in connection with transportation work in 1868, when he took charge of the old York River Steamboat Company, which operated two side-wheel steamers between Baltimore and West Point, Virginia, each with a capacity of seventy-five passengers and one hundred and fifty tons of freight. After a time the old company was consolidated with the Powhatan Steamboat Company, then operating between Baltimore and Richmond. Later these companies were absorbed by the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Company, which was incorporated in 1874 under the laws of Maryland with a capitalization of

\$250,000. Among the original incorporators were Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, Washington Booth, William Callow and Reuben Foster. In 1900 the present Chesapeake Steamship Company was incorporated under the laws of Maryland, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the incorporators being Henry Walters, B. F. Newcomer, Reuben Foster, Skipwith Wilmer and Reuben Carll Foster, all of Baltimore.

In the meantime, since he became president in 1868 of the old York River Company, with its two little steamboats and its capital of \$50,000, Mr. Foster has maintained his position as president of the original company and all the succeeding companies. The Chesapeake Company took over the property of these different organizations, operated the old lines, and in 1896 opened an additional line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, popularly known as the Chesapeake Line. The company owns extensive terminals at Light and Lee streets, with six modern and splendidly equipped vessels built especially to handle the steadily increasing business between Baltimore and the South. Under the management of Mr. Foster, since 1874 the passenger traffic has increased 800 per cent., the freight traffic 900 per cent., and there has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in rates.

Mr. Foster was for many years identified with the Richmond & Danville Railroad system, an important trunk line extending from Washington 3,520 miles through the Southern States. In 1892 he was appointed one of the receivers of that system, and served as such until the property was, in 1896, reorganized as the Southern Railway.

This is a business record in which any man might take pride. But this is not all. No native Marylander could have taken a keener interest in the State than has Mr. Foster, and none born in Baltimore could have been more ardently devoted to her welfare. In 1904 when the Monumental City was visited by a disastrous fire, which caused great loss and called for the prompt action of public-spirited men, Mr. Foster was included among the loyal citizens appointed by Mayor McLane on the emergency committee, and was later one of the burnt district commissioners. He served as a member of the commission to represent the State of Maryland at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the Charleston Exposition and the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Mr. Foster is first vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, vice-president for Maryland in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and delegate from Baltimore to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. He has always regarded the South as Baltimore's natural trade market, and has heartily advocated and taken an active interest in anything that would contribute to the development of that market.

He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank, and a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the Sons of the Revolution and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a staunch Presbyterian, having for a number of years filled the position of chairman of the board of trustees of the Northminster Presbyterian Church. He is also a director in the Boys' Home Society, the Baltimore Manual Labor School and various other charitable institutions. Although not a club man, he is a member of the Maryland Club, the Merchants' Club and the Baltimore Country Club. In social intercourse he has a cheerful, cordial, democratic manner, and his lightest word has the unmistakable ring of sincerity.

His success has been honestly won along strictly legitimate lines. He is of constructive temperament, a builder-up, with no element of the speculator in his composition. The condition of the company when he turned

it over to his successor illustrates thoroughly his methods. No floating and no bonded debt tells the story. His high place in the public esteem has been won by merit, and he took with him into the well-earned rest of private life the best wishes of that public which he had served so faithfully.

Mr. Foster married, in 1866, Sarah L. Hand, of Cape May, New Jersey, and they have had four sons: E. Edmunds, of Baltimore; Arthur Douglas; Reuben Carll, who died in 1908; and Frederick, who is a resident of Boston.

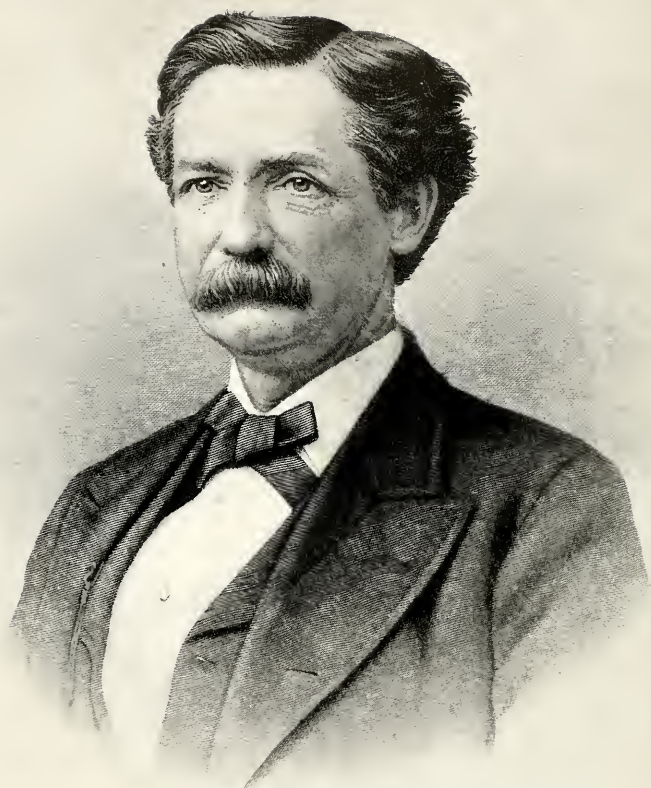
Foster is an ancient English name derived from an occupation. When men first began to take surnames, foresters who had the care of the public and royal forests and those owned by large land owners constituted an important class in the community, and so the family name of Forester came into existence. In the Middle English period many of these families shortened their name into Forster, and in the fourteenth century there was a further elision into Foster. All three names, however, are yet found in Great Britain and America, though the modern name of Foster is most numerous. It will be seen that the name originated in a useful and honorable occupation, and to the credit of Reuben Foster be it said, he has, by a long life of honorable service, added prestige to an honorable name.

DAVID ABERCROMBIE

David Abercrombie, manager of the Baltimore News Company, belongs to that honorable class of men in whom every city takes a peculiar pride, men who by force of character, strength of will and firmness of purpose, joined to natural ability, have come to deserve the distinctive title of "self-made."

Mr. Abercrombie's father, who was by occupation a brick burner, and David Abercrombie, whose name heads this sketch, were both natives of Scotland. In 1847 they came to Baltimore, where his father connected himself with Henry Taylor in the newspaper business. He died in 1864. Some years before leaving his native land Mr. Abercrombie married Christian Taylor, like himself a native of the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood." Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: John, assistant manager of the Baltimore News Company; William T., a clerk in the same company; Mrs. Elizabeth Hyde, of Baltimore; Christine; David, mentioned below. Mrs. Abercrombie died January 28, 1898.

David (2) Abercrombie, son of David and Christian (Taylor) Abercrombie, was born May 6, 1840, at Grameston, near Falkirk, Scotland, and was seven years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, but at eight years of age began life as a newsboy, selling papers in the street for Henry Taylor, and as the years went by educating himself, his alert mind being ever eager for knowledge and apt to acquire it. His next occupation was that of messenger in Mr. Taylor's office, after which he became, successively, clerk and salesman, and before reaching the age of twenty-one was manager of the entire business. When in 1863 the firm became Henry Taylor & Company, he was made a partner, and in 1870 the business received its present name of The Baltimore News Company. Mr. Abercrombie was made treasurer of the company and has for years been its manager and cashier. In his progress from a humble beginning to his present position he has abundantly



Henry C. Smith

proved himself to be possessed of exceptional ability combined with a promptness and decision which enable him to transact business with rapidity and without apparent fatigue. A man of sturdy physique, clear mind and indomitable determination, he is ready to meet any obligation of life with confidence and courage.

The history of The Baltimore News Company is an interesting one. It was founded by William and Henry Taylor, uncles of Mr. Abercrombie and both natives of Scotland. The business was started on North street in 1840, and in 1852 removed to the Sun Building. An incident showing the enterprise of this house and the tact and energy of Mr. Abercrombie occurred in April, 1861, when the Civil War began, and when for a time all communication between Baltimore and the North was cut off by the destruction of the railroads, bridges and telegraphs. The house determined, at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, to supply the people with the northern papers, and thus to keep open communication between Baltimore and the northern cities. To this end they ran wagons, under the direct management of Mr. Abercrombie, to Havre de Grace, day and night, taking thither Baltimore mail and papers and returning with mail and papers from the North, also between Baltimore and Washington. This was done until regular communication was restored. Truly, Mr. Abercrombie is a man to be depended upon in any emergency.

The Economy Savings Bank of Baltimore numbers Mr. Abercrombie among its directors, and he is also treasurer of the Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association, trustee for the Home of the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the board of managers of the Preachers' Aid Society of the same church. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Past Master of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Abercrombie married, October 10, 1861, Addie, daughter of the late John A. and Mary A. Jenness, both of whom were Americans. Mrs. Abercrombie died May 9, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie had no children. Personally, Mr. Abercrombie is very popular, being known as a man of strict integrity and sterling worth. At the termination of his services as foreman of the grand jury, at the January term of 1892, he was given a banquet at the Hotel Rennert, and was presented by his fellow jurymen with a handsome lamp, stand and shade as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his worth as a man and of his able and conscientious performance of his duties as their foreman. On this occasion, out of respect to his principles as a temperance man, wine was not offered to the guests.

Mr. Abercrombie's character and career are a credit alike to his native country and to the land of his adoption. To the city which has been his home and the center of all his interests for more than half a century he has ever rendered the most loyal service and she proudly claims him as one of the most valued of her adopted sons.

HENRY CLAY SMITH

Among the famous business men of Old Baltimore, whose commanding forms loom large through the mist of years, none stood higher or played a more conspicuous or honorable part than the late Henry Clay Smith, for many years president of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade

and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the development of the leading commercial and financial interests of the Monumental City.

Mr. Smith was born February 2, 1827, at Georgetown, D. C., and in 1835 was brought by his parents to Baltimore, where he received the best common school education obtainable at that time. As he grew to manhood, forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he soon came to be recognized as a member of the inmost circle of those closest to the leading business and financial interests of the city. Ambitious as he undoubtedly was, there was, in his aspirations, no alloy of selfishness, but he stood as an example of that class of distinctively representative American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good.

When, in 1870, the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade was organized, Mr. Smith was elected its first president and for many years thereafter was unanimously re-elected. This organization was composed of all the wholesale dealers in the sale and manufacture of boots, shoes and leather, and to the efforts of Mr. Smith was chiefly due the development which, in the course of time, made Baltimore the largest shoe and leather distributing market south of Boston. In the autumn of 1880 was formed the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and in this movement Mr. Smith stood forth as the leading spirit. As in the case of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, he was unanimously elected president and this office he continued to hold to the close of his life, each year bringing him a re-election. The formation of this association was then a public necessity to the trade of this city and it proved the most effective and useful ever organized in our community. This result was largely due to Mr. Smith, and the city also owes him a debt of gratitude for his efforts to have exempted from taxation the plant of the manufacturer. A successful result was obtained through the work of a commission of which Mr. Smith was a member, appointed by the mayor and city councils of Baltimore for the purpose of considering the question of taxation on manufactures. This commission produced an elaborate and exhaustive report in consequence of which the councils of Baltimore and the State Legislature enacted the required laws.

Mr. Smith's thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability caused his services to be always in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. He was for a number of years identified with Baltimore's great public work, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, both as a stockholder and a director, and he was also a director in the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, the Central Savings Banks of Baltimore, and others. He was at one time vice-president of the Board of Trade and in 1876 and 1877 served as president of the Mercantile Library Association. He was also closely identified with many benevolent and philanthropic associations, among them the Baltimore General Dispensary and the Female House of Refuge, in both of which he served as a director. He did much, individually, to ameliorate the condition of the needy in our city, but so quietly, owing to his horror of ostentation and his shrinking from publicity, that the full extent of his charitable work will, in all probability, never be entirely known.

In politics Mr. Smith was a staunch Whig and an earnest admirer of

the statesman who was for many years the great leader of that party and after whom he was named. After the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Democrat, never again changing his political allegiance. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the South, but after the surrender at Appomattox he promptly accepted the situation, endeavoring, as far as was within his power, to bring about reconciliation and good will among those with whom he had influence and whom the feelings engendered by the conflict had estranged.

Mr. Smith was a leading member of the executive committee of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, and to his energy and good taste much of the great success of that occasion was due. He was also president of the Baltimore Oriole celebration, which was likewise a signal triumph. As a public speaker at business meetings and upon festive occasions he was clear, forcible and logical, his words carrying weight wherever they were heard. He possessed a fund of humor, lively and racy, but always kindly, and it is worthy of note that a gift of this nature seems to have been a family inheritance, Mr. Smith's brother, William Prescott Smith, for many years master of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, having been one of Baltimore's most celebrated wits.

One of Mr. Smith's monuments is the beautiful Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been a member of the building committee and, together with the late John E. Hurst and Edward Roberts, helped to form the trio who were the largest contributors to its erection.

Mr. Smith married, June 21, 1859, Martha B., daughter of Charles D. Harbert, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of three daughters: Mrs. J. Hillen Jenkins, Mrs. John Pleasants, deceased; Mrs. Carter G. Osburn, wife of Carter G. Osburn. Mr. Osburn is a prominent business man of Baltimore, being vice-president and cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, June 18, 1851, and received his education in private schools. He came to Baltimore in 1878, and entered the firm of D. Holliday & Company, wholesale dry goods, on Hanover street. He entered the service of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank as its cashier in June of 1900, and was elected vice-president in the early part of 1908, the dual position which he still retains. Mr. and Mrs. Osburn are the parents of the following children: Carter G. Osburn Jr., born March 27, 1896; and Margaret N. Osburn. Mr. Osburn is a member of the following clubs: Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country, Merchants' Club, and the Bachelors' Cotillon. He is also a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

In Mrs. Smith, a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart and most winning personality, withal an ideal homemaker, her husband ever found an affectionate sympathizer and true helpmate. Their home was the center of a gracious and generous hospitality, Mrs. Smith entertaining most charmingly, and Mr. Smith being, as all who were ever admitted to his home can testify, a truly delightful host. A man of striking appearance and dignified, affable manners, he was a fascinating conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information and kept in close touch with the prominent men of his time and with the events of the day in many of which he had played a leading part. He was quick to notice signs of unusual qualities of mind or heart in any one, and in such cases ignored social distinctions, regarding the aristocracy of intellect and worth as the one most entitled to recognition.

The death of Mr. Smith, which occurred January 26, 1886, deprived

Baltimore of a man of marvellous force, in business transactions the soul of honor and distinguished through life by an unwavering loyalty to principle which commanded the admiration and respect not only of his friends, and these were legion, but of those opposed to him in opinion and in action. An ardent worker in the temperance cause, even his opponents acknowledged the purity and loftiness of his motives. The following extract from an editorial which appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* is felicitously expressive of the public sentiment:

Henry Clay Smith was a merchant and manufacturer widely known over the South and West, where he had large business transactions, and in the city of Baltimore from his connection with various permanent interests. Mr. Smith very happily combined enterprise and conservatism in his business methods. He fully understood the details and needs of the trade of Baltimore, and was largely employed in extending the same. He had many friends in whose esteem he stood justly high.

The *American* paid the following tribute to his character and work:

In the death of Henry C. Smith, Baltimore loses a good citizen, and the mercantile community a fellow-worker whose long and valuable life was devoted to the advancement of the interests, not of himself alone, or of the important house with which he was connected, but of the trade and commerce of the city and of the State. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of marked energy and rare ability, and to his untiring exertions in the various positions of commercial trust occupied by him at one time or another—in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Board of Trade, the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, and other organizations—the people of Baltimore are indebted for much and in many ways.

This remarkable record of a busy and useful life is a clear indication of the worth and dignity of the man and a fitting tribute to his memory. From early manhood to the end of his life Mr. Smith pursued, with a steady and unfaltering purpose, the aims and ideals of a strong intellect guided by a keen moral sense. The evolution and growth of his character as well as his sterling and useful qualities are shown by his restless activity and noteworthy achievements. No one can contemplate the variety, extent and importance of his work and undertakings, or the deep impress of his personality upon the enterprises with which he was identified, without amazement and applause—amazement at the extraordinary ability and indomitable energy which accomplished results of such magnitude, and applause for the public-spirited devotion of the man whose first thought in all his labors and achievements was the advancement and welfare of the city which now holds his memory in enduring honor.

MARION SCOTT PEARCE

Baltimore has few citizens more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise than is Marion Scott Pearce, originator and proprietor of the great system of moving picture exhibitions which has its headquarters in the Monumental City. Mr. Pearce comes of old Maryland stock, descending from a long line of useful and respected citizens.

Charles Pearce, father of Marion Scott Pearce, was born January 31, 1832, in Baltimore county, and practised the profession of engineering. His father was a planter who had served as an officer in the Continental Army. Charles Pearce married, August 18, 1861, in Baltimore, Sarah Elizabeth, born May 12, 1846, in that city, daughter of Captain Samuel and



Marion S. Pearce.



Frances Jemima (Davis) Phillips, of Baltimore. Mrs. Phillips was a daughter of James E. Davis, of Washington county, Maryland, whose other children were: Jackson, James B., Mary Creighton and Betsy. Both the Phillips and Davis families were of Colonial record. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were the parents of three sons: Charles Stansbury, born February 16, 1873, now of Baltimore; Marion Scott, mentioned below; and Eugene Sebastian, born October 1, 1879, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Troy, New York.

Marion Scott Pearce, son of Charles and Sarah Elizabeth (Phillips) Pearce, was born December 12, 1874, in Baltimore. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. In 1896 he engaged in electrical mechanical work, and in 1898 had charge of the electrical department of the United Railways of Baltimore. Mr. Pearce early gave evidence of the possession of a rare if not distinctive business character, combined with great originality of ideas. In 1899, while still with the railroad, he conceived a project of providing moving picture exhibitions for churches and societies. This he carried out at night, after the day's labor, attending to the exhibition work, the planning, advertising and various other details. In 1901 he associated himself with the Southern Electric Company, taking charge of all their motor and generator work and at the same time carrying on the moving picture exhibitions. The strain of doing double work which this involved was extreme, and the rapid growth of the moving picture project made it too much for one man to endure. In consequence of this, Mr. Pearce formed a partnership with Mr. Philip J. Scheck with whom he had been associated in the railway business and whom he knew favorably.

In course of time business so increased that the partners felt justified in devoting more time to the exhibition branch, and in 1902 went into the electrical contracting business in connection with this phase of the work. In 1904, at the time of the great Baltimore fire, Mr. Pearce saved only enough of the equipment and material to conduct one exhibition at a time. About two months before this they had discontinued the electric work, the picture exhibitions needing all their attention. They had also determined to manufacture stereopticon machines, and conducted the first film exchange in Baltimore, handling everything pertaining to the moving picture exhibition business.

In January, 1906, Mr. Pearce and his associate opened the first moving picture exhibition in a little room on East Baltimore street, charging five cents for admission. The room had been built for a small store and the only changes made were the building of a partition and a little booth for the sale of tickets. The room contained seventy-five seats. The exhibition in those days consisted of the showing of one reel of pictures, lasting about fifteen minutes, the pictures being changed twice a week, as the manufacturers were then producing only about one picture a week. Notwithstanding the fact that the exhibition was not advertised in any way, it attracted public attention from the moment the doors were opened. The crowds were so great at evening exhibitions that it was necessary to run the pictures at a very rapid rate in order to cut the time down to ten minutes. So successful were the partners in this initial undertaking that they soon looked for other situations, establishing a chain of houses in Baltimore, Washington, Frederick, Maryland; Winchester, Virginia, and Martinsburg, West Virginia. In response to what they conceived to be a popular demand, they built and put in operation the first ten, twenty and thirty cent vaudeville theatre in the country, which was erected especially for

this purpose. This was the Victoria Theatre, on Baltimore street, and at its opening the crowd was so great that many were turned away, and these throngs have never diminished. The theatre is one of the most beautiful in the city, leading to the orchestra is a long trellised arbor, covered with vines and lighted by electricity; in summer it is cooled by means of iced air, and the ventilation, entrances and exits are the best in theatrical equipment. When the partners opened their first house but one reel of film was manufactured in the United States, and now there are over fifty, not including those of foreign manufacture.

The firm receives much of its patronage from families and from people who are not accustomed to theatre-going. At the outset Mr. Pearce announced that they would endeavor to present performances of such a nature that the most exacting could not object to them from a moral basis. By most people this was considered an almost suicidal business policy, and theatrical men predicted that in a year's time the Victoria would be playing either stock or burlesque, but the success was, and has continued to be, truly phenomenal.

In appearance Mr. Pearce does not answer to the popular idea of the proprietor of a theatre. Of medium height, his mild blue eyes and general expression would cause him to be taken for a philanthropist, a religious man, and the manner in which he has carried out his determination that his theatre should exert an elevating influence proves that the impression would be a correct one. Of quick and unerring business insight, he is generous and cordial, a man who makes friends easily and holds them with bands of steel.

Mr. Pearce was one of the organizers of the Realty Securities Corporation, and much credit is due him for the successful launching of this concern. In the latter part of 1911 he relinquished his entire interest in this company, as his time was so fully occupied with his other work. He is also vice-president of the Britting Window Shade Carrier Company, of Baltimore.

A loyal son of Baltimore, Mr. Pearce ever gives his best efforts to the advancement of the material prosperity of his native city. On recommendation of the Building Inspector of Baltimore, he was appointed by Governor Crothers President of the State Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators. In politics he is a Democrat, but has always been too fully occupied to seek or desire office. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Maryland.

Mr. Pearce married, June 21, 1899, in the Caroline Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Nona Evans, born September 21, 1875, in that city, daughter of William Bodfield and Eliza (Jones) Catrup, whose other children are: Cara Irene, now Mrs. E. B. Johnson, and Ida May Catrup. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have two sons: Wilbur Catrup, born June 28, 1901; and Edgar Maurice, born August 8, 1910. Mr. Pearce is a man of very domestic tastes and is devoted to his home and family, preferring to give his spare time to them and to his church rather than to clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have a charming home at Lennox, a suburb of Baltimore, where they dispense a generous hospitality.

Mr. Pearce has devoted his remarkable business talents to the promotion of a form of entertainment at once instructive and recreative. He has provided amusement fraught with uplifting influences and has greatly increased the sum of human happiness.



Edwin Bennett

EDWIN BENNETT

In this country, less than a century ago, the manufacture of pottery was in its infancy and artistic pottery was a thing unknown. It is true that families of wealth possessed the products of the factories of Europe, and handed down as heirlooms precious old India china invested with all the charm of the Orient, but those of moderate means were forced to content themselves with articles of crude, domestic manufacture and to sacrifice the gratification of their æsthetic sensibilities.

Among the pioneers who introduced into the United States the manufacture of artistic pottery was Edwin Bennett, president of the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company, and at the time of his death able to look back upon sixty years of conspicuous identification with the manufacturing interests of Baltimore.

Mr. Bennett was born March 6, 1818, at Newhall, Derbyshire, England, and as a lad was apprenticed to a potter with whom he thoroughly learned the art, the last two years of his apprenticeship being spent in a queensware pottery in Woodville, Derbyshire. His fidelity and skill rendered him very valuable to his employer, who urged him to remain when Mr. Bennett announced his intention of emigrating to the United States.

In August, 1841, Edwin Bennett, accompanied by his two brothers, William and Daniel, embarked at Liverpool in the ship *Eli Whitney*, and after a voyage of five weeks landed in New York. Thence they at once proceeded to East Liverpool, Ohio, where their elder brother James had a few years before established a small pottery, and finding himself successful had sent for his brothers to join him. Upon their arrival a partnership was formed and the business was thereafter continued under the firm name of Bennett & Brothers. Within a few years they removed to Pittsburgh, where they erected a larger pottery, their business having greatly increased. In 1846 the partnership was dissolved and Edwin Bennett withdrew from the firm.

The same year Mr. Bennett came to Baltimore, having decided after mature deliberation to establish himself here in business and to make that city his home for the future. In 1848 he took out naturalization papers and became a citizen of the United States. It was not without difficulty that he obtained a permit to build a pottery here, but having at last succeeded he leased ground at the corner of Canton (now Fleet street) and Central avenue and there erected a pottery which he operated during the remainder of his life. In 1850 he took his brother William into partnership, the firm name becoming E. & W. Bennett. They were then manufacturing yellow and Rockingham wares as well as colored glazed ware and specialties. These wares being exhibited at the Maryland Institute, the firm was at different times awarded silver and gold medals for superior style and quality. In 1856, in consequence of failing health, William Bennett withdrew from the firm and the business was again carried on by Edwin Bennett alone. In 1862 he formed a partnership with William T. Gillinder, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of manufacturing in that city flint, pressed and brown glassware, lamps, chimneys, globes and similar articles. At their establishment in Philadelphia the firm employed over a hundred and fifty hands. After the lapse of a few years Mr. Bennett sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Gillinder and his sons. The business in Baltimore constantly increased, as did the prestige of the firm under the able and energetic leadership of its founder, its revenues and reputation going hand in hand, and

making it a source of prosperity to many lives and to the city at large. In 1887 Mr. Bennett purchased, at trustees' sale, the Chesapeake Pottery at Locust Point, but after a few years sold his interest therein to his son, Edwin Huston Bennett, and to David F. Haynes.

In 1869 Mr. Bennett began the manufacture of a general line of plain, white and decorated earthenwares, continuing this branch of business until 1890, when the present Edwin Bennett Pottery Company was formed, with a capital stock of eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Bennett was chosen president, and the firm then entered upon the manufacture of opaque china wares of a high grade, among which were dinner, tea and toilet sets, jardinières, ferneries and umbrella stands being added later to the list of specialties. The business has since been greatly enlarged, and at present includes the manufacture of colored glazed ware, silicon stonewares and porous jars and filters. These wares were exhibited in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition, the company being awarded a medal for advancement in the art of pottery, and at the same time Henry Brunt, the manager of the company, received a diploma of honorable mention for originality of design and the excellence of his productions. In 1896 the company produced the celebrated "Brubensul" and "Albion" wares, numerous specimens of which can be found in museums throughout the country and also in private collections. Some of the rarer specimens of these wares have been purchased by foreign governments for their national museums.

In 1900 the company purchased the plant of the Maryland Pottery Company, at President and Fawn streets, and operated it in conjunction with their own, thus making one of the largest plants for the manufacture of a general line of earthenware to be found in the United States. The wares of the company are distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and not many years since, an export trade was begun with Porto Rico. The main factory buildings are situated on the block bounded on the north by Fleet street, on the east by Eden street and on the west by Central avenue. There are three ranges of three-story and two of two-story buildings, the largest building having a frontage of one hundred and seventy feet on Canton avenue and one hundred and fifty feet on Central avenue. During this time the company operate fourteen large ware kilns and five decorating kilns and employ about five hundred persons, many of whom are skilled artisans. They consume annually about eight thousand tons of clay, which is brought to them from all parts of the world, and about the same quantity of coal. The opening and development of the vast beds of kaolin in the Everglades of Florida is chiefly due to this company who were also largely instrumental in their discovery.

Another branch of business likewise engaged the indefatigable energy and executive ability of Mr. Bennett, the manufacture of roofing tiles, in which industry he was the pioneer of Maryland. His tile works were situated at Eden and Aliceanna streets, where a number of hands were employed in the production of all articles in that line. He turned over the business to his son, J. Howard, in 1898, who continued until his father's death, when the estate decided to discontinue the business.

This history of a self-made man who based progress upon the substantial qualities of unfaltering industry and unabating energy, is a record of honorable success and is fraught with interest to those who take life seriously and are ambitious to make the most of their opportunities. Mr. Bennett was always singularly strong in his personality, which exerted a powerful influence on his subordinates and on his business associates. He belonged to that class of men who promote public progress in advancing

individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in important movements and measures which concern the general good.

Mr. Bennett married (first) Mary J. Huston, daughter of Captain Huston, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Children by this marriage were eight daughters and one son, Edwin H. Bennett, now president of the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company. Married (second) Sarah E. Day, daughter of Jacob Day. By this marriage there was one son, James Howard Bennett, owner of the "New Pickwick", a popular motion picture theater, situated on North Howard street, for sketch of whom see below.

An interesting episode in the lives of the Bennett brothers was connected with that world benefactor, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, an honor alike to his native Scotland and his adopted land of America. When Mr. Carnegie's family, newly-landed in this country, arrived in Pittsburg, they were met by James Bennett, who secured for the future steel magnate his first position in a telegraph office. Later, when Mr. Carnegie was at Norfolk, Virginia, during the Civil War, and wished his mother to visit him, it was James Bennett who met her on her arrival in this city, and took her to the home of Edwin Bennett, on East Baltimore street, where she was entertained until the steamer left for Virginia. The two families are united in the bonds of a friendship of more than half a century.

Mr. Bennett died June 13, 1908, at his Baltimore home, having reached the venerable age of ninety years. No one can contemplate the variety, extent and importance of his work and undertakings without being impressed with the worth and dignity of the man who pursued with a steady and unfaltering purpose the aims and ideals of a strong intellect guided by a keen moral sense. He allowed no questionable methods to form a part of his business career, and while passing on to a position of wealth and influence never neglected an opportunity to aid one to whom nature, fortune or environment had seemed less kindly. Always considerate of others and exceedingly generous, he was a gentleman in every sense of the word, tall and fine-looking, quick and decisive in character, but always courteous, dignified and kindly in manner and speech.

To the city of his adoption Edwin Bennett was a benefactor, making her the headquarters of an industry which acquired an international reputation and gave employment to thousands, and our land also owes him a debt of gratitude for enriching her museums with works of art and for introducing into countless homes an element of artistic beauty.

James Howard Bennett, son of Edwin and Sarah E. (Day) Bennett, was born in Baltimore, and received his education in its public schools and at the City College, from which he graduated in 1896, when he took up modeling in clay at the Maryland Institute for two years, preparing himself to take charge of the business which his father wished him to continue with his brother, Edwin H. Bennett.

In 1907 Mr. Bennett entered the moving picture field, becoming a partner of Mr. R. H. Baum, who with Mr. William B. Brown started the moving picture enterprise in Baltimore, and this enterprise proved so successful that in a short time they had many competitors in this business. In September, 1908, Mr. Bennett, with Mr. Baum, started the "New Pickwick" on North Howard street. This partnership continued until August 1, 1910, when Mr. Bennett bought out the interest of Mr. Baum and became the sole owner of the business. As a business man Mr. Bennett is quick and decisive in his methods, and finds that pleasure in the solution of a difficult business problem without which there can be no real success, as otherwise

there is indicated a lack of that intense interest which must be the foundation of all progress in commercial and industrial lines.

Mr. Bennett married, October 27, 1898, Helen W., daughter of William Webb, engaged in the soap business in Baltimore. They have one child, Edwin Bennett, born November 9, 1899.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

GABRIEL DU VAL CLARK

Some men there are of whom it is difficult to speak save in the language of eulogy, and of these the late Gabriel Du Val Clark furnished an eminent example. The beauty of Mr. Clark's character, his rare talents and his public-spirited interest in all that concerned the welfare of his native city and of the community at large formed an ideal combination rarely met and most difficult to describe.

Gabriel Du Val Clark was born December 27, 1837, in Baltimore, and was a son of Gabriel Du Val Clark Sr. Mr. Clark received his preparatory education in private schools of his native city and then entered Princeton University, from which institution he received at the age of seventeen the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was said to be the youngest graduate of Princeton at that time, and the fact that he was so is evidence not only of his talents but also of his power of application. On leaving Princeton he took a course in the Law School of Harvard University, but after graduating did not practise, his independent fortune rendering it unnecessary. He applied his legal knowledge, however, in assisting his father in the management of the family estate and in that undertaking his aid and advice proved most valuable. In his father's extensive business he also acted the part of legal counsellor, discharging the duties of the position in a manner which showed him to possess all the attributes of a successful lawyer, integrity of character, the judicial instinct and a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question.

As a native Baltimorean, Mr. Clark always took a deep interest in the progress and development of our city, and was ever willing and ready to aid by voice and influence any movement having for its object her advancement and welfare. In business transactions the soul of honor and distinguished through life by an undeviating loyalty to principle, no man possessed a kinder heart or a more charitable disposition. "All sorts and conditions of men" received assistance from him, whether in pecuniary aid or in the form of kindly advice, and his influence was both conservative and promotive of all that concerned the general good.

Mr. Clark was a man not only of culture and refinement but of extremely artistic tastes and these tastes found scope and gratification in his frequent visits to the Old World. His record as a transatlantic traveller is equalled by few and excelled, perhaps, by none. No fewer than seventy times had he crossed the ocean, having made the first voyage in a sailing vessel, and during his sojourns in the art centers of Europe he had become possessed of many valuable paintings and other treasures dear to the soul of a connoisseur, trophies of travel, which were used to beautify the New York residence which was his home during the latter years of his life.



Berij Benny

In politics Mr. Clark was a staunch Democrat, but did not cast his vote for Bryan. He was an honorary member of the Maryland Historical Society, and was identified with the Manhattan Club of New York and the Athenæum Club and Original Jockey Club of Baltimore. He was a member of Emmanuel Church. Personally he was most companionable, strong in his friendships and inspiring an exalted esteem and a warm attachment in all who were permitted to experience the influence of his elevated character and genial disposition.

Mr. Clark married, April 13, 1869, Emma, daughter of Dr. Thomas Edmondson Jr., and they became the parents of one daughter, Gabrielle E., who married, December 1, 1892, Chauncey Gambrill, of Baltimore, and has a daughter, Helen Edmondson Gambrill. Mrs. Gambrill is a woman of culture and charm, and presides with rare grace and tact over an ideal household. She is a member of the Baltimore Country Club and is active in charitable work.

Mr. Clark died September 19, 1910, at Atlantic City, and when the news was received in Baltimore it was felt, although he had for a number of years resided in New York, that a familiar presence had been withdrawn. So deeply had his strong and attractive personality stamped itself on the life of his native city that it seemed as if he had been removed while still among us, and it was difficult to realize that his robust, manly figure and kindly face would no more be seen in our streets and that we should never again meet his genial smile and respond to his cordial greeting. But in one sense he has not left us. His works follow him, his influence for all that was beautiful and noble still survives and the memory of his character lives to inspire future generations.

BENJAMIN BERRY

One of the strong business men of the Old Baltimore, now withdrawn from the activities of commerce, is Benjamin Berry, a man who combines the sturdy virtues, indomitable perseverance and resistless energy of the men of New England with the elegant courtesy and famed hospitality of the true Southern gentleman. Mr. Berry is a descendant of families famous in the Colonial history of New England and prominently identified with the earliest settlement of Massachusetts.

The Berry family is of ancient English origin. The best authority ascribes the derivation of the name to the word "Bury" or "Borough" (a place of defense or safety) and in England the more common orthography is Bury rather than Berry. In many parts of England the manorial residence is the "Bury" from which the names Berry, Berriman, Burroughs and Barrows are derived. The name Adam de la Bury is cited as an instance of the name in the earliest history of surnames in England. The fact that one English family used the barberry as an emblem on its coat-of-arms does not explain the origin of the name, though it is quite probable that in this instance the name suggested the barberry as a symbol. For many centuries this surname has been borne by families of title in England, Scotland and Ireland. The name is very common in Devonshire, where the family had seats at Molland, Berry Narborn, East Leigh, Lobb and other places. It was also seated at Teddington, Bedfordshire, and in Oxfordshire, Lancashire and Norfolk. A branch of the family was planted in New England during the early Colonial period.

(I) Elisha Berry, grandfather of Benjamin Berry, was of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and for forty years followed the sea, being captain of the largest whaler which sailed from New Bedford. He served with the rank of captain in the Patriot army of the Revolution, his company being among those which placed the chain across the Hudson near West Point for the purpose of preventing the British from ascending the river. After retiring from the sea Captain Berry went as a pioneer to Westminster, Vermont, where he felled the trees, cleared his farm and tilled the soil after the manner of the hardy settlers of that heroic age.

Captain Berry married, on Cape Cod, Mary Winslow, a lineal descendant of Edward Winslow, first Colonial governor of the Plymouth Colony, who was born October 19, 1595, in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, the original home of the family. The race has always been distinguished by remarkable intellectual ability and has maintained a high reputation for excellent qualities of mind and heart, receiving from its fellow citizens not only a high degree of confidence and esteem, but also some of the highest honors which they had to bestow. Governor Edward Winslow was in many respects the chief reliance of the Plymouth Colony, acquitting himself with honor of the many important trusts committed to him. Mary Winslow, his descendant, wife of Elisha Berry, died at the age of seventy-three.

(II) Elisha Berry, son of Elisha and Mary (Winslow) Berry, was of Westminster, Vermont, and followed the calling of a farmer. He married Louisa Williams, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, whose ancestors came from England at an early period in the history of the colony. Elisha Berry, like so many of the hardy sons of the Green Mountain State, was remarkable for longevity, passing away at the advanced age of ninety-six.

(III) Benjamin Berry, son of Elisha and Louisa (Williams) Berry, was born December 15, 1836, at Westminster, Vermont, and from an early age assisted his father on the farm. Looking back upon these years of boyhood, Mr. Berry gives it as his opinion that the life led by a farmer's son of that period tended toward the formation of habits of self-reliance, decision and adaptability. His inclination, however, was for a mercantile not an agricultural career, and the result has abundantly proved that his talents justified him in his choice. His education was obtained in the elementary and high schools of his native place, which he attended until reaching the age of sixteen, when he went to Boston, where he secured a position in the tea business. Through the exercise of unabating energy and unfaltering industry, combined with natural ability, Mr. Berry found himself in the course of a few years in circumstances to engage in business on his own account, thus acquiring, first as a subordinate and then as a proprietor, a peculiarly thorough knowledge of the tea trade and all pertaining to it.

In 1864 Mr. Berry came to Baltimore, becoming in that year the founder of the first exclusive tea and coffee business ever established in our city. Beginning as he did during the Civil War, an era of high prices, the business was so profitable that it at once started upon that road of financial success which it followed for forty years. It was conducted under the name of The Great China Tea Company and was under the exclusive ownership of Mr. Berry. During these forty years it was continuously conducted on the same site, 615 East Baltimore street, as numbered before the fire. Quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities, he was speedily recognized as one of that class of substantial business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's growth and development. Throughout his business career capable management, unfal-

tering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well-balanced factors, while the undertaking was carefully systematized, so that there was no needless expenditure of time, labor or material. He never regarded his employees as parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. After the great fire of 1904 Mr. Berry retired, looking back upon a career the exceptional success of which was only once broken, and then by an occurrence beyond human control, the Great Jones' Fall flood of 1868, in which he and others suffered heavy losses, amounting in all to above two millions of dollars.

Mr. Berry's career demonstrates the possibilities for successful accomplishment in the business world, when those seeking to avail themselves of them are men of energy, perseverance and honorable dealing. He has gained a success that is not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but must also be gauged by the kindly amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature. His many admirable qualities of head and heart have drawn around him, in private as well as in business life, a large and influential circle of friends. In every sense of the word he is a gentleman, dignified, courteous and affable, kindly in manner and speech, his tall, erect figure and sturdy bearing giving evidence of his New England ancestry, no less than his strong, determined countenance, his gray hair and mustache being the only signs of advancing years. He belongs to no clubs, preferring in winter the fireside of his Baltimore home, and in summer the pleasant surroundings which he finds at Winchester, Virginia. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Worthily has Mr. Berry maintained the traditions of his famous New England ancestors, able as he is to look back over a business career, which in its course of half a century made for itself a spotless record. Of all those who in the early years of his residence in Baltimore were his fellow merchants, only one is now engaged in business. But though withdrawn from the activities of the commercial arena, Mr. Berry and others like him are still a power in the old Metropolis. Their presence is an inspiration to their fellow citizens of the present day to emulate the stalwart virtues of the Baltimoreans of the past, the men who in building up the ancient city laid deep and strong the foundations of the beautiful and prosperous Baltimore of to-day.

JOHN WILSON BROWN

One of the most successful and prominent business men of Baltimore is John Wilson Brown. Forceful and resourceful, he is recognized as one in the inmost circles of those who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have most largely conserved the growth and progress of Baltimore.

John Wilson Brown was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 30, 1836. His father was J. Harman Brown, son of Stewart Brown, a brother of Alexander Brown, founder of the most noted banking firm in Baltimore. A full history of the Brown family, with the Brown armorial bearings, is to be found elsewhere in this work. His mother, Margaretta (Wilson) Brown, was a daughter of John Wilson, who came from Ireland about the same time as the Brown family. John Wilson had an adventurous trip to

America at the time when Great Britain claimed the right to search foreign vessels for British subjects—particularly sailors—and finding them would impress them into British ships as sailors. When off the coast of Newfoundland a British man-of-war stopped the vessel for search. John Wilson had rendered several kindly services for a couple of elderly ladies on board and they hid him in their room during the search that evening. In the morning they got a large box, John Wilson got into it and the ladies had it carried to the upper deck where it lay without suspicion until the second search was over. Then Mr. Wilson came out, a little cramped, but free. The man-of-war had compelled the vessel to lie to during the night for this second search. John Wilson took part in the battle of Bladensburg. The only British officer who was wounded in this battle received his wound from the musket of John Wilson. When the command for a volley was given, his musket did not discharge; upon adjusting his weapon he fired at an officer who was conducting a charge, and the officer fell from his horse.

John Wilson Brown began his education in Baltimore. He attended private schools and was fitted for college in his native city. He graduated from Princeton in the class of 1855, very few of whom are left. While he was at Princeton he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, in later years fraternities being abolished at this institution. After graduation Mr. Brown was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for four years, when he left them to study theology. After completing his course in this, he occupied a pulpit in the Presbyterian church for some years. He left the ministry to become deputy register of wills, which position he filled for eleven years, under his father, J. Harman Brown, who was register for two terms (twelve years). Since then Mr. Brown has been in the railroad business, is president of the Maryland Electric Railroad, and of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, the latter a road that has done much for the country traversed. It runs from Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania, through the rich uplands of Baltimore and Harford counties, Maryland, and of York county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brown's business interests are now of a most important nature, demanding the services of one whose ability is of a superior order, and whose well-balanced forces are manifest in sound judgment and a ready and rapid understanding of any problem that may be presented for solution. For a time Mr. Brown was president of the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, one of the oldest roads in America, and which was finally bought by the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway Company.

Mr. Brown married, September 6, 1860, Elizabeth S. Baer, daughter of Dr. Michael Shellman Baer, a well-known and highly respected physician of Baltimore. Children: John Wilson Jr., of Philadelphia, manager of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania; Shellman B., of Cornwells, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, assistant secretary of the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C.; Rosa, who lives with her father.

While closely attending to his business affairs, Mr. Brown has borne a fair share of the duties of public life, where he has made his mark as a man of fine judgment, clear and decisive, and unselfish in his labors for the public good. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, Mr. Brown's opinions are recognized as sound and his views broad and his ideas therefore carry weight among those with whom he discusses public problems. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and religiously is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Those who meet him socially have the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood and genial nature, which rec-



ognizes and appreciates the good in others. The ties of home and friendship are sacred to him and he takes a genuine delight in doing a service for those near and dear to him. Fortunate, indeed, is the city that claims as its exemplars men of the broad mentality of John Wilson Brown.

ELMER EDWARDS CRUZEN

Influential among the members of the dental profession in the city of Baltimore is Elmer Edwards Cruzen, D.D.S., a native of Cumberland, Maryland, born May 22, 1861. He is a man beyond the average of intellectual power, and of skill in his department. Thoughtful, but quick of discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his practice. His acknowledged professional skill, his goodness of heart, his polished urbanity, his high sense of honor and noble generosity of nature, endears him to all. In his intercourse with other professional gentlemen, his conduct is marked by the most scrupulous regard to the rights and feelings of others. His estimate of the character of the profession is, indeed, exalted. It constitutes the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness, and in his own dealings he exhibits a living exemplification of his views. He is, in truth, a very model of professional etiquette, not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit.

(I) Zachariah Cruzen, who married a Miss Gary, was the first of the name of whom there is record. They had a son William, see forward.

(II) William, son of Zachariah Cruzen, was a native of Virginia, and his death occurred in the year 1851. He married Nancy Yantis, whose death occurred in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1889. Among their children was John R., see forward.

(III) John R., son of William and Nancy (Yantis) Cruzen, the youngest of nine children, was born in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, December 23, 1837, died October 2, 1896. He married Emma M. Wagner, born in Cumberland, Maryland, February 8, 1842, daughter of Lewis and Charlotte (Beck) Wagner, and among their children was Elmer Edwards, see forward. Lewis Wagner, his wife and her parents came in 1837 from Nidda, Hessen, Germany, and settled in Washington county, Maryland, from whence they removed to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and about 1840 took up their residence in Cumberland, Maryland.

(IV) Elmer Edwards, son of John R. and Emma M. (Wagner) Cruzen, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, May 22, 1861. His literary education was acquired in the Allegany County Academy. He engaged in mercantile business with an uncle for some years, giving that up to matriculate in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1887. He then began the active practice of his profession in Germantown, Ohio, continuing for a period of eighteen months, when he removed to Cumberland, Maryland, where he was engaged in active practice until February, 1897, when he removed to Baltimore, continuing there ever since. By his brethren of the dental faculty he is highly esteemed, and frequently consulted in the most difficult cases, relying upon his sound judgment as well as professional knowledge. Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his transactions, as well as honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, Dr. Cruzen occupies an enviable position among his fellow-citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his many profes-

sional qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and man of honor. In addition to his private practice, he is Professor of Operative Dentistry in the dental department of the Baltimore Medical College. He holds membership in the National Dental Association, Maryland State Dental Association and the Association of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore, being ex-president of the two latter named. He is a member of Central Presbyterian Church, and an Independent in politics, preferring to cast his vote for the man who in his opinion is best qualified for office. Dr. Cruzen is a man of many kindly impulses, liberal, charitable, remarkably unselfish and kind to all. He is quick in his judgment of men and is unusually accurate in his convictions, and his character is a happy combination of strength and gentleness. These characteristics, together with his personality, of itself an interesting study, attract people to him.

Dr. Cruzen married, January 14, 1891, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Sarah Selena Gray, a native of Greene county, daughter of James Robison and Catharine (Houston) Gray.

RICHARD HENRY SPENCER

The Spencer family is an old English one, easily traced to the eleventh century. The progenitor of the family was Robert le Despenser, the steward to William the Conqueror, and one of those Norman barons whose name is in the somewhat discredited Roll of Battle Abbey, and in the great Domesday Book appears as Robertus Dispensator, and to whom the Conqueror gave thirty-seven lordships or manors in four different shires of England. For nearly nine centuries the Despensers and later the Spencers have been prominent in English history.

Richard Henry Spencer is a descendant of Robert Spencer, who with his brother, Nicholas Spencer, came to America with John and Lawrence Washington in 1657, from Cople, Bedfordshire, England.

Nicholas Spencer came by grants and purchase into the possession of large tracts of land on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but about 1667 he was induced by his ties of friendship to the Washingtons to migrate to Westmoreland county, Virginia, where they had settled. He was later known as Colonel Nicholas Spencer, was secretary of Virginia and Acting Governor in 1683. The Mt. Vernon estate was originally the half of five thousand acres of land that was assigned on division to John Washington, the ancestor of General George Washington, in conjunction with Nicholas Spencer, under a patent from Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, in 1670. Lord Culpeper was the cousin of Nicholas and Robert Spencer.

Robert Spencer went to Barbadoes, where he lived for many years, but finally located in Talbot county, Maryland, about 1680, and died there prior to 1688, leaving an only son, James Spencer, whose eldest son, James Spencer Jr., was the founder of "Spencer Hall", an estate on Miles river, Talbot county, Maryland, where he and his eldest son, Robert Spencer, and his grandchildren, lived until it passed into the hands of strangers.

Richard Henry Spencer, the son of Henry and Anna Matilda (Martin) Spencer, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, November 26, 1833. Six months after the death of his father, which occurred January 17, 1837, the family removed to Easton, the county seat of Talbot county, where the son began his school life at the age of five, and entered the Easton Academy two years later. At eight years he went to St. Michael's, Talbot



Richard H. Spencer

county, to live with his uncle, Rev. Joseph Spencer, D. D., rector of St. Michael's Parish, who prepared him for college. In his seventeenth year he entered the freshman class at St. James' College, Washington county, Maryland (with the class of 1854), but during the junior year he was obliged to leave on account of ill-health and took private lessons. Before commencing to study law, he travelled extensively throughout the country.

Mr. Spencer's law study was begun in the office of Hon. Samuel Hambleton, of Easton, early in 1857, where he remained until March, 1858, and then entered the Law School of Harvard University, and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in July, 1859. In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar of Talbot county, in May, 1859. In October, 1859, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to reside, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of civil law, which continued until his removal to New York City, in July, 1878. He followed the usual routine of a city lawyer's life, practicing before all the Civil Courts, in the Court of Appeals of the State of Missouri, and the Supreme Court of the United States, acting as counsel for various corporations, notably the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, etc., administering upon estates, and taking a little interest occasionally in politics. Mr. Spencer has always been a staunch Democrat. He held the office of Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, from January, 1860, to September, 1861, and was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools, St. Louis, from 1865 to 1866. While living in St. Louis he performed military service as Colonel of Ordnance on the staff of General A. J. Smith of the Missouri State Guard, for about a month, at the time of the suppression of the riots of July, 1877. Mr. Spencer's removal to New York in July, 1878, was caused by his desire to live near the seashore and nearer his native State. In 1890 he went to Washington, D. C., to attend to some important cases in the Court of Claims and gave up his residence in the city of New York. In 1894 he returned to his native State, locating in Baltimore.

Mr. Spencer has been a member of the Maryland Historical Society since 1891, of which he has been corresponding secretary since 1909. He takes a keen interest in history and genealogy, and has written a number of articles on family history, including an illustrated sketch of Isabella (le Despenser) Countess of Warwick (1400-39), the last of the Despensers, published in the *Baltimore American*, June 17, 1906; a history of the Martin family of England and descendants of Thomas Martin (1629-1701), of Talbot county, Maryland, published in *The Sun*, Baltimore, April 15-22-29, 1906; also a book, *Carlyle Family and Descendants of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle—The Carlyle House and Its Associations*, 1910; also *Memoir of Hon. Nicholas Thomas (1738-83) of Talbot County*, 1911, one of the active promoters of the Revolution, member of the Council of Safety, (1776-77), and one of the Associate Judges of the General Court of Maryland (1778-83). Mr. Spencer has also written a number of poems, published in *The Sun*, Baltimore.

Mr. Spencer enjoys the distinction of being a junior member of the "noble house of Spencer", now represented by the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Spencer, of Althorp, Northamptonshire, thirty miles from Cople, Bedfordshire. The Spencers were Cavaliers and were staunch adherents of the Crown of England and of the Church of England, hence for more than two hundred years (1680-1912) they have been active members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Spencer is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was a

member of the vestry of St. George's Church, St. Louis, Missouri, and secretary of the same, 1862-68. He was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of Missouri a number of times, and was one of the organizers and promoters of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, in 1865, and its first secretary in 1866. He was also one of the organizers in 1873, and a member of the first vestry of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, now the second largest Protestant Episcopal church in that city.

On November 24, 1880, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Spencer married Alice Herbert, daughter of George William Carlyle and Mary Anne De Butts (Dulany) Whiting, of Loudoun county, Virginia.

CHARLES ADLER

In the world-old history of oppression the Hebrews stand alone. Persecutions more cruel than those inflicted upon any other race they have met with a spirit literally indomitable. Their sufferings and their heroism have been alike unparalleled. From the time when their great Deliverer and Lawgiver led them out of bondage the pages of history have been resplendent with the record of their achievements. Spinoza, Mendelssohn, Heine, Disraeli, Montefiore, Rothschild, these are a few of the names eminent in literature, music, science, statesmanship and finance which this great people have given to the world. The Hebrew race has enriched the United States with some of her best citizens, and Baltimore especially has derived benefit from the talents of this gifted and public-spirited people.

Prominent among the Hebrew citizens of Maryland's metropolis stands Charles Adler, of the celebrated firm of Frank & Adler, and for more than a quarter of a century prominently identified with the leading financial and philanthropic interests of Baltimore.

Charles Adler was born December 8, 1839, in a little mountain town near Cassel, Germany, son of Simon and Malchen (Stern) Adler. He attended the public schools until reaching the age of fifteen, when his adventurous spirit manifested itself in a desire to come to the New World and there carve out his own fortune. Accordingly, in September, 1854, he arrived in Maryland and settled in Montgomery country, where he established a general merchandise store which he continued to conduct until 1864. His industry and energy, his capable management and his fidelity to principle caused him to prosper steadily, despite the fact that during the Civil War he was several times invaded by the Confederates. He was largely instrumental in founding the town in which he lived and from him it received the name of Germantown, which it still retains. Thus early did he identify himself with his adopted country in the spirit of citizenship.

In February, 1865, Mr. Adler, having accumulated by frugality and strict attention to business considerable means, came to Baltimore and entered the wholesale shoe house of H. Frank & Company, when the name of the firm was changed to Frank & Adler, consisting of Henry Frank, Solomon Frank and Charles Adler, the latter having shown himself possessed of business talents of a high order. Under his skillful guidance the establishment was carefully systematized, so there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. In his management unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well-balanced factors. He was distinguished for considerate treatment of his employees whom he never re-



Charles Adler

garded as parts of a great machine, but recognized their individuality and made it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. All his transactions were conducted on principles of unbending integrity, and in negotiating matters of business his look and manner, keen and decided though they were, were tempered with a courtesy which invariably inspired in those with whom he was brought into contact a feeling of friendly regard in conjunction with the respect which his personality and reputation never failed to call forth. In 1900 his son, Simon C. Adler, was admitted to the firm and now has the entire management of the business which his father built up for him, although the founder still retains an interest in the establishment and lends to it, whenever necessary, the benefit of his profound knowledge and wide experience. The building of the firm was at first situated in West Baltimore street and there it remained until a few years ago when a removal was made to the present site on German street. Mr. Adler's mature judgment and ripe experience cause him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser, his conservatism making him a factor of safety in business interests.

Assiduous as he has been in commercial affairs, it is a mistake to think of Mr. Adler chiefly as a merchant. He is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens, and promotes, to the utmost of his power, every suggestion for the welfare of his city and State. He is a director in the Drovers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Baltimore Trust Company, the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, the Monumental Brewing Company and the Monticello Distilling Company. He formerly held this office in the Security Storage and Trust Company and the United Railways. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his coöperation in vain and in his work of this character he brings to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness which were so strikingly manifested in his business life. He is vice-president of the Jewish Free Burial Society, and a director of the Federated Jewish Charities and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, having held this office in the latter institution for the last twenty-eight years. He is a member of the Madison Avenue Temple.

Mr. Adler married, February 19, 1865, Caroline, daughter of Henry Frank, with whom he became associated in business on first coming to Baltimore, and their children are: Simon C., of the firm of Frank & Adler; Mrs. Robert M. Laupheimer; Mrs. Albert Lehman, of Pittsburgh; Harry (see elsewhere); Blanche. Mrs. Adler died about thirteen years ago, leaving to her family and friends the beautiful example of a devoted wife and mother. The home of Mr. Adler, on Eutaw Place, is adorned with many works of art, and is in all respects the dwelling of a cultured man who seeks, among congenial surroundings and the society of attached and faithful friends, whose name is legion, rest and recreation after long and strenuous years spent in the arena of business. He is a man with whom the ties of home and friendship are sacred and no man in the State of Maryland stands higher than he in business and social life. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions are recognized as sound and his views as broad and his ideas therefore carry weight with those with whom he discusses public problems. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the number of his benefactions will probably never be known except to himself and the recipients of his bounty.

There are two spheres in which the genius of the Hebrew people has shown with peculiar luster and in which the Hebrew character has ap-

peared in its most elevated aspect, the spheres of finance and philanthropy. Seldom does it happen that the Jew who attains pre-eminence in one of these spheres is not equally distinguished in the other. Among this noble people the financier and the philanthropist are almost inseparable. While the most illustrious examples of the union of these two characters are furnished by Sir Moses Montefiore and the princely house of Rothschild, there are others of the race who have, less conspicuously, perhaps, but not less nobly, exemplified the combination of the financier and the philanthropist, and among them is numbered Charles Adler, of Baltimore.

CHARLES JOHN MORRIS GWINN

The late Charles John Morris Gwinn, ex-Attorney-General of Maryland, was a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, sound judgment, noble impulses, and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, and of unblemished reputation, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and the record of his daily life was filled with evidences of this fact. As he devoted his life to a noble profession, so he was crowned with its choicest rewards. In all professions there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage. To this proud eminence Mr. Gwinn had risen, which statement was sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases.

Mr. Gwinn was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 21, 1822, son of Charles Gwinn, a merchant and importer of West India products. His early education was received in Baltimore's private schools. He was at one time a student at the University of Maryland, in the general educational work which that institution then conducted. Later he was a student at Princeton College, graduating therefrom in 1840 with high honors. Upon his return to Baltimore he studied law with the late John H. Latrobe and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1849 he was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and in the following year was a delegate from Baltimore to the Constitutional Convention which framed the constitution of 1857. He was the first State's Attorney of Baltimore elected under that constitution. The election took place in 1857 and Mr. Gwinn was the Democratic candidate; his opponent on the Whig ticket was S. Teackle Wallis, Esq. The term of office was four years, and Mr. Gwinn declined a renomination. He was one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket in 1852. This was the campaign in which President Pierce was elected. Near the close of Mr. Pierce's term, Mr. Gwinn was sent to Europe on a special diplomatic mission for the national government. From 1856 to 1875 Mr. Gwinn devoted his time to the practice of his profession. During that period he became, in conjunction with John H. B. Latrobe, the leading counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Gwinn was counsel for the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons and for the late A. S. Abell and the late Johns Hopkins. Later he became general counsel in Maryland of the Western Union Telephone Company and the C. & P. Telephone Company. From the time that he drafted the will of Johns Hopkins, Mr. Gwinn became closely allied with the establishing of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Johns Hopkins University. He



C. J. M. Gwinn



Louis P. Hennighausen

was named as one of the first trustees of both institutions, and served in that capacity until his death. In the campaign of 1875 Mr. Gwinn was again pitted against his former opponent, S. Teackle Wallis, Esq. Mr. Gwinn was then a candidate for Attorney General on the Democratic ticket headed by John Lee Carroll for Governor, and Mr. Wallis was the Independent candidate for the same office. Mr. Gwinn was elected, and upon the expiration of his term of four years was re-elected in 1879, when William T. Hamilton was elected governor. The assistance of Mr. Gwinn was given and his advice relied upon in framing the national platform and in conducting the national campaign of the Democratic party in 1876-80-84-97. He was a delegate to the national conventions of the party in 1860-68-80-84-97. He was usually called upon to represent the Maryland delegation on the committee on platform.

Mr. Gwinn was an accomplished scholar and constant student. Through years of diligent effort and searching through the libraries and bookstores of America and London, England, he acquired what was said to be one of the finest private law libraries in the United States. His collection included many rare volumes of English and American books. Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his transactions, as well as honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, Mr. Gwinn occupied an enviable position among his fellow-citizens, who willingly accorded him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his professional qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and man of honor. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, which, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment toward friends, secured for him a high place in the affections and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand was ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and rendered him its joy and its light.

Mr. Gwinn was married, in 1857, to Matilda, daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson. They have one child, Mary Machall Gwinn, who married Alfred Hodder; she is deeply interested in educational work.

Mr. Gwinn died at his home, Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, February 11, 1894. The last appearance in court of Mr. Gwinn was February 2, 1894, when he was in the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, the case in which he was interested involving the construction of the will of his father-in-law, the late Reverdy Johnson. The flag at the Annapolis State House was placed at half-mast, by order of Governor Brown, in recognition of Mr. Gwinn's death.

LOUIS PAUL HENNIGHAUSEN

No work dealing with the history of Baltimore and the people who have achieved for it its present great distinction, would be of worth were there omission of so useful and honored a citizen as Mr. Hennighausen, accomplished lawyer, eloquent orator, litterateur and philanthropist.

He comes of a sturdy Saxon family which possesses records tracing back to the ancestral home at Hildesheim, in the sixteenth century. He was born December 18, 1840, in Fulda, Prussia, son of Heinrich Johann

and Marie (Schulz) Hennighausen. The father, born January 5, 1784, died November 29, 1859, was an officer in the Prussian army.

Their son, Louis Paul Hennighausen, acquired what was equivalent to an excellent academical education in the schools at Hersfeld, Prussia, and also had the advantage of private tutors, who instructed him in English, French, drawing, and the commercial branches. In his fifteenth year he came to the United States and landed in the city of Baltimore, which was destined to be the scene of his life's labors and successes. Obtaining a clerkship, he gave his spare time to study and attended a night school. He visited Washington and Richmond, and was in the latter named city at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was persistently urged to cast his fortunes with the South, but his sympathies were warmly with the Union, and he returned to Washington, where he took a clerkship in Willard's Hotel. On the approach of hostilities he joined a militia rifle company, which entered the service of the United States as Company A, Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, April 11, 1861, for a term of three months in guarding the Potomac river. In August of the same year he joined the Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years, as second lieutenant, and, in 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant. He was engaged in the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia; the operations about Charleston, South Carolina, and the Peninsular campaign, and commanded his company in the battle of Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina. Contracting the swamp fever, he was obliged to resign, after a creditable service of two years, and when further promotion was opening up to him. After a brief sojourn in Baltimore, he went to Washington, where he accepted a position as teacher in a private school, giving his spare time to the study of law, under the office preceptorship of Judge Harrigan. He subsequently returned to Baltimore, and continued his legal studies under Patrick McLaughlin, then entering the Maryland Law School from which he was graduated, and admitted to the bar in Baltimore, in March, 1868. He was associated with Mr. McLaughlin in the practice of law until 1874, then his partner, and later entered into partnership with Henry C. A. Smith, this terminating with the death of that gentleman in 1878. In 1890 he received as a partner his nephew, Percy C. Hennighausen, and later Charles F. Stein, and the firm name became as it has since stood—Hennighausen & Stein.

Mr. Hennighausen's professional career has been one of marked activity and importance. He has had a multitude of trusteeships in chancery, about one thousand court cases, and twenty thousand conveyances. Many of his cases are cited in the official reports, among them, in the Court of Appeals, *Joseph Steinbarger, et al. vs. The Independent Loan & Savings Association*, 84 Md., 625, July 28, 1896; *J. Henry Schroeder, admr., vs. John Loeber*, October, 1891, which went to the United States Supreme Court, and reported in 75 Md., 195; *Richard Leftwich & Co., vs. Meyer & Krose*, 75 Md., 10; *Veerath vs. Rothenburg*, 87 Md., 624.

In civil cases Mr. Hennighausen has been phenomenally successful. His well stored mind, strength in reasoning, vigor in argument, and logical deductions, being an equipment of far more than average weight. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republicans on national questions, and, at one time, by a unanimous vote in convention, was tendered a nomination for Congress, but declined. He has always taken an independent course in local affairs, taking an active interest in municipal matters, and supporting those candidates who were best fitted to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He is a man of most humane disposition, and



J. F. Hinder

has long been identified with various charitable organizations, among them the German Society of Maryland, organized in 1783, of which he has been president since 1887; the Orphans' Association, of which he is a member and attorney; and the Aged People's Home. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Germania Männerchor Club, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was formerly a member of the Civil Service Reform League, and at one time held membership in as many as twenty-four benevolent, educational, historical, literary and social societies. He was one of the organizers of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, of which he has been president for a number of years. He compiled numerous articles that appeared in the annual reports of the above society. Mr. Hennighausen compiled and published the book of the History of the German Society of Maryland, and is the writer of many other historical articles. He has journeyed extensively in Great Britain, all the principal European countries, and the West Indies, and his mind is richly stored with the results of his extended travels and broad reading.

Mr. Hennighausen married, September 17, 1863, Louisa M. Lange, of Baltimore, who is yet living. Their eldest child, Julius S., died November 21, 1910, aged thirty years; he was a well equipped lawyer, and was well entered upon a useful and most promising career. A daughter, Sophie, is the wife of John Bolgiano.

JOSEPH F. HINDES

Among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Baltimore it may be well doubted if any deserve a more honorable mention in the historical and biographical annals of our city than the man whose name is to be found at the head of this sketch. Like the majority of men who have risen to commercial prominence during the last half century of our Nation's history, he is emphatically self-made, cutting his way from the most humble walks of mercantile pursuits, inch by inch and step by step, relying upon his own persevering energy, guided and directed by his own good sense, until he gained the uppermost rung of the commercial ladder, and to-day finds himself a leader among the merchants who guide the commercial destiny of one of the proudest cities of the American continent. To do this required more than usual prudence, energy and perseverance, to say nothing of natural ability. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is, that he has made himself an honor to his city in the great commercial world, and a credit to the mercantile community in which he lives. Public-spirited to the highest degree, he is forward in encouraging enterprises which can advance the interests of Baltimore.

Joseph F. Hindes was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 24, 1862, son of Joseph F. and Mary A. (Saccomb) Hindes, and grandson of Samuel Hindes, who served in the capacity of police commissioner of Baltimore, also sheriff, and was one of the prominent men in the early days of Baltimore. Joseph F. Hindes (father) was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, was an active and prominent citizen of Baltimore, and for twenty-six years served as paying teller of the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He ran for mayor of Baltimore during the war but was defeated by Judge George William Brown. He was in charge of the United States Treasury during the war. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. His wife was also a native

of Baltimore. Both were of English parentage. Joseph F. Hindes Jr. was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, Baltimore City College, and pursued a business course in the Eaton & Burnett Business College. His first employment was with George P. Frick in the dry goods commission business, but shortly afterward he was forced to resign on account of impaired health. Later he accepted a position with the firm of Smith, Shackman & Company, engaged in the wholesale drug business, which connection continued for a number of years. He then became bookkeeper for the firm of Francis O. Cole & Company, hat manufacturers, and later served in a similar capacity for D. Oppenheimer & Bros., wholesale jewelers. On July 12, 1890, he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Emerson Drug Company (the great Bromo-Seltzer manufacturers), and March 23, 1891, was advanced to the positions of secretary and treasurer, filling these until July 1, 1906, when he was elected president and treasurer, and as such he is justly entitled to a position among the prominent citizens of Baltimore. But few men transact more business daily, his relations in this respect extending to all portions of the country, wherever goods are bought and sold. Mr. Hindes has never exhibited any political aspirations, but has confined his attention strictly to business matters, contenting himself with the privilege of voting in common with his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Baltimore Yacht Club, Baltimore Athletic Club and Catonsville Country Club. He has a beautiful country estate of forty-five acres at Relay, Maryland. He is the owner of a fine kennel of setter dogs, having in his possession some of the finest bred dogs in the world. Notable among these are "Champion Count Whitestone II," a Llewelin setter which took first prize at a recent great dog show. Also owns "Milton," who has taken first money in seven events. This short and imperfect sketch shows that his life has been an active one, and that he has exerted and still exerts a great influence on the affairs of his native city, the enterprise in which he is interested adding to the general wealth and welfare of the community.

Mr. Hindes married, October 15, 1899, Edna L. Effinger, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM P. BIGELOW

For a young man of forty-three to win his way from the lowest round of the ladder to the head of a great manufacturing enterprise, and to achieve such personal prominence in a city of over a half a million people as to be strongly solicited to run for the chief magistracy of that city, argues the possession of unusual force, as well as superior business abilities. Such a man is William P. Bigelow, president and general manager of Renous, Kleinle & Company, brush manufacturers, who have a business of such magnitude that it covers not only our own country, but deals largely with South America, Cuba, and Porto Rico, Australia, the Philippines and the West Indies. He is also president of the Baltimore Brush Company.

Mr. Bigelow is a native of Maryland, born in Annapolis on April 15, 1866, son of Waldo O. and Mary L. (Phillips) Bigelow. His father served four years as an officer in the Civil War and twelve years as postmaster at Annapolis. Mr. Bigelow is of English and Scotch descent. On the paternal side his ancestry goes back to John B. Bigelow, who settled in Massachusetts about 1636, and married Mary Warren in 1642. On the maternal side it goes back to Solomon Phillips. George Phillips was the first minister of Watertown, Mass., where the first Bigelow settled and



Very truly yours
Wm. A. Bigelow

the probabilities appear to be that these two families had in America the same starting point.

Possessed of a good physique and a good parentage, from whom he inherited strong qualities, young Bigelow attended the local schools of Annapolis until he was seventeen years old, when he began work on his own account as clerk in an office. He started with a determination to win, and is yet connected with the concern with which he began business as a junior clerk, having risen in these twenty-five years to be the head of the concern. His first important promotion came in 1889, when he was made traveling salesman, and gave ten years to that department of the work. In 1901 the firm was changed into a corporation, and Mr. Bigelow was elected secretary and treasurer, from which position he was promoted in 1903 to be president and general manager. The company not only makes all kinds of brushes, but builds a good deal of its own machinery, has its own nickel-plating plant, vulcanizing plant, electric light plant, and makes its own paper boxes, bands and ferrules. This firm is one of the largest brush manufacturers in the United States, and supplied over \$30,000 worth of brushes to the United States Navy in 1910 to paint our warships; also supplied the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for their twenty jobbing warehouses, located in every section of the country, over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of brushes in 1910.

The Baltimore papers have on several occasions referred to Mr. Bigelow on account of the large measure of success won by him and his company in the business world, but more especially have they paid compliments to him in connection with the mayoralty, for which he was the favorite candidate of the Columbian Club, a strong Republican organization of the city. He has, however, persistently declined to allow his name to be used for any political office, feeling that the demands of his business upon his time were such as not to justify his slighting his work for any public position, however honorable. A man of many likeable personal qualities, he is a member of numerous orders, including the various Masonic bodies and Heptasophs. At the present time he is generalissimo of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and he is chief rabban of Boumi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Maryland Motor Boat Club for two years, and is now the commodore. He holds membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Corinthian Yacht Club; the Crescent Club; and the Oasis Club, of which he is vice-president. In a religious way he is a member of the Methodist church. His favorite amusements, or methods of recreation, are yachting and automobiling. His preferred reading is along the lines of business and mercantile methods, these being most helpful to him, though, of course, he keeps in touch with current events through the daily press.

On September 18, 1889, he married Georgia Seymour, and they have been blessed with three children, all of whom are living. Mr. Bigelow comes of that old New England stock which has written so many pages of our history, and which has scattered in the present generation not only over our own country, but into other corners of the world; and wherever found, like the enterprising Scotchmen, they are making their mark in business, in politics and in professional life. A young man yet in the prime of life, he has won his way to the front rank of the business men of his adopted city; and, what is better than even business success, he has won the confidence of the men with whom he is associated as a man of lovable personality and the highest order of integrity.

He lays down briefly a code for the government of young men start-

ing out in life, which is put so tersely and clearly that it is worth quoting verbatim. He says: "Obey orders promptly. Do not watch the clock for closing time; finish your work, even if it takes you several hours to do so. Leave intoxicating liquors alone. Be prepared to fill the next position, and have nerve and determination to fill it, always remembering that it is harder for your employer to get the right man than it is for the employee to get a position."

ROBERT E. DAVIS

Robert E. Davis, known to a host of friends and admirers of his genial and whole-hearted nature, as "Bob" Davis, was a man of great sagacity, quick perceptions, generous impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. The present work would be incomplete were it not to record the life of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, rose from the rank of a poor, hard working boy, to a position of wealth and high esteem in the community in which he lived.

Mr. Davis was born on Eutaw avenue, near Madison street, October 9, 1872, a son of John H. Davis, formerly a builder of Baltimore, and he met an untimely death by drowning, while rowing with a friend, July 4, 1910. His career was not devoid of events. At the early age of eleven years he was obliged to leave the public schools, which he had been attending, and begin active work. His first position was in the dry goods store of Abraham Carros, in South Baltimore, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then found employment in the Independent Ice Company as a helper, and his diligence and invariable good humor won for him a speedy and uniform rise in position, until he was appointed route boss. He was frugal and thrifty and it was not long before he had accumulated a sufficient capital to enable him to start in business for himself. He was interested in a variety of enterprises, but during the last five years of his life his time and attention had been given for the greater part to the management of the Fayette Loan Company, which was in a flourishing condition owing to his excellent conduct of affairs. While not a holder of political office Mr. Davis was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and worked actively in its interests.

Mr. Davis was married, June 7, 1893, to Mary M. Reightter, who survives him, with their three living children, Myrtle, aged sixteen, Mildred, thirteen, and Roland, eleven years of age; and one son, deceased. He is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, and sisters: Georgiana, Mrs. A. J. Lamb, Mrs. J. B. Shields and Florence Davis.

His funeral took place from his residence at No. 2524 Madison avenue, and the interment was at Loudon Park Cemetery. The funeral services were very impressive and were conducted by Rev. J. R. Jones, pastor of Scott Street United Brethren Church, of which institution Mr. Davis had been a member. Among the pallbearers were some of the best known citizens of Baltimore, and there was a constant stream of visitors to the house to tender their sympathy to the bereaved family. The death of Mr. Davis was in accordance with the traits which had characterized him while he lived. When the boat in which he and his friend were seated capsized, the first thought of Mr. Davis was of his friend, who was unable to swim, as he was aware. He made strenuous efforts to tow the boat to which his friend was clinging to the shore, and this heavy strain proved too much for even his great strength, and induced an attack of apoplexy. He sank



Robert E. Davis



Dr. Samuel Leon Frank

and by the time the body was recovered, life was extinct. Although a young man, Mr. Davis was known far and wide for his charitable disposition. No one appealed to him with a tale of distress and was left unaided, as he was always ready, not alone with words of sympathy, but with more substantial and long continued assistance. It was his pleasure to inquire personally into cases of suffering, and make the help given particularly applicable to each individual case. This was one of the traits which brought to him friends in all classes. In business affairs his advice was frequently sought by those far his superiors in point of years, and when this advice was followed it invariably proved to be of true value. He was devoted to his wife, a most estimable woman, and his children, and their home life was an ideal one.

DR. SAMUEL LEON FRANK

Of all the distinguished men who have shed lustre upon the State of Maryland, whether born within her boundaries or on other soil, none had a better record, a brighter fame, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people, than the late Dr. Samuel Leon Frank, whose life had been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it became an integral part of the history of Baltimore, and also left its impression upon the annals of the State and Nation.

Dr. Samuel Leon Frank was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 17, 1841, son of Leon and Regine (Fleischman) Frank, natives of Bavaria, Germany. Leon Frank came to this country in 1837, and was one of the pioneers of the wholesale clothing trade in Baltimore, and his wife took up her residence in Baltimore, Maryland, 1840, becoming the wife of Mr. Frank the following year. Dr. Frank acquired his literary education in private schools, being a student for two years in Rev. Dr. Dalrymple's famous school on Mulberry street, Baltimore. He was educated for the profession of medicine under the preceptorship of Professor Nathan R. Smith, M. D., and at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1862. After graduation he went abroad and spent a year in the University of Würzburg, Bavaria, where he gave special attention to study of diseases of the ear under Von Troltsch, the leading aurist of his time, then spent a winter in Vienna, Austria, and later was a university student at Prague, Bohemia, where he made special researches in obstetrics and gynecology under Seifert, and he also spent some time in Berlin, London and Paris.

Returning to Baltimore in the fall of 1864, he began practice, devoting particular attention to treatment of diseases of the ear, and for a number of years thereafter was one of the most successful practitioners in the city. On the organization of the Baltimore Special Dispensary, the first institution in the city to do special work, the department of diseases of the ear was filled by Dr. Frank until his second visit to Europe in August, 1872, when he relinquished general practice to devote his entire attention to eye and ear work. During the fall and winter of 1872-73 he attended eye clinics at Vienna under Professors von Arlt and von Traeger, and the ear clinics of Gruber and Politzer, then went to Berlin and Utrecht and studied with Professor Donders Snellen at the clinic and in the laboratory. He then returned to London and spent the winter of 1874-75 in Moorefield's Eye Hospital. While there he was appointed assistant to Professor J. Soelberg Wells, and continued in that capacity until his re-

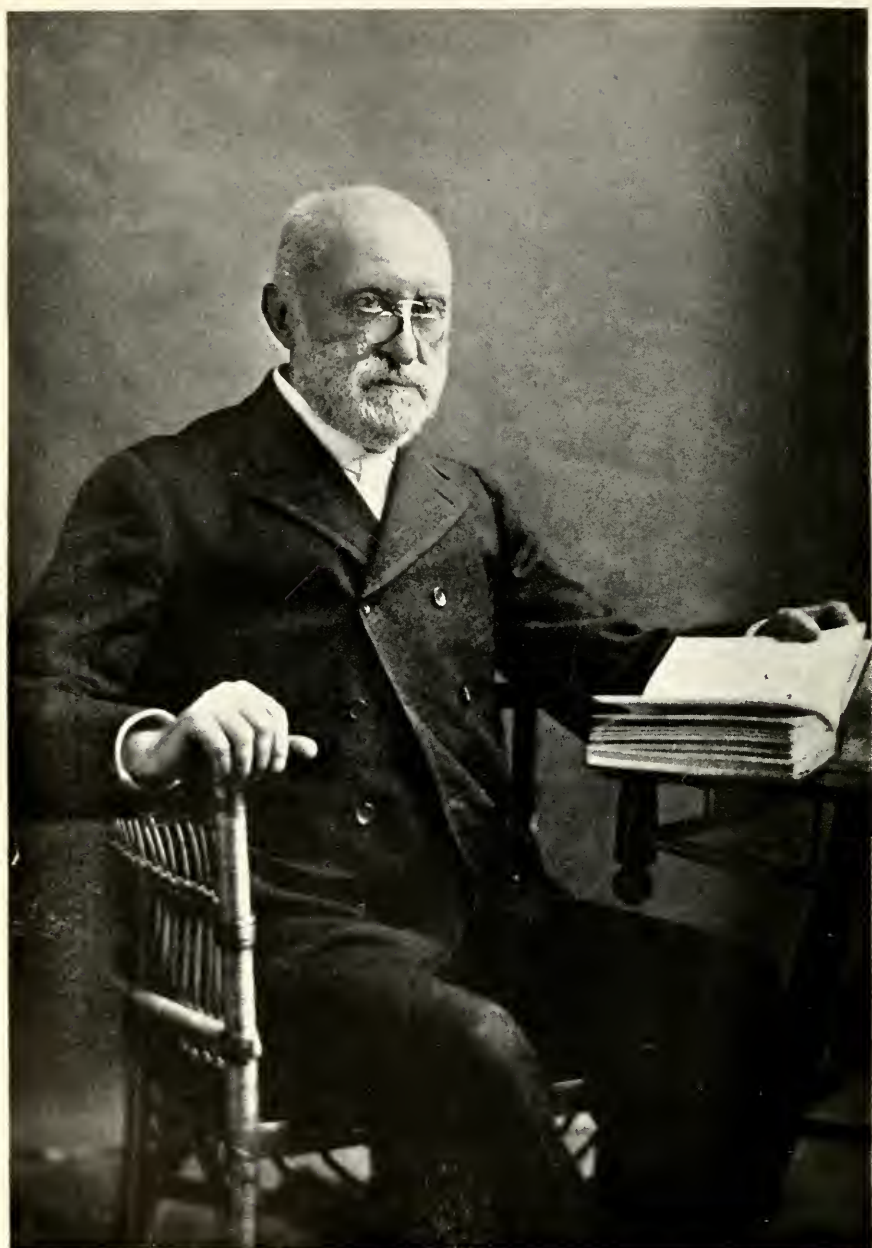
turn to Baltimore, bearing with him letters from trustees commending his faithfulness and proficiency in the branches of his special research. He also was elected a member of the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society, founded by Albrecht von Graefe.

On his return to Baltimore in March, 1875, Dr. Frank resumed practice and devoted his attention exclusively to cases in ophthalmology and otology. On the organization of the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital on Franklin street, he became oculist and aurist to that institution, which relation was maintained until his retirement from medical practice. He was also at one time eye and ear physician to Baltimore General Dispensary. He retired from practice in 1884, and became associated in business with his father-in-law, the late William Solomon Rayner, father of Senator Rayner, and continued with him until Mr. Rayner's death. Dr. Frank took full charge of the Rayner estate, and had an office in the Rayner building on Lexington street. He was a man of marked capacity and decided character, of the most undoubted integrity, and no amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude, justice and equity, which he regarded as the cornerstone of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand. He was possessed of a rare if not distinctive business character that impressed one as soon as they met him.

In 1899 Dr. Frank became president of the South Baltimore Harbor and Improvement Company, the Curtis Bay Company of Anne Arundel County, the Brooklyn and Curtis Bay Light and Water Company, and also of the Ringwood Gas, Coal and Iron Company of West Virginia, and a director of the South Baltimore Steel Car and Foundry Company. For several years he was a director and in 1903 was elected president of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum of Baltimore, Maryland. Shortly after his election as president he set about to effect the separation of the hospital from the asylum for the infirm. He promulgated the idea of making a home for incurables in connection with the institution. It was his idea to erect a new building to conform in style of architecture with the present structure, upon the lot owned by the association, and use it as a hospital exclusively. The idea bore fruit, was carried out, and stands as a monument to Dr. Frank's earnest work. His life was one of unselfish devotion to the best interests of his fellowmen. In his life were the elements of greatness, because of the use he made of his talents, and of his opportunities, his fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his state and his country. Formerly Dr. Frank was an active member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the meeting of that body in 1872; and was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of various other medical and clinical organizations of Baltimore and Maryland.

Dr. Frank was a true citizen, interested in all enterprises which mediated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, which, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment toward friends, secured for him a high place in the affections and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful trait of his character was his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and rendered him its joy and light.

Dr. Frank married, December 16, 1869, Bertha, daughter of the late



William Solomon Rayner

William Solomon and Amalie Rayner, of Baltimore. She is one of the most beloved women in Baltimore, one of those characters God has not permitted to live in vain and for nought. From her life may be deduced a moral of great value, and from it may be formed a model by which mothers may well strive to form the characters of their daughters. She is a member of a family which has always had the instinct for philanthropy. Her father, William Solomon Rayner, was the first president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore, and he and his wife gave the first orphan asylum for Hebrew children, that at Calverton, to the community. Shortly after her marriage her health became impaired, and she and her husband spent several years abroad, consulting the best medical specialists in every country, but without great benefit.

Since the death of Dr. Frank, which occurred August 3, 1906, of heart disease, Mrs. Frank's chief work in life has been the distribution of his estate in a way to relieve the most suffering and do the most good. The list of her benefactions is long: The new Hebrew Hospital is her foundation, given in memory of Dr. Frank. She gave \$10,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society as the Rayner-Frank Loan Fund, the income in sums ranging from \$10 to \$50 to be loaned without interest to needy persons, and it is an exception when any repayment is asked for or expected. She gave the handsome home of her parents, with all its furniture, to the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association, when it was discovered that the work of this devoted little band could be better accomplished if its members were gathered under one roof. In memory of Dr. Frank she endowed a bed in the Hebrew Hospital for Incapacitated Nurses, and a bed in the Hebrew Home for the Aged in memory of her father and mother. She supports a playground on High street; gave \$10,000 for the founding of a manual training school in connection with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; built a synagogue in Lakewood, and made the following endowments: a scholarship in the University of Maryland, Dr. Frank's *alma mater*; two scholarships in the Cincinnati Hebrew Union College; one scholarship in the Theological Seminary of America (orthodox); two scholarships in the National Farm School in Pennsylvania; a bed at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and an endowment at Eudowood of \$5,000. She founded the Daughters in Israel in 1883, and is its honorary president, its motto being "Love thy neighbor as thyself", the spirit of its founder. The first Jewish working girls' home in this country was established by this organization, and it was also the pioneer in Jewish local settlement work. Mrs. Frank's latest kindness to the organization is a gift of \$10,000, with which an addition to the Working Girls' Home has been erected at 1200 East Baltimore street. She has also established the Baltimore Section of the Council of Jewish Women. She is one who has built hope in the hearts of the despairing, courage in the souls of the conquered, revived beauty and joy and love in the lives of those whom misery and sin have crushed. Would that the city of Baltimore had more citizens like unto this noble man and woman.

WILLIAM SOLOMON RAYNER

That not in the sphere of finance alone has the genius of the Hebrew race manifested itself, is a fact to which the fame of Montefiore and Rothschild has blinded the multitude, but to which the names of Heine, Mendelssohn and Spinoza, with many others, conclusively testify. In rare in-

stances these diverse characteristics—a talent for finance and an aptitude for music, literature or philosophy—are found united in the same individual, as in the late William Solomon Rayner, of Baltimore, whose success as a financier was combined with scholarly attainments of a high order.

Mr. Rayner was the descendant of Hebrew ancestors, and was born in 1822, in Bavaria. While preparing for a German university course, he altered his plans and decided to come to the United States. In 1838 he arrived in Baltimore, which was thenceforth, to the close of his life, his home and the scene of his various activities. He engaged widely and successfully in business until 1857, and retired shortly before the disastrous panics which rendered that year one of the most unfortunate in the commercial annals of the country.

Not long after his withdrawal from business, Mr. Rayner was elected president of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, and after the organization went out of existence he engaged in mining enterprises in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. More than forty years before his death, with the aid of Josias Pennington, he formed the Patapsco & Brooklyn Company, which was the parent of the companies now doing business at Curtis Bay, where were established, through the instrumentality of Mr. Rayner, several large manufacturing interests, including the South Baltimore Car Works, the sugar refinery, the large shops of the Ryan & McDonald Company, the iron foundry and other enterprises, and he was deeply interested in the project of founding a large shipbuilding plant at this place.

Mr. Rayner was extensively engaged in developing the possibilities of real estate in the city of Baltimore. Years ago he purchased large tracts of land in what was then the outskirts, but which have now been fully improved. Among these was some land at Calverton, adjoining that purchased at the same time by the late A. S. Abell. On the tract bought by Mr. Rayner was a fine old colonial mansion which, together with a sufficient amount of land, he gave to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Association. He was for a long time a director of the Western Maryland Railroad and the Western National Bank. At the time of his death he was president of the Kingwood Gas, Coal & Iron Company, the Curtis Bay and the South Baltimore Harbor Improvement Companies, and was also chairman and oldest director of the Baltimore Equitable Fire Insurance Company. He served for a number of years as a director of the House of Refuge, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Poor Association. The number and variety of these trusts, and the ability and thoroughness with which they were discharged, give evidence of that rapidity of judgment which enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to accord to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. His penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements.

Mr. Rayner was a member of the Har Sinai Congregation, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. He was subsequently elected honorary president for life. He was also first president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and an honorary director of that and of the Hebrew Hospital. He was one of the managers of the Home for Incurables, and was a generous contributor to both public and private charities. Public-spirited without being partisan, charitable without ostentation, enterprising, but careful, imbued with high religious principles, his life flowed on in quiet power, silently accomplishing its beneficent results.

Mr. Rayner married Amalie Jacobson, born in Hamburg, and their children were: Isidor; Albert W.; Bertha, widow of Dr. Samuel L. Frank;

Florence, wife of Joseph L. Straus; and George W. Rayner, died in 1884.

Mr. Rayner was a man of recognized scholarly attainments. His evenings, during the greater part of his life, were devoted to his books, his library being one of the finest in the city or State, and containing a particularly noteworthy collection of German and English works on ecclesiastical history and philosophy. When Bayard Taylor was preparing his famous translation of "Faust", he accepted from Mr. Rayner suggestions in regard to the English rendering of many phrases, the changes appearing in the second edition of the work. Mr. Rayner was regarded as one of the finest Hebrew and German scholars in the country, being familiar with many of the dialects of both languages, of which his library contained numerous specimens. He assisted in translating into English from Hebrew and German the prayer-books now in use in the Reformed Hebrew congregations.

Mr. Rayner died at his Baltimore home, March 1, 1899, having presented in his life a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strictly following the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in private and business life. He was a man of strong and clear convictions, the result of independent thought and careful study. Reverential and conscientious in his nature, he was loyal to his own highest convictions of truth. His busy life was full of achievement, and to-day he is held in genuine admiration by the people of Baltimore. He needs no eulogy for the simple record of his career tells its own story. Among the tributes offered to his memory by the Baltimore press was an editorial in *The Sun*, which said, in part:

William S. Rayner was one of the many valuable and patriotic citizens whom Baltimore has received from Germany and other states of Europe. For more than sixty years he was conspicuous in the business life of this city, and his enterprise and business sagacity contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. He was at the head of many enterprises, and a worker in many others. He was largely interested in Baltimore real estate, and erected a large number of buildings which promoted the substantial growth of the city. One of his chief enterprises was the development of the Curtis Bay property. In works of charity, Mr. Rayner was also in the front rank. He was a member of the Poor Association, a director of the Hebrew Hospital and of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and a manager of the Home for Incurables. Out of his ample means he was a liberal contributor to all these charities. Mr. Rayner died at a good old age, having spent a long and useful life among our people.

Editorially, *The American* said:

William S. Rayner was one of Baltimore's most successful business men. He was a firm believer in the city in which he lived, and contributed in no small measure to the development of some of its most valuable properties. Plans of improvement of large tracts of vacant land were mapped out by him and then carried forward to complete success. In a number of the leading commercial organizations and financial institutions of Baltimore, Mr. Rayner held high offices, in which he proved his ability and sterling character. He was a generous contributor to the city's charities, a faithful member of the religious organization of which he was one of the founders, a man whose life-work was crowned with success. He leaves behind him an honored name.

GEORGE REULING

The name of Reuling has been closely identified with professional pursuits for more than two centuries, especially those of medicine and law, and one of the most eminent members of the family in the former profession at

the present time is Dr. George Reuling, who has achieved world wide distinction for the numerous researches and inventions he has made in his field. Almost from the outset of his career he has made a specialty of the diseases which afflict the eye and ear, and is recognized by his professional brethren as an authority.

Dr. Reuling, a son of Dr. Robert Reuling, was born in Romrod, Germany, November 11, 1839, and from his earliest years gave proof of those habits of study which were his by right of inheritance and acquirement. His preparatory education was acquired in the Classical School of Darmstadt, and he then matriculated at the University in Giessen, where two years were devoted to the especial study of the natural sciences, the preference being given to chemistry, botany and zoölogy, under the preceptorship of Von Liebig, Will, Leukhard, Hoffmann and Kopp. At the expiration of this period of time, Dr. Reuling passed the necessary examination in such a brilliant manner, prior to his admission to the study of medicine, that Professor Phoebus, the authority in materia medica, offered him the position of assistant, which Dr. Reuling accepted. This position placed in his charge the botanical and pharmaceutical collections, and enabled him to perform a large quantity of microscopical work, for which he soon became so noted that Germany, France and Russia, placed orders with him for microscopical collections for their respective universities. While engaged in work in this connection he invented a microtome which possesses superior qualities, and which has been fully described by Professor Phoebus in "Virchow's Annals". In the meantime he gave a full share of attention to his medical studies, taking up anatomy and physiology under the preceptorship of Professor Eckhard, and at the expiration of one year was permitted to take the public examination called the "Anatomicum". This he passed with honor, and then became a student in the surgical clinic in charge of Professor Wernher, and the pathological clinic under Professor Seitz. Three years were devoted to a thorough study of these subjects and, having passed the final examinations, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The long vacations during these three years, which extended from July 1 to October 1, were spent by Dr. Reuling with his relative, the well-known Professor Alexander Pagenstecher, who was at the head of the Eye and Ear Hospital at Wiesbaden, an institution known far and wide for the numerous cures which had been effected there. During these three years Dr. Reuling was thus enabled to study the use of the ophthalmoscope under Dr. Hirschfeld, now professor of ophthalmology at Charkow University; pathologico-anatomical microscopy under Dr. Iwanoff, late professor at the University of Kiewo; and therapeutic and operative ophthalmology under Professor Pagenstecher and Dr. Zartmann. Under such conditions, and with the natural ability of Dr. Reuling, it is matter of small wonder that he was far better equipped at the time of his graduation than the large majority of medical students. He was appointed to service in the Military Hospital at Darmstadt, and after a short time became the field surgeon of a regiment during the campaign of 1866. Toward the end of that year Dr. Reuling resigned from the army, going to Vienna in order to study ophthalmology and otology under the most renowned professors of the day in those studies in the city. While there he was offered the position of first assistant at the institution in Wiesbaden conducted by Professor Pagenstecher, who had had full opportunity to judge of the ability of Dr. Reuling while studying with him, and this offer, a very flattering one for so young a physician, was accepted. The opportunities afforded him here for prac-

tical operations and observations in the field of ophthalmology were of unexampled advantage to Dr. Reuling, and brought him into personal touch with almost every noted ophthalmologist in Europe. In the meantime a prominent Baltimorean had applied to Professor Pagenstecher for an experienced oculist whom he could conscientiously recommend, who would make Baltimore the field of his future professional duties, and Dr. Reuling was recommended, as he considered him of surpassing ability as an operator and diagnostician. The few months which intervened before leaving for America were spent, by the advice of Professor Pagenstecher, in study with Professor von Graefe in Berlin, and Professors Von Wecker and Liebreich in Paris. When Dr. Reuling left for Baltimore in 1868 he was provided with letters of recommendation from the most eminent physicians of the time.

He was the first specialist in ophthalmology and otology in Baltimore, and he soon demonstrated the value of his work in this especial field. Early in his practice he noted the necessity for an infirmary for treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear where poor patients might receive the benefits which were accorded the rich, and by means of interesting wealthy and charitably inclined citizens he opened, October 1, 1868, the Eye and Ear Hospital, which was then equipped with fifteen beds, and which had every room occupied before the end of the first week. This formed the nucleus of what is now the Eye and Ear Department at the Maryland General Hospital. The cases which the dispensary department of this infirmary afforded gave him the necessary and excellent material which he utilized in his clinical lectures at the Washington University, at which institution he had been appointed Professor of the Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Dr. Reuling has achieved wonderful results from his improved and original methods of operation, these methods having been adopted by the medical profession. He was the first physician to perform in this country the difficult operation of removal of cataract within its capsul, also the transplanting of the conjunctiva of a rabbit's eye to that of a human being. Among the more important operations connected with the ear may be mentioned the trephining of the mastoid bone, and the puncture and excision of the drumhead. He is an author of note in professional circles, and his frequent contributions have appeared in the standard medical and other scientific publications.

Dr. Reuling, in addition to his connection with the Maryland General Hospital, is Professor of Eye and Ear Surgery in the Baltimore Medical College, the Maryland Home for the Aged, the German Orphan Asylum, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He is a member of the following organizations: Laryngological and Otological Society, American Medical Association, Baltimore Medical Society, American Scientific Association, American Geographical Society, Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society, Physiological Society of Giessen, Medical Society of Paris, Anthropological Society of Munich and the Microscopical Society of Baltimore. He was a member of the Maryland Club for twenty-six years, when he resigned; was a member of the Athenæan Club, which is no longer in existence; and has been a member at various times of all the best known of the Baltimore clubs. He is a member of the Civil Service Reform League, and his political views are of a very independent nature, as he believes that the office should be given to the man deemed best fitted to discharge its duties.

Dr. Reuling married, September 21, 1871, Eliza, daughter of Captain F. Kuelp, of Darmstadt, Germany. They have had children: Robert C., deceased, who was the resident physician at the Insane Asylum at Sykes-

ville, Maryland; Marie R., who married recently Richard H. Pleasants, a prominent member of the Bar.

Dr. Reuling has always been fond of rational athletic exercise, a fact to which his figure gives ample testimony. While his profession has made unusual demands upon his time, he has not allowed it to deprive him of social intercourse, which he considers necessary to the well-being of healthy-minded people, and he is a welcome guest in the best circles of Baltimore and elsewhere. His cordial disposition and sympathetic heart have gained for him a host of sincere friends. He is possessed of one of those rare optimistic minds to which all difficulties seem but as opportunities which a kind fate has placed in the pathway of life to enable one to use fitly the keen powers with which nature has endowed one, and the already alert mind gains new nourishment.

WILLIAM PAINTER

There are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone, not by flashes of genius or brilliant services, but by kindness and the force of personal character, and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful and pure and good in the community in which they reside, and the community on its side cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was William Painter, whose name heads this sketch. As a business man he was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ or among his customers and correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstones of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand.

Mr. Painter traced his descent in both paternal and maternal lines from old Pennsylvania Quaker stock. He was sixth in descent from Samuel Painter, who came from England about 1699, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His maternal line is that of the Gilpins, who settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, early in the eighteenth century. The name attained prominence in the past and present annals of the Gilpin family, both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. His father was Dr. Edward Painter, a noted physician, who married, September 1, 1834, Louisa Gilpin, born December 11, 1814, died May 16, 1896, daughter of Joseph Gilpin, who was born May 17, 1780, died March 29, 1858. He married, in 1802, Sarah Pierce. Joseph Gilpin lived at Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland. Joseph Gilpin's father was Gideon Gilpin, who married, December 1, 1762, Sarah Gregg; he was born December 4, 1738, died August 20, 1825. (A full account of the genealogy of the Gilpin family, together with the Gilpin coat-of-arms, is to be found in sketch of the late Bernard Gilpin, elsewhere in this work).

William Painter was born at Triadelphia, Montgomery county, Maryland, November 20, 1838, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, July 15, 1906. His boyhood days were spent on the homestead farm, and it was owing to the health and strength he gathered in these early days that Mr. Painter was enabled to endure the great mental and



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physical strain that he was subjected to during his later life. Even in his boyhood he evinced a decided genius for inventive and mechanical work. In addition to his inventive ability, he was endowed with a remarkable talent for business methods, a combination rarely met with, which enabled him to reap the benefits accruing from his labors. He paid the most extraordinary attention to the details of whatever engaged his attention, and this persistence was probably the mainspring of the success which attended his efforts. He knew not what it was to feel discouraged; any trial which did not bring to perfection the idea with which his mind was busied was simply regarded by him as a bit of experimental work which it had been absolutely necessary to perform in order to attain the desired result; discouragement was an unknown word to him. An idea of the magnitude of his labors may be gained from the fact that he received almost one hundred patents from the United States, in addition to the foreign patents connected with these, which were also numerous. He was one of the most prolific and successful inventors of the State of Maryland, and was rarely without a number of patents pending. His inventions covered a wide range of ideas, and he was nearly always engaged with one or more of them, especially since 1861, when he adopted the profession of mechanical engineering. The best known of his inventions are the crown cork, the loop seal, the aluminum systems of bottle stoppering, and the machinery connected with the manufacture of these articles. He has been called the "pioneer inventor" of this branch of the bottling industry, and it is true that he commenced his investigation in this field of industry in 1882, when he noticed the great need of improvements in this direction. The idea of using stoppers designed to be thrown away after being used once, originated with him. The bottling machines and mechanisms he invented for the manufacture of stoppers are ingenious marvels, the automatic crown power machine being the most rapid and effective bottle stoppering machine ever introduced. The systems he established are in use all over the world, factories for the manufacture of stoppers and the various bottling machines being in operation in Baltimore, London, Hamburg, Paris, Yokohama, Toronto and the City of Mexico. As a young man Mr. Painter attended the Friends' School at Fallston, Harford county, Maryland, and Alsopp's and the Friends' School at Wilmington, Delaware, after leaving which he engaged in the hide and leather business in that city.

Subsequently he came to Baltimore, where he found employment as foreman in the machine shop of Murrill & Keizer, in Holliday street, and while working there perfected the greater number of his inventions. Among his other inventions are a variety of pumps. One design was used extensively by the government at Santiago in pumping water out of the sunken and partly submerged vessels. This pump is said to be so constructed that long pieces of rope, wire cable, and good-sized boulders can be pumped through the valve without apparent interference with the manipulation of the machine. He served as secretary and general manager of the Bottle Seal Company from 1882 until 1892, when, having patented the crown cork, he organized The Crown Cork and Seal Company, which absorbed the former corporation, and Mr. Painter was the secretary and general manager of the latter corporation from 1892 until January, 1903. Mr. Painter was a life member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineering, the Merchants' and Miners' Association, the Athenæum Club of Baltimore, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club and the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. For twelve years he resided at his country home, "The Colo-

nies", during the summer months, near Pikesville. In the spring of 1906 he purchased the residence of Colonel John C. Legg, at Roland Park. In 1895 and 1901 he went abroad with his family; he had made several trips to California, and considered Florida as an ideal spot for rest and recreation.

He married Harriet M. Deacon, who is noted far and wide for her admirable qualities of mind and heart and the amiability which made a thoroughly happy and contented home life. She is a descendant of a well-known Chester county family. They have had three children: Helen Churchman, married Richard Carson, son of Cornelius Irving and Katherine (Smith) Meeker; Ethel Gilpin, married John Mifflin, son of General John M. Hood; Orrin Chalfant.

Mr. Painter took especial pride in the fact that he was a native of Maryland, that the company which he had called into life was a home industry, and he was an optimist in all that related to the development and brilliant prospects of Baltimore. On one occasion he said: "There is but one Baltimore, and there is no need of saying to anybody that it is in Maryland." He believed that the possibilities for the expansion of mechanical industry in Baltimore were without a parallel anywhere. Socially Mr. Painter was modest and possessed a most amiable and generous nature. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career; and, brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and emulation.

EDWARD AUSTIN JENKINS

Edward Austin Jenkins, who has been for many years prominently identified with the commercial life of Baltimore where he has held numerous positions of honor and trust, is a representative of an ancient Maryland family of Welsh origin, which bears the following coat-of-arms: Per pale azure and sable, three fleur de lis or. Crest: A battle ax, handle or, head proper. Motto: *Perge sed cauta*.

Thomas Jenkins, founder of the Maryland branch of the family, was born in 1642, probably in Wales, and some time after 1670 emigrated to Maryland, where he died in 1729, in Charles county. He married Anne

(II) William Jenkins, son of Thomas and Anne Jenkins, was born in 1683, and was of St. Mary's county, Maryland. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Courtney, and granddaughter of James Courtney, who married, about May 23, 1639, Mary Lawne. William Jenkins and his wife were the parents of the following children: Thomas Courtney, of Long Green, Maryland, died unmarried; Joseph, married Mrs. Combs; Henry, emigrated to Kentucky in 1740; William, went the same year to Bardstown, Kentucky; Jane, married ——— Fenwick; Mary, became the wife of ——— Hager; Ignatius, of Long Green, Maryland, married Mrs. Hemmersley, née Queen; and Michael, mentioned below. William Jenkins, the father, died in 1755.

(III) Michael Jenkins, son of William and Mary (Courtney) Jenkins, was born December 25, 1736, died in 1802. He married, December 31, 1761, Charity Anne, died in 1820, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Scott)

Wheeler. Their children were: Sarah, born April 3, 1763, married Anthony Hearn; Thomas Courtney, born February 18, 1765, was of Baltimore, and married Elizabeth Gould; William, born February 5, 1767, also of Baltimore, married (first) Anne Hillen, (second) Ellen Wilcox; Mary, born in 1769, married Charles Kenney; Ann, born January 9, 1772, married Charles Hopkins; Edward, mentioned below; Ignatius, born March 2, 1776; Michael, born February 25, 1778, was of Baltimore, and married Ann Worthington; Josias, born March 13, 1783, married Elizabeth Ann Hillen; Elizabeth, born December 21, 1784, married John Welsh. Michael Jenkins, the father of this family, was of Long Green, Baltimore county.

(IV) Edward Jenkins, son of Michael and Charity Anne (Wheeler) Jenkins, was born March 27, 1774, and was of Baltimore, where he died in 1833. He married, February 15, 1803, Ann Spalding, of Shepherdstown, Virginia, born May 28, 1786, died in Baltimore, February 3, 1841, daughter of William and Mary (Lilly) Spalding. Children: William Spalding, married Valinda Lilly; Austin, mentioned below; Alfred, born January 22, 1810, died August 16, 1875, married, February 18, 1835, Elizabeth Hickley; Charity Anne, born December 26, 1811, died February 26, 1885, married, January 13, 1835, Basil R. Spalding; Mary, born September 13, 1814, died October 4, 1905, married, November 15, 1836, Joseph Ford; Edward F., born January 5, 1817, died August 22, 1891, married, November, 1839, Sarah C. Jenkins; Thomas Meredith, born November 23, 1818, died April 11, 1850, a priest of the Society of Jesus; Harriet, born October 6, 1820, died February 10, 1841, a nun of the Order of the Visitation; Ellen, born December 20, 1824, died December 12, 1879, married, February 13, 1849, John Devereux, of New York.

(V) Austin Jenkins, son of Edward and Ann (Spalding) Jenkins, was born May 10, 1806, died in Baltimore, November 30, 1888. He was educated at Georgetown College and after leaving college engaged actively in business, retiring in 1867 with an ample fortune. In numerous State and City enterprises he was associated with the late General Columbus O'Donnell, his intimate friend. Mr. Jenkins was a director in the Baltimore Coal Company, the Georges Creek Coal Company, the Baltimore Gas Light Company, the City Passenger Railway Company, the Savings Bank of Baltimore and the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.

He married, October 27, 1840, Margaret A., born December 15, 1816, in Charles county, Maryland, died April 22, 1901, daughter of Judge John J. Jenkins, of Charles county, born March 7, 1786, died January 2, 1845, married, February 22, 1808, Mary Plowden, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, born October 6, 1784, died June 27, 1827. Austin Jenkins and his wife had children: Edward Austin, mentioned below; Isabel, born October 4, 1844, married, October 2, 1866, Michael Jenkins; Harriet, born June 25, 1846, married, June 1, 1871, Nicholas Kernan; Mary Plowden, born September 8, 1851, married, October 10, 1877, Spotswood Garland; Thomas Meredith, born July 18, 1855, died May 14, 1890, married, June 4, 1889, Sarah Bonsal; Francis de Sales, born February 18, 1857, married, October 2, 1884, Mary Lowe, daughter of Governor Enoch Louis Lowe.

(VI) Edward Austin Jenkins, son of Austin and Margaret A. (Jenkins) Jenkins, was born August 11, 1841, in Baltimore, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. After finishing his studies he entered into the commercial life of Baltimore, with which he became prominently identified, holding many positions of trust and honor. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Descendants of Colo-

nial Governors. He belongs to the Maryland Club of Baltimore, and the Union and Manhattan clubs of New York City. He is a director in the following institutions: Eutaw Savings Bank, Western National Bank, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. Mr. Jenkins retired from active business after the fire of 1904.

Mr. Jenkins married, October 16, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, Adelaide V., daughter of Governor Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick county, Maryland, born August 10, 1820, died August 23, 1893, married, May 25, 1844, Esther Winder Polk, born February 29, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of the following children: Austin Lowe, born August 2, 1868; Spalding Lowe, born August 23, 1874; Mary Adelaide, born September 6, 1876; Louis Lowe, born September 9, 1878. Mrs. Jenkins, a woman of charming personality, is one of the most popular of Baltimore hostesses and a leader of society in our city.

"Hunting Ridge", the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, is one of the oldest country seats in Maryland, dating back to 1700. It belonged to Daniel Dulany, a prominent colonial lawyer who refused to take any part in the revolution, and in consequence lost by confiscation the whole of "Hunting Ridge." The old home, so rich in historic memories, has passed from one prominent family to another. The original grant consisted of one thousand acres, but portions of it have been sold until only twenty-seven acres remain, in the heart of the original estate. More than two centuries ago "Hunting Ridge" was noted for the far-reaching and magnificent view which it commanded of the city, the bay and the river, and on clear days even the flag on the State House at Annapolis could be distinguished. The changes wrought by time have obstructed a portion of this prospect, but it is still considered one of the finest in the neighborhood of the city, and next to the view the most important things about the place are the ancient trees whose gigantic strength has withstood the storms of centuries. One of the most beautiful of these is a chestnut which sends two separate trees heavenward, while the third falls like one of the sticks of a fan, extending far over the road and lawn. Nestling near is a cypress tree, one of the few in this section of the country, whose symmetrical beauty contrasts strangely with that of the chestnut. Other rarities are a clump of pecan trees, a chestnut which stands in front of the house and some Norway pines that have bravely withstood the winter snows. The old stone outdoor kitchen, with its bake-oven, still stands, that is to say, the building stands, the oven having become a thing of the past. The ancient structure, covered with ivy, possibly as old as itself, is now used as a laundry, and near it is a dairy, also very old.

Nothing about the place is more interesting than the wainscoted dining-room. The wood used is of cedar and walnut grown on the place. The library boasts of a window in the fireplace, possibly a fanciful idea of the owner, who may have liked to sit in a big armchair and enjoy the warmth of a great open fire, while looking out on the snow-covered fields and ice-laden trees. Eight rooms of the old mansion are still preserved and their thick stone walls are encased in wood to harmonize with the remainder of the house. At the entrance stands a clock which belonged to Mr. Jenkins' great-grandfather, Mr. William Spalding, and for more than a century has ticked with uniform regularity. The modern portion of the house, though pretty and convenient, does not form too great a contrast to the old part. The roomy stable shelters a number of fine horses, for with Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins no auto ever takes the place of these faithful animals.

A number of them are now spending their last days as pensioners, in idle, sweet content. The entrance to the house is guarded most fittingly by century plants.

The many associations of history and romance which cluster about this beautiful old residence are carefully cherished by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins whose gracious presence and generous hospitality have made of it a delightful home.

WILLIAM FRANCIS COCHRAN

The men who have been most largely instrumental in promoting the world's progress have sought the same end by widely differing methods. Some have used their abilities for lofty purposes, others have given their time to labors for the uplifting of their fellows, and still others have consecrated their wealth to the service of humanity. A comparatively small number have brought to the cause of philanthropy and religion their all—time, wealth and ability—and among these is William F. Cochran, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for the last ten years prominently identified with the religious and social life of the Monumental City.

Mr. Cochran is a representative of a family the name of which is inseparably linked with the industrial history of our country, the Cochran plant in Yonkers, New York, being one of those great industrial establishments which have descended from father to son. For nearly three-quarters of a century this huge center of activity has enriched our markets and served as a source of employment and prosperity to multitudes.

William F. Cochran, father of William F. Cochran Jr., married Eva Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, inventor of the moquette loom and founder of the great Yonkers establishment. Nearly half a century ago, at a critical time in the history of the mills, Mr. Cochran, already identified with the business, was in a position to come to Mr. Smith's assistance with financial backing, and when the latter died Mr. Cochran and his brother-in-law became the controlling heads of the business, and thus identified his name with what is said to be the greatest carpet plant in the United States. Mr. Cochran took an active interest in religious work, being a liberal contributor to St. John's Church, and later the builder of St. Andrew's Church, both of Yonkers. He also was the builder of St. John's Hospital and the famous Holly Wood Inn, a saloon substitute for working men. He died about fifteen years ago and his widow passed away twelve years later. They left three sons and as many daughters. Of the sons: G. A. Cochran manages the mills, and Alexander Smith Cochran is a sailor of international fame, having two years ago outsailed the German Emperor in the yacht races at Kiel. He recently gave to the city of Yonkers the Sprain Ridge Hospital Building and one hundred and ten acres of land. He has of late become identified with the progressive wing of the Republican party, and has entered the race for Congress from Westchester county, New York.

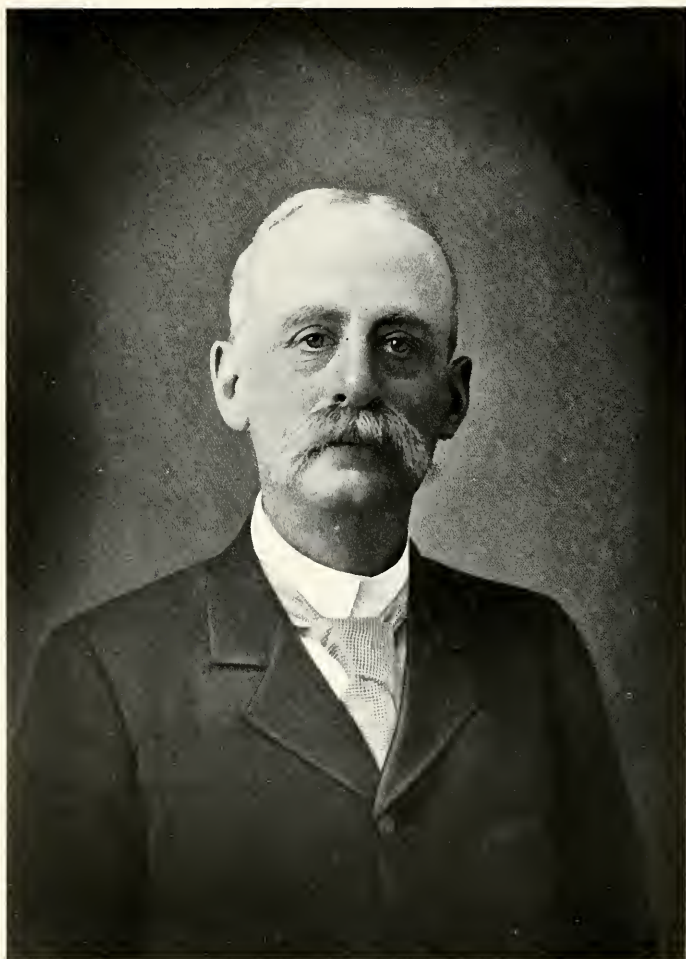
William F. Cochran Jr., son of William F. and Eva (Smith) Cochran, was born in 1876 in New York, and was educated in Switzerland, at Dobbs Ferry, and later spent six years at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire. He afterward entered Yale University, graduating in the class of 1898. During his years there he took part in the Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion. It is a mistake to think of Mr. Cochran chiefly as a business man, for, although possessed of great wealth and brilliant business talents, he has, by reason of his desire to devote all his time to religious and social service work, transferred the active management of all his financial enterprises to others, continuing, however, to exercise the watchful supervision which he recognizes as his conscientious duty. His interests in Baltimore include the Washington Apartments, at Washington and Mount Vernon places, and the Marlborough Apartments, on Eutaw place.

Mr. Cochran has always given his influence to those projects and organizations which work for the Christianizing of the race and recognize the common brotherhood of man. He is vice-president of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society; a member of the board of directors of the Federated Charities; a trustee of the Church Home and Infirmary; a vestryman of Christ (Protestant Episcopal) Church; an officer of the Anti-Saloon League; one of the hardest workers in the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and one of the promoters of a plan to bring the great missionary exhibit which was shown in Boston under the title "The World in Boston", to this city. About five years ago he gave evidence, not for the first or the only time, that he possessed the courage to advocate an unpopular cause by taking a prominent part in the Laymen's Missionary Movement, under the auspices of which conventions were held in Belair, Hagerstown, and all the towns of the eastern and western shores, the purpose of which was to awaken the interest of men in foreign mission work. His automobiles were ever at the service of the speakers at these meetings and he frequently spoke at them himself, rendering good service in so doing, his strong reasoning powers imparting to his arguments peculiar force and clearness, and combining with the deep sincerity which is felt in every word he utters to carry conviction to the hearts and minds of his listeners. The missionary movement was not a popular one, particularly among men, nevertheless, the contributions to the foreign missionary fund were greatly increased, largely through Mr. Cochran's efforts. His moral courage was again shown when he identified himself with the unpopular cause of the Anti-Saloon League, presiding not long since at one of its meetings at the Lyric. He is much interested in the City Club and is often to be found at its headquarters in the basement of the Calvert Building, where luncheons are served at prices adjusted to the pocketbook of the man of moderate means. Here one may frequently meet some of the most interesting people of Baltimore, particularly the social philosophers.

No man in Baltimore enjoys to a greater degree the affection of his fellow citizens than does Mr. Cochran, his warmth of heart and personal and social qualities being those traits of character which attract and hold friends. Of medium height and slender, with a countenance expressive of that decision and force which he has abundantly proved himself to possess, his manners are frank, kindly and democratic. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon and the Green Spring Valley and Elkridge Hunt clubs. On January 26, 1912, Mr. Cochran was host at a dinner at the Emerson Hotel, his four hundred guests including all the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of Baltimore and many laymen, among whom were the members of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of Maryland.

Mr. Cochran married, in October, 1902, Annie Lorraine Gill, whose family history is to be found in the sketch of her father, the late C. Lorraine Gill. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are the parents of three children:



C. L. G. M.

Gwendolyn Gill, William Francis, and Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are prominent in Baltimore society, and their beautiful home, "Woodbrook," near Lakeside Park, the former home of William H. Perot, deceased, is the scene of many functions. The colonial residence stands in the midst of fifty acres of rolling land planted with rare and stately trees which, in conjunction with the pretty brook by which the landscape is enlivened, explain the name of the estate. In the large, well-appointed stables are a number of thoroughbreds and hunters, and eighty sheep are pastured on the broad stretch of the green lawn. The place is the scene of an ideal home life and of a gracious hospitality.

To the discharge of his duties as a citizen of Baltimore, Mr. Cochran brought the powers of an unusually strong personality, which he has consecrated to that practical form of Christianity which aims to elevate the social standards of all classes of the community, and to make life pleasanter in the living. His objective point is, in his own words, "the relation of the church to the great problem of social service". His career, thus far, gives promise that he will in future years contribute largely to the solution of the problem.

CLAUDE LORRAINE GILL

The late Claude Lorraine Gill, of the old and famous tea importing firm of M. Gillet & Company, was a man the story of whose life is inextricably interwoven with the commercial history of his native city. Mr. Gill was also prominently identified for many years with the political, philanthropic and social interests of Baltimore.

(I) Owen A. Gill, father of Claude Lorraine Gill, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, October 22, 1809. He received his education in the schools of the county. Coming to Baltimore early in life, he finally became associated with Martin Gillet, tea importer, and was admitted to partnership in 1836, the firm name being M. Gillet & Company. This was one of the oldest commercial houses in the Monumental City, with branch establishments in Cincinnati and New York, and another in Japan. After the death of Martin Gillet, the founder, the business was continued by Owen A. Gill and his five sons, and prospered greatly. Owen A. Gill married Eliza Adams, daughter of Martin Gillet (see Gillet, VI); she was born September 1, 1811, at Belchertown, Massachusetts, died in Baltimore, March 20, 1878. Children of Owen A. and Eliza Adams (Gillet) Gill: Eugene H., died October 18, 1909; Owen Augustin, Martin Gillet, Claude Lorraine, see forward; Jerome, Ernest, Rose, Lucile. A man of great force of character and business sagacity, Owen A. Gill's death on October 29, 1874, took from the Monumental City one of her strongest business men.

(II) Claude Lorraine Gill, son of Owen A. and Eliza Adams (Gillet) Gill, was born in Baltimore, August 26, 1840. He was educated by private tutors in his native city, and early in life was taken into partnership by his father. At the outset of his career he gave evidence of the possession of a rare, if not distinctive, business character, and became in the course of time one of the leading tea merchants on Exchange Place, an authority on the tea trade and a type of Baltimorean of whom the city is justly proud, one of the men whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the commerce of the metropolis, but have given her an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods.

While assiduous in business affairs, Mr. Gill was moved by a generous interest in his fellow citizens, lending his active coöperation to every project for the welfare of the city and State which commended itself to his sound judgment and broad mental vision. Among the many improvements which he helped to promote must be mentioned the Queen Anne's railroad. He belonged to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and was an active member of the Civil Service Reform League. During the earlier years of his life he was a member of the Athenæum Club, an organization composed of men of culture, but for some time previous to his death had dropped out. The club has now passed out of existence. In politics he was an ardent Democrat and wielded a strong influence, his wise judgment causing him to be constantly consulted in regard to party affairs.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was of a most kindly and charitable disposition, extending to the needy and suffering a measure of aid and encouragement the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate correctly by reason of the fact that his was a benevolence which sought to veil itself from the gaze of the world.

Mr. Gill married, at Christ Church, Baltimore, Annie Julia, daughter of William A. and Eliza A. Williar. Mrs. Gill was born in Baltimore, September 1, 1848, died in that city December 21, 1897, leaving two children: Lorraine, born February 4, 1891, died July 17, 1907; Annie Lorraine, married William F. Cochran Jr., a sketch of whom, with portrait, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Gill's city home was on St. Paul street, and there for many years he and his wife dispensed a gracious hospitality. Mr. Gill was a man of strong family affections and one who delighted in the society of his friends, his genial and winning personality causing the number of these to be legion. It is not too much to say that throughout the State of Maryland no man, whether in business or social life, stood higher than he.

The death of Mr. Gill, which occurred July 5, 1899, at his Baltimore home, deprived our city of one who at all times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, one who, realizing that he would not pass this way again, made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the highest standards and the loftiest principles. Mr. Gill was survived not only by his children, but also by two brothers and two sisters: M. Gillet Gill, since deceased; Eugene H. Gill, deceased; Miss Lucille Gill, of Paris, France; and Mrs. John J. Jacobsen, of Baltimore. In the decease of Mr. Gill, ever true to his city, there passed from our midst a scion of an old Maryland family whose record is in perfect accordance with the noble traditions of his ancestors.

The claims of Mr. Gill upon the grateful remembrance of his native city are such as she has not been slow to recognize, and the strength of which, as the years go by, she will increasingly acknowledge. His reputation is of no ephemeral character, for his services were such as form part of the basis of a great city's prosperity, and the sure foundation of the commercial prestige of the Baltimore of to-day is largely the work of this wise and enterprising merchant and public-spirited citizen.

(The Gillet Line).

Nathan and Jonathan Gillet, brothers, came from England in the ship "Mary and John", and landed at Nantucket May 30, 1630. Settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and in 1636 they moved to Windsor, Connecticut.

Jonathan Gillet married Mary ———. Children: Jonathan, Cornelius, Mary, Anna, Joseph, Samuel, John, Abigail, Jeremiah, Josiah.

(II) Josiah, son of Jonathan Gillet, was baptized July 14, 1650. He married Joanna Taintor, June 30, 1676; she died January 23, 1735, aged eighty-four years; Josiah died October 29, 1736, aged eighty-six years. Children: Josiah, Joanna, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Mary, Dorothy, Samuel, Joseph, Mindwell, Aaron, Noah.

(III) Jonathan (2) son of Josiah Gillet, was born June 28, 1685, died January 3, 1755, at Colchester, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut, January 3, 1717; she died July 3, 1759, aged sixty-four years. Children: Sarah, Jonathan, Mary, Joseph, Nehemiah, Jonah, Aaron, Joanna.

(IV) Jonathan (3), son of Jonathan (2) Gillet, was born March 22, 1720. He was a man of prominence in his day; served from May 8 to December 19, 1775, as private in First Company, Captain Samuel Holden Parsons, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Continentals; on December 10, 1776, reëntered the service as second lieutenant, Company Sixth, Eighth Regiment, Colonel J. Huntington; in 1776 he became first lieutenant Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Continentals, Colonel J. Huntington; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was confined eighteen months; drew pension. He married Phoebe Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, January 11, 1747. Children: Sarah, Reynold, Martin, Jonathan, Joseph, Dan, Elisha, Eva, John, Shadrack.

(V) Joseph, son of Jonathan (3) Gillet, was born November 5, 1756. He served as private from August 22 to September 25, 1776, in Captain Samuel Hays' company, Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut State Troops, served at New York and drew pension, as is shown by the records in the possession of the Sons of the Revolution of New York City. He married Mary Miner, in Lyme, Connecticut, March 2, 1780; children: Daniel, Phoebe, Martin, Mehetable, Joseph, John Miner, Noah Hallock, Benjamin Franklin.

(VI) Martin, son of Joseph Gillet, was born December 31, 1787, died January 1, 1837. He founded the old and famous tea importing establishment of M. Gillet & Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and for years ranked as one of the strong and aggressive business men of Old Baltimore, and at his death left the business to his son-in-law and partner, Owen A. Gill. He married Eliza Edwards at Richmond, Virginia; she was born November 17, 1791, died in Baltimore, January 17, 1858; her father was William Edwards, who married Mary Adams. Children: Eliza Adams, born September 1, 1811, married Owen A. Gill (see Gill, I); Lorenzo Miner, Lewis Warrington, Mary, Joseph, Noah Halleck, Elmira, Lucretia Rosaloe, Martin, George Musgrave.

ROBERT K. WARING

The origin of this family is very ancient. Tradition says the progenitor was a Danish knight who emigrated to Normandy, became a powerful baron, and was known by the name of Warren. A grandson of this knight was William de Warren, lord of the "Western Marches", who, with William of Normandy, the conqueror, invaded England and participated in the battle of Hastings, 1067. After the conquest had been completed, King William bestowed upon his ally an immense estate, created him first Earl de Warren, and gave him in marriage his daughter, Gun-

dred. Their eldest son, William, second earl of the name, also had a son named William, but the third William did not inherit the title, as he died before his father and left an only child, a daughter, who married into the royal family, and by a decree of the king the title and estates descended to her son instead of to her uncle, Reginald de Warren. The name of Warren, however, was perpetuated through Reginald, younger son of the second earl, and his descendants were very numerous. Many generations later, Richard, son of Christopher de Warren, a lineal descendant of Reginald, dropped the de, and changed the spelling to Waring. One of his sons, or grandsons, removed to Ireland and married an Irish lady of noble family named Sampson. Tradition says that from this latter union is sprung the Waring family of Maryland, whose progenitor was Captain Sampson Waring; see forward. The coat-of-arms claimed by this branch of the house was: Sable (black) shield, bordered with or (gold), bearing three peacock heads erased (jagged as if torn off) argent (silver). Crest: a boar's head erased gules (red). Some writers aver that the Warings sprang from a tribe of Angles living along the south shores of the Baltic and as far south as the Valley of the Elbe, who first appear in history toward the ending of the first century of the Christian era.

(I) Captain Sampson Waring, "of the Cliffs", as he styles himself in his will, was the first of his name to settle in Maryland. The exact date of his immigration from the old world is uncertain, but he was in Maryland probably as early as 1641. Previous to 1650 he had received grants for various tracts of land entered on the records under the name of "Sampson's Division", "Warington", etc., situated in Charles and Calvert counties as then known, but which are the present Charles and Prince George's counties. He is also spoken of in old papers as "Attorney at law". In 1659 he is mentioned as one of a jury drawn to try a man for some violation of the general laws relating to the church. His will is dated January 18, 1663, but was not probated until March 18, 1670. His wife's maiden name and the date of her death are unknown, but she is thought to have been a Miss Basil.

(II) Basil Waring, son of Captain Sampson Waring, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, about 1650, died 1688, and his will was probated December 8, 1688. He inherited his father's lands on the Patuxent and Potomac rivers. He married (first) the daughter of John Hanie, by whom he had one child, Sampson, born about 1675. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of Richard and Ann (Brant) Marsham; children: Marsham, born about 1680, died 1730; Basil, see forward.

(III) Captain Basil Waring, son of Basil and Sarah (Marsham) Waring, was born in Prince George's county (then called Calvert county) about 1683, died 1733. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was often called "Protestant Basil" to distinguish him from his nephew, who was called "Roman Basil". On July 14, 1715, he was commissioned a captain of dragoons. He married, January 31, 1709, Martha, daughter of Colonel Thomas Greenfield. Children: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. James Haddock, born 1713, died September, 1746; married, December 25, 1735, Elizabeth Orchard. 3. Francis, born 1715; married Mary Hollyday. 4. Basil, born 1717, died 1776; married Elizabeth Belt. 5. Elizabeth, born 1720; married Richard Burgess. 6. Sarah Haddock, born 1721; married John Duckett. 7. Samuel, born 1722, died 1744.

(IV) Thomas Waring, eldest son of Captain Basil and Martha (Greenfield) Waring, was born September 30, 1710, died January, 1752. He resided in Nottingham district, Prince George's county, Maryland. He

married (first), December 12, 1734, Jane Oxford, by whom he had two children: Martha, born 1735; married Richard Duckett Jr., and Basil, see forward. Married (second) Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Mason) Brooke. His widow, by whom he had no children, married (second) Clement Wheeler.

(V) Basil Waring, only son of Thomas and Jane (Oxford) Waring, was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, November 16, 1740, died about 1800. He was called Basil Waring the third, to distinguish him from his uncle and cousin who were his elders and bore the same name. After the death of his uncle he was sometimes addressed as Basil Waring Jr. He was active in efforts to induce the people of his county to resist the demands of Great Britain, and his name is frequently mentioned as participating in the proceedings of the various meetings held at Upper Marlboro by the citizens who assembled to perfect arrangements to resist the enemy. After the war commenced he was commissioned captain of a company of militia, and served in the southern campaign in Virginia and the Carolinas. He married, 1766, Anne, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Hilleary) Gantt, of White's Landing. Among their children were: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. Basil, married Elizabeth Hall; lived in Georgetown, D. C. 3. Priscilla, married, April 20, 1808, James Gantt. 4. Anne, married ——— Duckett. 5. Jane, married ——— Mulliken. 6. Edward Gantt, born 1788; married, September 28, 1808, Catherine Waring, daughter of his cousin, James Waring; he removed with his family to Texas, where he died July 12, 1867.

(VI) Thomas Waring, son of Basil and Anne (Gantt) Waring, was born at Waring Grove, 1767. He married, March 21, 1795, Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Eversfield) Berry, the latter of whom was a daughter of Rev. John Eversfield. Children: Basil, Deborah, Thomas, Ellen, Benjamin, Priscilla, Erasmus, Rebecca, James Lawrence, Spencer Mitchell, see forward; Francis.

(VII) Spencer Mitchell Waring, son of Thomas and Margaret (Berry) Waring, was born July 20, 1808. He married Josephine Hasel. Children: 1. Thomas Spencer, born 1836; left Baltimore, 1854; resided in Greenville, Ohio, and died there 1889. 2. Benjamin H. 3. Robert K., see forward. 4. Rebecca. 5. Amanda E. 6. Josephine E. 7. Margaret Ellen. 8. Susan A. 9. William E., died in Baltimore, December, 1907.

(VIII) Benjamin H. Waring, son of Spencer Mitchell and Josephine (Hasel) Waring, was born December 5, 1838, in Baltimore, and received a practical education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he entered the service of Samuel Sands, publisher of a monthly publication called the *American Farmer*, remaining with him for some ten years. Mr. Waring, young as he was, speedily proved that he had in him the elements of a far-sighted, many-sided business man, and arrangements had been completed to receive him into the firm when the outbreak of the Civil War caused the publication of the paper to be discontinued. From 1861 until 1865 Mr. Waring served as clerk in a mercantile establishment, and in the latter year entered into partnership with John Merryman, manufacturer of fertilizer, the firm becoming John Merryman & Company, the connection being continued until 1892. During this long period the business prospered increasingly, largely in consequence of the impetus imparted to it by Mr. Waring's unabating energy and unfaltering industry and by his sound judgment in the guidance of its affairs. In 1893, in consequence of the death of Mr. Merryman, Mr. Waring retired from the fertilizer business, and taking his brothers, Robert K. and William E. War-

ing, as partners, engaged in many and varied enterprises of a personal nature throughout the country, continuing to use the firm name of John Merryman & Company. About ten years ago the firm was dissolved and Mr. Waring retired from active business life. He maintained, however, an interest in financial affairs, and after the conflagration of 1904 established offices in the Maryland Trust Building.

While an alert and enterprising man and one who wielded a wide influence, Mr. Waring did not believe in the concentration of effort on business affairs to the exclusion of outside interests, and his broad sympathy for humanity led him to coöperate actively in all works done in the name of charity. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger, but his sensitive nature abhorred ostentation and his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity. He was especially interested in the Free Summer Excursion Society, of which he was a director, and on more than one occasion he himself took the trip down the bay, aiding in ministering to the comforts of those who availed themselves of the excursion. Gentle, modest and sympathetic, he possessed that indefinable quality called personal magnetism which drew men to him. He was a director of the Boys' Home and a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He belonged to the Merchants' Club, and in politics was a staunch Democrat, an earnest worker for his party, but repeatedly declined public offices which were tendered him by his fellow citizens. He was a frequent and extensive traveller, having visited many cities of the United States and made a number of trips to Europe.

The death of Mr. Waring, which occurred November 20, 1911, at Atlantic City, deprived Baltimore of one who was a splendid type of the American citizen, whose interests are broad and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as of ability in the successful control of commercial affairs. Those who were most intimately associated with him testify that he was a true gentleman and a loyal friend. Of commanding presence and benignant countenance, with a noble courtesy of manner, his disappearance from the scenes where he had so long been a familiar and honored presence left a void not soon nor easily to be filled.

Loyal to his home city, Mr. Waring ever was, and long and faithfully did he serve her. Financier and citizen above reproach, he was even more than these. He was a large-hearted man, whose life was, in great measure, spent for others, and the blessings of the poor, the ignorant and the unfortunate are his noblest eulogy.

(VIII) Robert K. Waring, son of Spencer Mitchell and Josephine (Hasel) Waring, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 14, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools of Baltimore, completing his studies at the age of fourteen. In 1861 he entered the employ of J. J. Turner & Company, manufacturers of fertilizers, with whom he remained seven years. In 1865 the firm of John Merryman & Company, consisting of the late John Merryman, of Baltimore county, and Benjamin H. Waring, of Baltimore City, was organized to do a fertilizer and cotton business. He was employed by this firm in 1868. In 1870 he became a member of the firm and continued with it until its retirement from business in 1892. In 1894 he was elected president of the Rasin Fertilizing Company of Baltimore, from which position he retired in 1896 to accept the presidency of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, having been elected to succeed the late John Curlett. He is serving in that capacity at the present time. He is a director in the National Union Bank of Baltimore, a trustee in the

Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital and of the McDonough School, being treasurer of the latter board.

Mr. Waring married, in 1870, Catherine Mowton, daughter of James Mowton and Eliza (Cole) Saunders, both of Baltimore. Children: 1. James Mowton, a member of the firm of L. L. Summers & Company, Engineers, Chicago. 2. Benjamin H., employed in Central Savings Bank. 3. Josephine Eliza, wife of Thomas A. Whelen Jr., of Baltimore.

HUGH LENNOX BOND

Among the numerous statesmen and jurists of Baltimore, Maryland, who have deservedly achieved prominence the late Judge Hugh Lennox Bond stood in the foremost rank. His personality and efforts were of more than ordinary influence in keeping the public affairs of the city from dishonesty and corruption, conditions which have stained the fair name of many cities and nations. In his endeavor to promote the welfare and integrity in that most important function of civilization, self-government, he never allowed his enthusiasm to overbalance his sound judgment, as was the case with many others. In short, his public and private life was a continuous stream of fine endeavor which never, however, was wasted upon useless tasks.

Judge Hugh Lennox Bond was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 26, 1826, and died in that city, October 24, 1893. His education was acquired in New York City, where he was graduated from the New York University, and then continued his legal studies in Baltimore, under the supervision of William Talbot. Admitted to the bar of Baltimore, he practiced there for some years with marked success, was elected judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore in 1861, and held this office throughout the Civil War. Although southern by birth, Judge Bond was a staunch supporter of Lincoln and the Union cause, and these views caused him for a time to become intensely unpopular. When a calmer state of feeling was restored after the war, his sterling merits were again recognized and his consistent adherence to his principles fully appreciated, even by those who had opposed him. He was legislated out of office by the Democratic party, who acted on the new State Constitution in 1867, but in 1870 he was appointed by President Grant as Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, an office he held until his death. He allowed himself to be guided by sympathy and kindness in his administration of justice, but these qualities were so admirably combined with firmness and a stern sense of right, that his findings were considered models by his colleagues as well as by all right-minded citizens. The justice of his sentences proved his moral worth and his ability commanded universal respect.

Judge Bond married Annie Griffith, daughter of William Penniman, Esq., a native of Boston, removed to Baltimore, where he was an agent for northern manufacturers. Judge and Mrs. Bond had three sons: Nicholas P., Hugh L. and Dr. Summerfield B., deceased.

His direct connection with the government brought Judge Bond into greater prominence than his legal practice, although the latter affords ample material to demonstrate his active and industrious nature. A casual glance over the records of the cases in which he was interested will demonstrate his intense activity, and a more minute inquiry would reveal the

fact, which was of no infrequent occurrence, that he defended those in impoverished circumstances without thought or desire for pecuniary gain, and with the same ability and care that he bestowed on cases which brought him his largest fees. While his decisions were the result of deliberate and matured judgment, he was capable, when occasion demanded, of coming to a rapid determination, a course of procedure to which his mind had been trained by years of careful thought. It was next to impossible to take him at an unprepared moment, or else his thoughts were accustomed to act with such lightning-like rapidity that it seemed to be so. He accepted the dignity and added responsibilities of the judgeship with the calmness which characterized his every act and, having the necessary confidence in himself, he inspired the same feeling of security in others. There was one matter he could not and would not tolerate in any manner—the defense of wickedness and perjury. These he attacked with calmly calculated vehemence, far more powerful in its effects than any explosion of uncontrolled, even if righteous, indignation. It is scarcely to be wondered at that a man of his decided personality and high principles should have enemies, but they were comparatively few in number, and even these few were compelled to admit the sterling worth of the man. His friends, on the other hand, were numerous, and devoted to him and his interests. His lovable and straightforward character were an inevitable attraction. He was genial without being effusive, warm-hearted and without affectation. As an after-dinner speaker he was inimitable; his anecdotes, of which he had an ample supply, were brilliantly related and always to the point; and he possessed a fund of wit and dry humor which was a constant source of entertainment to those with whom he came in contact. Plain and unaffected, there was nothing of condescension in his manner, and false pride and flattery were abhorrent to him. His scholarly attainments were of a high order, and his views on all subjects broad-minded and liberal to a degree. He was as well known in many other cities of importance as in his own, and whenever or wherever he made his appearance, whether in clubs or private circles, he was an ever-welcome visitor. Editorially a Baltimore paper said of him:

By the death of Hugh Lennox Bond the nation loses an able and conscientious jurist and an estimable and patriotic citizen. Genuine ability and high character brought him into notice at an exceptional period in the city's history, when he was a very young man. The Judge of the Superior Court died at a moment when the community was particularly anxious that the laws should be fearlessly and inflexibly enforced, and some of the leading members of the bar pressed upon the Governor of the State the advisability of appointing Mr. Bond. The Governor thought he was too young, and chose Judge Marshall instead, an able and impartial jurist, but the deposition of Judge Stump occurring soon afterwards, young Bond was appointed to fill the vacancy and was subsequently elected to the same office by the people. He fully justified the expectations of his friends and admirers, and the reputation gained by him led to his selection by General Grant for the United States Circuit Judgeship of the Fourth Circuit. Few jurists of this country have been confronted by more perplexities than Judge Bond, not the least of which was a general prejudice against him in the judicial circuit over which he presided because of his strong political opinions during the Civil War, and the fearless and uncompromising manner in which he expressed them; but now, when the bitterness of sectionalism has been assuaged by time and the ascendancy of reason, those who were most ready to condemn him a quarter of a century ago will be the first to acknowledge the admirable qualities he possessed, and will sincerely regret the loss the community has sustained by his death. He was bold in the avowal of his political views, and attached to the cause of the Union with all the ardor of an ardent nature; but his sense of justice, which was singularly accurate, always prevailed, even to the extent of rebuking the government of his choice for what he considered arbitrary measures. Not only were the ordinary questions arising during the period of reconstruction brought before him for decision,



Nicholas P. Powell

but startling conditions, new in this country, which required for their determination indomitable courage as well as sound legal wisdom, had to be met and overcome. Judge Bond, it may be said without exaggeration, took his life in his hands when he undertook the trial of the Ku-Klux cases, but if he experienced any fear he never showed it. He met these outlaws with the stern sanction of the law, and broke the power of the Ku-Klux forever. He dealt as effectually with repudiation when it was brought before him, making it obvious to the public that no form of dishonor could find solace in any court over which he presided.

Judge Bond socially was a mild-mannered and genial gentleman, who disarmed prejudice and invited strong and permanent friendships. He was refined and cultured in his tastes, and a promoter of artistic tastes in others. His death is a real loss to the community.

NICHOLAS P. BOND

The bar of Baltimore has ever been noted for its peculiarly good class of lawyers. They have been men of national reputation and fill a place in our community which commands more than ordinary attention. Prominent in this class is Nicholas P. Bond, a member of one of the leading law firms of Baltimore, and a man who, as a lawyer and citizen, possesses in a special manner the confidence of his fellows.

Nicholas P. Bond was born September 27, 1856, in Baltimore, and is a son of the late Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, a sketch of whom precedes this in this work, and also a detailed ancestral history of the Bond family.

The earlier education of Mr. Bond was in the hands of private tutors and when of suitable age he entered the famous old Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. On completing the course there he matriculated at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1878, having decided to devote himself to the profession of law. After returning home he entered upon a course of legal study in the office of George H. Chandler and on April 15, 1880, was admitted to the bar of Howard county, despite the fact that he had not yet completed the full term of preparation. This was done in order that he might be qualified to try several cases for Mr. Chandler, who was at that time ill and unable to attend court. The fact that his preceptor was thus willing to intrust his interests to the youthful student, and to place in his hands cases of moment—that he was, indeed, not only willing but anxious to do so, as his desire for a suspension of the rules governing the study of the law fully demonstrates—speaks volumes for the confidence which Mr. Bond must have inspired in his seniors in the profession. His admission to the Court of Appeals took place October 6, 1880.

Shortly after his admission to the bar Mr. Bond entered into partnership with Robert D. Morrison, and later Howard Munnikhuysen was taken into the firm, the connection remaining unbroken until dissolved by the death of Mr. Morrison. Later Edward Duffy became a member of the firm of Munnikhuysen, Bond & Duffy, which lasted until the death of Mr. Munnikhuysen. Mr. Bond is now the head of the firm of Bond, Robinson & Duffy. His advancement has been rapid and uninterrupted, the result of a happy combination of qualities which fit him in a peculiar manner for his chosen profession. Singularly gifted in disposition, and possessing no small share of personal magnetism, enterprising and original in professional ideas, liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, his career has been rounded with well-earned success.

In politics Mr. Bond is a Republican, and, while taking an active interest in all political questions, has never accepted any office in the gift of

the people. He is a member of the Maryland, the Baltimore, the Merchants', the Baltimore Country, and the Elkridge Hunt clubs, the latter formerly known as the Patapsco Hunting Club. Personally he is one of the most companionable of men, strong in his friendships, and with a capacity for enjoyment that many might envy.

Mr. Bond married, December 4, 1884, May C., daughter of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Campbell (Winchester) Murdoch, the former a well-known physician of Baltimore. Mr. Bond, on his mother's side, is descended from ancestors who were natives of Massachusetts, some members of the family having taken a leading part in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Bond's maternal grandfather was Archibald Campbell, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, who came to Maryland from Scotland shortly after the Revolution.

The domestic tastes of Mr. Bond constitute a strongly marked feature of his character and his home life is an exceptionally happy one. His many attractive qualities of head and heart have drawn around him, in private as well as in public life, a large and influential circle of friends and acquaintances whose best wishes in his enterprises he has always had, and all of whom feel honored by the friendship of such a public-spirited citizen and truly exemplary gentleman.

In private life Mr. Bond is charitable and benevolent, leading in all plans that are suggested to improve and add to the prosperity of the city in which he resides, and to whom the people are greatly indebted for its good name throughout the world. His devotion to his profession is such that he is far more absorbed in his case, whatever it may be, than if it were his personal business, and he feels that a sacred trust has been put in the keeping of his integrity, ability and judgment. He is never caught unprepared; he asks no favors because of his own negligence; he has so mastered the law and the facts that he knows the real issue, and his enthusiasm and ardor impress with their earnestness and lucidity courts and juries. He rather prevents than encourages litigation and finds in the end that his own best interests, no less than those of others, are promoted thereby.

The above is a picture of the ideal lawyer, but we are greatly mistaken if a large part of the population of Baltimore, including a majority of the legal profession, would not inscribe beneath the portrait the name of Nicholas P. Bond.

DERICK FAHNESTOCK

The banking institutions of a great city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, through the successive stages of its history. They are the centers around which all movements of trade gravitate and by which they are regulated. Like the thermometer which feels the most delicate touches of the fingers of the air, they are sensitive to every variation of the commercial atmosphere. They are the heart through which flow the streams that must keep up a healthy circulation, hence the importance of confidence in their ability to meet all demands, and wisdom to direct in matters of commerce and finance. To this end it is necessary, not only to have substantial capital, firm, available assets, but wise, judicious, efficient, and irreproachable officers and directors, whose administration and character strengthen confidence. Prominent among men of this caliber was Derick Fahnestock, senior member of the well-



Seneca Fahnestock

known banking and brokerage firm of D. Fahnestock & Company, whose offices were at No. 22 South street, Baltimore, and president of the Baltimore Stock Exchange from June, 1888, until his death.

Mr. Fahnestock was born in Baltimore, June 25, 1821, and died at his residence in the same city, No. 2503 Madison avenue, May 10, 1903, son of Peter and Mary Fahnestock, the former for many years a well-known business man of Baltimore. His education, which was a good one for those days, was acquired in private schools, and at the age of sixteen years he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods jobbing house of Chauncey Brooks & Company, where his diligence and efficiency soon enabled him to rise from grade to grade and, finally, when he was but twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, the name being changed to C. Brooks, Son & Company. In the course of years the style of the firm was changed successively to Brooks, Fahnestock & Company, and to Fahnestock, Thrasher & Company. During the Civil War trade with the South was entirely at a standstill, and it was found advisable in order to maintain their usual amount of business to establish a branch in the West, which was accordingly done at Zanesville, Ohio, and under the able management of Walter B. Brooks it was placed on an excellent paying basis, and was continued until 1869. Mr. Fahnestock was the leading spirit in the enterprise. Evenness and poise were among his characteristics, and he was a dependable man in any relation and in every emergency.

For some time Mr. Fahnestock had been occupied with the thought of entering the financial world, and, having amassed a sufficient capital, in October, 1870, he entered into a co-partnership with the late Chauncey Brooks in the banking and brokerage business, under the style of D. Fahnestock & Company. Shortly after the organization of the business it took possession of its quarters at No. 22 South street, which it occupied without interruption until the great fire of 1904. In the early part of 1877 Albert and Harry, two sons of Mr. Fahnestock, who had been with him in a clerical capacity since 1871 were admitted to membership in the firm, and, after the death of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Fahnestock and his sons continued the business under the old firm name. Mr. Fahnestock was a thorough man of affairs, with an easy manner which did not at once suggest the strength and tenacity of character which a closer acquaintance revealed. In 1871 he became a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, or Stock Board, as it was known in those days, and he was subsequently elected a member of the governing committee, and in this office remained for a number of years. June 14, 1888, he was elected president of the Exchange, and so efficient did he prove himself in the discharge of the duties incident thereto that he was retained in the position until his death. His business enterprises were many and varied. He was a director and vice-president of the Western National Bank, director and member of the executive committee of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, executor and trustee of a number of estates, and was recognized as most careful and conscientious in his conduct of the affairs of others. He was at one time the defendant in a famous suit brought by the Appeal Tax Court against his firm, the suit arising over the attempt of Mr. Fahnestock to protect the seats in the Stock Exchange from taxation. He was the oldest stock broker in Baltimore engaged in active business, and during the administration of Mayor Hooper served as a member of the City Finance Commission.

While Mr. Fahnestock took no active part in politics, yet he was a man of strong political convictions. From early manhood he was an "Old Line Whig", and at the outbreak of the Civil War, notwithstanding that

he had many friends and customers in the South, he became a strong Union man, believing in the integrity of the Union of States. When Maryland was wavering in the balance, whether it should secede or not, he had the firmness to issue a call by newspaper advertisement over his own signature for a meeting of Union men to be held at China Hall, on West Baltimore street, the result of which was the creation of a feeling which had much influence in keeping Maryland in the Union.

He was a man of independent thought and careful study. Plain, earnest, just and full of common sense, he was a Christian gentleman, faithful in all the relations of life. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he met socially. He was fond of his home and family, and led, by preference, a very quiet life. His friends were many, and in fact most of the prominent merchants of his day knew him, and not only respected him, but also sought his advice and counsel about their personal and business affairs. He was the recipient of many confidential matters, and often said that he had drawn up most of the partnership agreements of his fellow-merchants on Baltimore street, and that never had a single agreement that he had written been contested. He had a legal bent of mind, had read much law, and on several occasions had been solicited to give up his business to become a member of a prominent law firm to give them advice from a merchant's standpoint on business propositions.

His reputation was an enviable one, and his courtesy and affability almost proverbial. He was never known to overreach any one in a business transaction, but conducted his affairs along the strictest lines of integrity. Temperate in all his habits, and believing in moderation in all things, his own labors constituted the foundation upon which he builded his success, making him one of the most substantial men of the community. It is men like these that are intelligent factors in every idea and work that help to develop the success of all large cities, and it is to be hoped for the civic pride and substantiality of Baltimore that there are many more like Mr. Fahnestock.

FREDERICK H. HACK

Frederick H. Hack, member of the Baltimore bar, is a representative of an ancient family of German origin which has been for more than a century resident in the Monumental City, each generation having given to her best interests that potent support which is ever rendered by natives of the Fatherland to any community which has the good fortune to number them among its citizens. The orthography of the patronymic has with the lapse of time undergone various changes, having been originally Haack or Hacke, at a later period Hack, Hake, Höck, and having in this branch finally assumed its original form, Hack. General Hacke commanded a corps under Blücher at Waterloo, and took part in that battle, as related by Victor Hugo in *Les Misérables*. Conrad Höck was a son of John Frederick Höck.

In "Neues Preussisches Adels Lexicon", by L. W. Zedlitz Neukirch, Leipsic, 1836-39, we find a history of branches of the Hacke family, translated as follows:

"The very widely scattered family of this name, in part a family of countly standing which held estates and was of prominence in Pomerania, the Margrave, Saxony, Magdeburg, Silesia, and many other Prussian-German provinces, is spelled now Von



W. H. Hack

Haack, now Van Hack, Hake, and again Hack, Höck, etc. Among the oldest and most illustrious families of the house must be counted that which was native of Thuringia and Messen, in the district of Mersberg, as its original home. It appears in the Thuringian chronicles as early as the sixth century. In the Margrave of Nuremberg the family Von Hack appears among those which became prominent after the expulsion of the Wende in 926.

"The first Count von Hacke, Hans Christian, had vast estates brought to him by his wife, Sophia Albertina, which upon his death devolved upon his only son, Major Frederick Wilhelm, who left three sons, Karl Alexander, Ludwig, and George Gustav Leopold. The eldest died in 1835 as Royal Chamberlain and Court Marshal of Prince Frederick of Prussia. The youngest was in 1836 Royal Prussian lieutenant-general. Among the many famous military men of this branch of the family was Hans Christian Frederick, Count von Hack, Royal Prussian lieutenant-general, Knight of the Black Eagle, Master of the Court Hunt, and who was attached by William I. to the Royal Grenadiers. The King, on his dying bed, gave him his favorite hunting horse, saying, 'This is the last gift I give you. Keep it in memory of me.' An incident mentioned by Mühlbach, the novelist. He had the Order pour le Mérite conferred upon him; was wounded at Molwitz. There is a long list of famous members of that branch of the family from 1650 to 1836, given in the original account in the Lexicon quoted from, some being statesmen and others generals in the army, Knights of the Black Eagle, etc.

"In conclusion we have to mention the different spellings of the names of this family in the lists of the famous orders and in the Army and Administration lists—*e. g.*, the late War Minister is mentioned as Von Hacke, in the Rank List as Hake.

"The original arms of the Von Hacke, in Thuringia and Margrave are: Three black hooks or sickles (in German Haken) in a silver shield and over the helmet between two sets of hooks—a silver nail. In general the shape of the hook or hake, etc., is as varied as the different spellings of the name in the various lines and houses, and different provinces.

"Finally, the armorial bearings of the Hanoverian branch are: A shield divided into two parts; the first part argent, and bears three hooks (or sickles), the two in chief being back to back. Second part is gules (red) and bears a cup with gold cover. Crest: A pike argent (silver) between two hooks sable back to back. The Barons von Höcke are a branch of the old and distinguished family of von Haacke. They are mentioned in old letters and heraldic books, as also by Spener and Lucas, as Hack. They spell their name Höck, or Hacke and Hack."

John Frederick Höck, founder of the Baltimore branch of this ancient house, came in 1749 from Hanau Land, Holzhausen, to the colony of Pennsylvania, arriving in Philadelphia, September 26, of that year, in the ship *Renier*, Henry Browning master, from Rotterdam, last from England. On this vessel came also Conrad Höck. John Frederick Höck married, in Germany, Anna Catharine, daughter of John Jacob Forbach, who accompanied him to this country and by whom he became the father of four children. Other branches of the family settled, about 1650, in Cecil county, Maryland, and in Accomac county, Virginia, and in the original records at Annapolis, Maryland, Liber 15, appears a petition to the Lord Proprietor from George Nicholas Hack, son and heir of George Hack, for a grant of four hundred and fifty acres on Bohemia river, to which he was entitled, which petition is endorsed, "when right is made good, the petition is granted; Ch. Baltimore". The date of this document is June 1, 1676. The coat-of-arms of this branch of the family has the three Hakes, or sickles.

The Virginia and Baltimore families were frequent visitors early in the last century and recognized each other as cousins, and it was about 1809 that the then head of the Baltimore house, Andrew Hake, resumed the original spelling of the name, Hack.

(II) Jacob (baptized John Jacob, after his mother's father), son of John Frederick and Anna Catharine (Forbach) Höck, was born May 5, 1724, in Germany, and baptized May 7 of the same year, his godfather being John Jacob Forbach. He appears to have been the first of his family to come to this country, arriving September 15, 1748, in Philadelphia, in

the ship *Two Brothers*, Thomas Arnot master, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth, England. Jacob Höck (pronounced Hake or Heak in English) proved his devotion to his adopted country by bearing arms in her service during the struggle for independence, serving with General James Ewing at Fort Constitution, in Captain Reitz's company, Colonel Richard Hampton's regiment. In possession of the family is the original of the following pass: "Permit the bearers, Jacob Heak and Michall Evert, to pass to their habitations in York county, in the Province of Pennsylvania, they behaving becomingly. Given at Fort Constitution this 27th day of September, 1776. Per order Brig. Gen. James Ewing." (Pa. Archives, Vol. VIII, p. 39). The wife of Jacob Höck was Susanna Dorothea —.

(III) Andrew (in German, Höck or Heak), son of Jacob and Susanna Dorothea Hake, was born March 13, 1754, baptized April 28 of same year. He served in the army of the Revolution under Colonel Richard Humpton, Tenth Pennsylvania German Regiment, Captain Robert Pattens (Pa. Archives, Vol. III, p. 557). He died June 18, 1832.

(IV) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) Höck (pronounced Hake), was born February 1, 1780, and baptized March 5 of the same year, the third in a family of ten children. When a young man he came to Baltimore from York county, Pennsylvania, entered into business, and in later years founded the firm of Andrew Hack & Sons, adopting the original spelling of his name. The establishment of the firm was on North Howard street. Andrew Hack was the father of five children: Elizabeth R., Andrew A., William A., Frederick A., mentioned below; Mary. Mr. Hack died in 1846, having become one of the leading merchants of the city of his adoption, achieving the reputation of an honorable business man and upright citizen (*History of York County*, p. 137, notes).

(V) Frederick A., son of Andrew (2) Hack, was born in Baltimore. In his early manhood he carried on the dry goods business in his native city, later removing to Hardy county, Virginia, where he engaged in the same line of endeavor, and subsequently returned to Baltimore. Guided by a fine sense of fairness and justice, he was endowed with those admirable qualities which give a high character to the commercial and social life of the metropolis. To his associates Mr. Hack showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his character which made their business relations most enjoyable.

Mr. Hack married Anna M., daughter of the late Henry Rieman, and their children were: Andrew C., Henry Rieman, Augustus A., Frederick Home, mentioned below; Alexander R. The two first named went South at the beginning of the Civil War and served until its close with Captain McNeill's Rangers. They assisted in taking Major-Generals Crook and Kelly from Cumberland, surrounded by five thousand troops, with McNeill's forty men, and became lifelong friends of those two distinguished officers. Mr. Hack, having retired from business, died April 6, 1883, at St. Augustine, Florida, and his widow passed away April 16 of the same year. Mr. Hack was the last survivor of three brothers and was a noble and kindly man.

(VI) Frederick Home, son of Frederick A. and Anna M. (Rieman) Hack, was born in Baltimore. He received his early education at Loyola College, in this city, remaining seven years, taking the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts and graduating in 1868. The Loyola Dramatic Club of that day was quite famous; Edwin Booth was a member, and the late John T. Ford was very much interested in it. Mr. Hack took the leading parts of Hamlet, Richard III., Mark Antony and others, and his

success was such that he was strongly advised to adopt that profession. After studying law for two years at the University Law School and with Marshall & Fisher, a prominent law firm of Baltimore, Mr. Hack, in 1870, engaged in the active practice of his profession, his offices being situated at the corner of Saratoga and St. Paul streets, and has remained there ever since, a period of forty years and over. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability. He is a director of the Maryland Casualty Company, the Tidewater Portland Cement Company and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. No man in the State of Maryland stands higher in business and social life than does Mr. Hack. His word is as good as his bond and his name is a guarantee of honorable dealing.

While assiduous in business affairs, Mr. Hack is moved by a generous interest in his fellow citizens, promoting to the utmost of his power every suggestion for the welfare of the City and State. To the wants of the poor, with whose misfortunes his position brings him in contact, his sympathies and his purse are ever open. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and although frequently requested to become a candidate for office, has invariably declined the honor. He attends the services of the First Congregational Church, in the work of which he takes an active interest, having served as treasurer for nearly two decades.

Notwithstanding the fact that on many occasions Mr. Hack has been chosen to fill offices of trust, he has ever been known for a strict attention to his own and his family's private affairs. Affable and genial, as well as public-spirited, he soon wins the warm friendship of all with whom he has transactions of any kind. He is a member of the University Club, Maryland Club, Baltimore Yacht Club, Baltimore Country Club, Germania Club, and German Society. His chief recreations are automobiling, and quail and deer shooting.

Mr. Hack married, in 1881, Nannie, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Newcomer, and they are the parents of the following children: Waldo, Frederick H., Frank Newcomer, Amelie, who became the wife of Douglas Gordon Carroll; Anita. Mrs. Hack died in 1901. The sons are graduates of Johns Hopkins University. Frederick H. Jr. was killed August 21, 1911, on Park Heights avenue, in an automobile accident.

Mr. Hack is a descendant of ancestors ever loyal to their original home across the sea and at the same time steadfastly devoted to the land of their adoption, helping to increase her material prosperity and build up and strengthen her institutions. His own achievements and services, both as counsellor and citizen, worthily supplement the records of his forebears.

ELIHU EMORY JACKSON

Maryland, throughout her Colonial and National history, has been exceptionally fortunate in her chief magistrates. The list, headed by the illustrious Calverts, shows many distinguished names. During the last century many men of conspicuous worth and efficiency have occupied the gubernatorial chair. By none, however, has it been filled with greater honor than by the late Elihu Emory Jackson, the four years of whose administration were marked by executive ability of a high order and by strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity. Governor Jackson brought to the discharge of his official duties the fruits of an experience

notably broad and comprehensive. Years devoted to the conduct of large commercial enterprises had given him a far-sighted sagacity and a mastery of affairs to which few attain. His fellow citizens had, on several occasions, placed him in positions of public responsibility, and in the fulfillment of these trusts he had developed the statesman-like qualities which so eminently fitted him for the high office of governor of Maryland.

Samuel Jackson, of the Shellands, county of Suffolk, England, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He immigrated to Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century, and in 1661 came with the party of Colonel William Colebourne to Maryland. He settled in Somerset county and rose high in the favor of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, who, in 1668, made him a grant of land. Other grants followed, and Samuel Jackson became one of the large landed proprietors of the county. He was the father of four sons: Joshua, mentioned below; Thomas; Daniel; Isaac.

(II) Joshua Jackson, son of Samuel Jackson, was a man of importance in the colony and served with distinction in the French and Indian wars. His three brothers also rendered military service as members of the company commanded by Captain Scott Day. Joshua Jackson passed his entire life in Somerset county, where he was prominently identified with all public movements of importance. He left a son, Elihu, mentioned below.

(III) Elihu Jackson, son of Joshua Jackson, was born about 1754. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the Continental Army, serving throughout the entire Revolutionary War. He was a man of strong individuality and a leader in the affairs of his day. He was a vestryman of the old Protestant Episcopal church in Somerset county. He married Elizabeth A. Crockett, and they were the parents of a son, John, mentioned below. Elihu Jackson lived to an advanced age. As a landed proprietor of large means, he left to his descendants valuable heirlooms in the form of silverware and Colonial furniture. Some of these were inherited by his great-grandson, Governor Jackson, and are now in possession of the latter's family. Elihu Jackson was also the owner of a large number of slaves, which were owned by the Jacksons until the period of the Civil War, descendants of whom are living in Somerset county at the present time.

(IV) John Jackson, son of Elihu and Elizabeth A. (Crockett) Jackson, was born on the family estate in Somerset county, where he always remained, leading the quiet life of a country gentleman. In politics he was a Whig. Like his father, he adhered to the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Nellie Hammond, of Somerset county, a descendant of Captain Edward Hammond, of the same county, and their children were: Isaac Benson; Hugh, mentioned below; William; Leah. John Jackson died young and his children were left to the care of his father, Elihu Jackson.

(V) Hugh Jackson, second son of John and Nellie (Hammond) Jackson, was born October 16, 1814, on the ancestral estate. The early portion of his life was spent in the care and management of the land inherited from his grandfather, Elihu Jackson. In his latter years he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with his sons. He was an active and ardent Democrat, accomplishing much for the party. He did not, however, make a vocation of politics, and could never be persuaded to accept any but minor offices, such as judge of the orphans' court, and others of like character. Of a deeply religious nature, he was a prominent member

and lay reader of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, frequently representing it as a delegate to conferences. He married, October 1, 1835, Sarah MacBride Humphreys, who was born January 26, 1814, in Somerset county. She was of English descent, numbering among her ancestors members of the Scarborough, Richardson and other families prominent in the early history of the Colonies. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of the following children: Elihu Emory, mentioned below; William Humphreys; Richard Watson; Catherine, married J. C. Phillips; Wilbur Fiske, a sketch of whom follows; Elizabeth, became the wife of G. W. Phillips; and Isaac Newton.

(VI) Elihu Emory Jackson, eldest child of Hugh and Sarah MacBride (Humphreys) Jackson, was born November 3, 1837, on a farm near Salisbury, Somerset county. The land formed part of the original homestead and was inherited from his great-grandfather, Elihu Jackson. His education was obtained at the country schools, which, in those days, had little to offer to the eager student. He availed himself to the fullest extent of whatever opportunities they furnished, at the same time assisting his father in the management of the estate. He had a great desire to engage in mercantile pursuits, a desire which was, doubtless, the result of a consciousness of his innate fitness for a commercial life. This predilection caused him to decline his father's offer of a collegiate education. That he was justified in his preference for a business career the future most abundantly proved.

At the age of twenty-one Governor Jackson embarked in mercantile life at Delmar, Delaware, choosing this town because it was then the terminus of the Delaware Railroad. He remained there until 1864, building up for himself an enviable reputation, increasing his capital and adding rapidly to his business experience. After the railroad had been extended to Salisbury he removed thither, opening a general merchandise and dry goods establishment and also dealing in both grain and lumber. At the time of his removal to Salisbury his father and his eldest brother entered into partnership with him, and as his other brothers reached manhood they also were taken into the business, which was conducted under the firm name of E. E. Jackson & Company. So rapidly did the lumber interests develop that the other branches of the business were abandoned. In 1877 a large planing mill was established in Baltimore, and in 1879 another was erected in Washington, D. C. Later Governor Jackson purchased extensive timber lands in the South, establishing large mills for the manufacture of lumber. Thus, in the course of fifteen years Governor Jackson became one of the largest lumber dealers in the country. Such a record gives evidence of a combination of qualities found only in business men of the highest order. During recent years the manufacturing of the lumber has been confined to the large plants owned by the firm in Alabama, one situated at Riderville and the other at Lockhart, the principal business office being in Baltimore.

In Governor Jackson's business career, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well-balanced factors, while everything undertaken was carefully systematized, so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. His success was one of those rare instances in which the entire structure is a monument to a single directing intelligence. He belonged to that class of distinctively representative American men, who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the general good.

Governor Jackson's thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability were always in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. He was connected with numerous financial institutions on the Eastern Shore and in Baltimore City, being president of the Salisbury National Bank and the Sussex County National Bank of Seaford, Delaware; director of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., of the International Trust Company, of the Baltimore Trust Company and of the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore.

Politically Governor Jackson adhered to the principles of Democracy, and, while never soliciting place or preferment, received from his fellow citizens honors which eluded the grasp of those who formed parties to reward friends and prosecute enemies. It was in 1882 that he first received at the hands of the people among whom he had so long been prominent in the world of business the nomination for an elective office. In that year he was chosen on the Democratic ticket to the house of delegates. Two years later, at the next legislative election, he was returned to Annapolis, being sent this time to the upper branch of the General Assembly. As to the impression made by Governor Jackson during this limited period of service, no further comment is necessary than the mere fact of his almost instant development into a formidable gubernatorial candidate. At the close of the session of 1886, when Edwin Warfield resigned as president of the senate in order to accept the post of surveyor of the port of Baltimore, Governor Jackson was elected his successor.

Seldom have the annals of any State recorded so rapid an elevation in the political world. From a great and influential business man who manifested some interest in public affairs, Governor Jackson grew to be the strongest candidate whom the Eastern Shore men could offer the State Convention of 1887 as their choice for the gubernatorial nomination. The delegates from Western Maryland were in favor of L. Victor Baughman, while the intervening section, which comprised Baltimore City and the surrounding counties, was for Mayor Hodges, of Baltimore, and for some time a deadlock seemed imminent. On the sixth ballot, however, the Baltimore county delegation gave its support to Governor Jackson, and was followed by the adherents of Mayor Hodges. Thus, before the spectators could fully realize the drift in his direction, the nomination was presented to the candidate of the Eastern Shore men. Harmony was the cry of the leaders and General Baughman himself moved to make the choice of the convention unanimous. There had been throughout the State a strong movement in the interests of reform, and the people of Maryland were permitted to view a political meeting in which neither scheming nor trickery was the order of the day, but a sane consideration of the good of the party. At the election, on November 8, 1887, Elihu Emory Jackson defeated Walter B. Brooks, the Republican candidate for governor, being triumphantly elected by a large majority.

Governor Jackson had been selected as the standard-bearer of his party because it was felt that at that juncture of affairs everything depended upon their having as a leader a man of great executive ability and irreproachable character. Nobly did he justify their choice. During the four years of his administration he made a most excellent record for efficient and business-like conduct of State affairs. He devoted himself to increasing the revenues of the State by compelling the corporations to pay a larger share of State taxation, and to his activity in this direction are mainly due the present abundant revenues from these sources. Side by

side with this constant endeavor to have the corporations do their share in supporting the State government was an unceasing campaign for decreasing the taxes of the common citizen. He reformed the insurance laws, trebling the returns to the State, and was instrumental in increasing the tax on telegraphs, telephones and other public utility corporations, which brought in annually a great increase of revenue. He also succeeded in placing the State tobacco warehouses upon a self-supporting basis, these institutions having been previously obliged to seek State aid, the deficits amounting to thousands of dollars annually. During his administration the oyster police navy reforms were effected and there was a more rigid enforcement of the oyster laws. The boundary question between Maryland and Virginia, which had been productive of bad feeling and bloodshed, was settled, and Maryland's rights in the Potomac river were established beyond doubt. The disposal of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was then a pressing question, and he favored a lease of the State's right to the Cumberland and Washington Railroad Company for ninety thousand dollars a year. While the legislature would not grant the lease, subsequent events proved the wisdom of his policy, the State's interests being sold for one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. He would not sign the reassessment bill, deeming it unjust and impracticable and its application expensive. With remarkable business foresight he directed the attention of the legislature to the need of prohibiting any railroad company from consolidating with another railroad company, and also of forbidding the assignment of the charter of one railroad to another company without special permission from the Legislature in each instance. He favored taxing foreign corporations doing business in the State in proportion to the amount of business they transacted in the commonwealth.

At the close of his administration Governor Jackson resumed the position in the business world from which public office had called him, and thereafter gave his thoughts chiefly to commercial affairs. He bore an active part in the State campaign of 1895, when many of the old Democratic leaders met with defeat. At that time he was a candidate for the State Senate and was one of the few successful Democrats. At the session of 1896 Governor Jackson served as chairman of the finance committee, accomplishing several meritorious reforms. In the session of 1898 he was also a useful member. In 1900 his Democratic friends sought to make him a Congressional candidate against his brother, William Humphreys Jackson, who had gone over to the Republican party when the Democrats first advocated "free silver". Governor Jackson, however, could not be induced to enter the contest. In 1902 and 1904 he was again spoken of for Congress, and in the latter year the convention went so far as to nominate him without his consent, but he declined the honor. He also declined to become a candidate for the unexpired term of the late United States Senator A. P. Gorman, saying, with a magnanimity rarely equaled and, perhaps, never surpassed: "No, my friend Whyte is a candidate and I will not oppose him." To Governor Whyte's deep and sincere appreciation of this action his own words bore ample testimony. The closing action of Governor Jackson's public life was distinctly in harmony with his character and with the whole tenor of his career. He played an important part in the convention which, in 1907, named Austin L. Crothers for governor, and was largely responsible for the movement which gave the deciding votes to Mr. Crothers.

While most of his time was necessarily given to the engrossing details of his business and to the discharge of his official duties, Governor Jack-

son was a man of social nature, and belonged to the University Club of Baltimore and to the Order of Masons. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and gave largely of his means and time for charity and the advancement of religion, bringing to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were manifested in his business and political life.

Governor Jackson married, November 25, 1869, in Salisbury, Maryland, Annie Frances, daughter of Dr. William Hearn and Margaret Anne Rider, of that town. Dr. Rider was a physician of high standing. He and his wife were descended from the old English families of Rider, Walker, Fletcher, Boston, Maddox, Rolfe, Byrd and More. Governor and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of the following children: 1. Margaret Rider, graduate of the Misses Bond's school in Baltimore and now the widow of the Rev. A. J. Vanderbogart; three children: Jackson, Hugh Jackson and John Rider. 2. Nellie, educated at the Misses Bond's school in Baltimore and the Misses Peebles and Thompson's school in New York; married William Wirt Leonard; one child: Frances Rider. 3. Hugh William, lumber manufacturer; educated at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia; married Anna Dudley Hart, of New York; three children: Hugh William, Burton Hart and Harriet Canfield. 4. Everett Elihu, lumber manufacturer; educated at the Pennsylvania Military College; married Elizabeth Fay Leonard of Salisbury, Maryland; three children: Everett Elihu, Richard Rider and Isabel. 5. Richard Newton, lumber manufacturer and graduate of Johns Hopkins University, class of 1905; unmarried.

Governor Jackson was a devoted husband and father. At "The Oaks", his beautiful home at Salisbury, he and his wife dispensed a gracious hospitality. He was regarded by the inhabitants of Salisbury as their foremost citizen. None disputed the title with him and the term "the Governor" did not, in their minds, apply to the man, whoever he might be, who was occupying the executive mansion, but to Elihu Emory Jackson. He was ever loyal to the Eastern Shore and to Salisbury, to which he had been most generous, building a beautiful Southern Methodist church at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, and making many other improvements. In 1885, when the town was visited by a disastrous fire, he gave largely to aid in its rebuilding. So strong was his hold on the people that the opposition considered it useless to make a nomination when he was a candidate for office.

The death of Governor Jackson, which occurred December 27, 1907, brought sorrow to the hearts of all Marylanders, who recognized in him the qualities of a true man. He was the friend of the whole people irrespective of condition, creed or color, and the people were his friends. He was ever deeply interested in young men starting in life's battle, aiding them in every way, and many men now prominent in the business world hold his memory in sincere reverence for the numerous kindly acts he showered upon them. Many were the tributes offered, both personally and through the press, to his sterling worth of character and his endearing qualities. Governor Whyte said, in part:

The announcement brought a keen pang to my heart. There are some friendships in this world which, although not as close during the whole of our lives as at given periods, are, nevertheless, cherished with sincere affection. Twenty years ago Governor Jackson and I were candidates on the same Democratic ticket, he for governor and I for attorney-general. We made the campaign together, and our casual acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship, which grew even warmer and more steadfast during the four years when we were associated together. He possessed a clear,



W. F. Jackson

discerning judgment upon all public matters. He was thoroughly familiar with the needs of the State. He knew men. As a business man he won success, but the money which he made was not selfishly spent. He was generous with his fortune and many were the gifts which he made and of which the world is ignorant. His genial manner, his kindly temperament, his constant effort never to wound the feelings of others made him most attractive. I mourn his loss as that of a dear friend whose loyalty I could never doubt, and he realized, I am sure, that, though our pathways of late lay in different directions, the early ties of friendship had never been shaken.

Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, Elihu Emory Jackson stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued of Maryland's men, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. And not only by those privileged to enjoy his personal friendship, but by many who never saw him, will his name be held in reverence. As the high-minded merchant, the public-spirited citizen faithful to his many trusts, his memory will long be cherished. But, above all, will he be remembered as the Governor of Maryland, the incorruptible statesman who held his high office as a sacred charge, and

"Who never sold the truth to serve the hour."

WILBUR FISKE JACKSON

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead", because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged Colonel Wilbur Fiske Jackson, for many years prominent in commercial and political circles of the city and state and who still lives as one of the signal men in our city's history whose name and record can never be forgotten by the people of Baltimore.

Wilbur Fiske Jackson was born September 30, 1849, in Wicomico county, Maryland, and was a son of Hugh Jackson, a prominent merchant of the Eastern Shore, being engaged in business in Salisbury, Wicomico county. Colonel Jackson attended the public schools of his native county until reaching the age of sixteen, when he was taken into business by his father and brothers, the firm being known as E. E. Jackson & Company. The senior member was the Hon. Elihu E. Jackson, a former governor of Maryland, the other brother of Colonel Jackson being the Hon. William H. Jackson, member of Congress from the First District.

The firm carried on an extensive lumber business, and in 1879 Colonel Jackson removed to Baltimore as their local representative. He remained there until about 1886, when the firm was dissolved, and, in company with his family, he took a trip to Europe, seeking, amid scenes of natural beauty and historic interest, relaxation from the long-continued strain of an arduous business career. He remained, however, for many years actively interested in the lumber business in Salisbury, Maryland, Southern Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Upon his return to Baltimore Colonel Jackson became interested in financial affairs and was instrumental in the organization of the Continental Bank, of which he was the first president, serving from 1890 to 1901, when the condition of his health obliged him to retire from the active management of the institution. When Edwin Warfield and others began to plan the founding of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Colonel Jackson became interested in the enterprise, being enrolled as

a charter member and serving as a director. He was also a director in the Calvert Bank and in many other Maryland corporations and was interested in several financial institutions on the Eastern Shore.

In 1901, in association with his brother, William H. Jackson, he organized the firm of Jackson Brothers' Lumber Company, with headquarters at Salisbury, Maryland. He was vice-president and also a director of the company, which carried on a flourishing and very extensive business, having manufacturing plants and timber tracts in Southern Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia.

In 1881, during the administration of Governor Hamilton, Colonel Jackson became a member of the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary and served for a period of twenty years, being successively appointed by Governors McLane, Jackson, Brown and Lowndes. It was chiefly through his efforts that the new penitentiary building was begun and completed and this alone would serve as an enduring monument to his memory, evincing as it does the active benevolence and public spirit which were so prominent in his character and ever profoundly influenced his actions and methods.

Colonel Jackson began his political career as a Democrat and received from Governor Hamilton the appointment of colonel on his staff. Later he became an active Republican and for a number of years was prominent in State politics. In 1897 he was nominated by the Republican party in Dorchester county for the State Senate, running against William F. Applegarth, who defeated him by a small majority. In 1898 he was a candidate of the Republican party of the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the First Congressional District, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. He neither sought nor desired office for its own sake, but as a means of public service, and in all the political vicissitudes to which he was subjected never degenerated into the scheming politician, remaining always the high-minded gentleman. Colonel Jackson was a member of the Maryland, Merchants', Athenæum, and Baltimore Yacht clubs.

Colonel Jackson married, in 1872, Alice P., daughter of Thomas B. and Margaret E. Smith, and two children were born to them: A son, John, deceased, and a daughter, who became the wife of James H. Preston. The marriage of Colonel and Mrs. Jackson proved in all respects an ideal one, and their beautiful home, "Castle Haven", was a scene of the truest domestic happiness. This estate, which consists of five hundred acres, is situated in Dorchester county, on the banks of the Choptank river, at the point where it empties into Chesapeake bay. It is one of the finest seats on the Eastern Shore, the site being one of historic interest and the scenery of great beauty. The mansion, which is in colonial style, has witnessed many notable gatherings. Colonel Jackson was the owner of a house in Baltimore, where a portion of his time was passed, but "Castle Haven" was his legal residence and the home of his heart.

It might have been supposed that a life so useful as that of Colonel Jackson and one which exerted so widespread and beneficent an influence would be prolonged for many years beyond the usual term of existence, but such was not the case. In the prime of life Colonel Jackson passed away, his death occurring March 12, 1903, at his Baltimore home. Of the void left in his household and especially in the heart of her whom he had chosen to share his inmost life, who shall dare to speak? The sorrow of the public was universal. All felt that death had removed from our city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and influence of inestimable value, and that he left behind him a record which



James H. Preston

should prove an inspiration to every American youth to emulate his perseverance, honesty and public spirit.

Colonel Jackson was a man of strong personality, of imposing presence, and possessed in no small degree that mysterious and magnetic charm which, intangible as the spirit of life itself, yet manifests itself with dynamic force in all human relations, infallibly distinguishing its possessor from the commonplace. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth would bring, but was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, but in all his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. Absolutely without fear, he never hesitated to denounce what he believed to be wrong and to uphold that which he knew to be right.

It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportion them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies throughout the commercial and industrial life of the community, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them. Of no man could this statement be more truly made than of Colonel Jackson.

JAMES HARRY PRESTON

James Harry Preston, the present mayor of Baltimore, is in the broadest sense a man of affairs, having achieved, in addition to his professional eminence, distinction both as a financier and a business man, and having filled many responsible offices of public trust. That a man with the many-sided mental equipment which this record implies must needs bring to the discharge of the duties of his office an exceptional measure of capability is a fact which Mr. Preston is daily demonstrating to the unqualified satisfaction of all public-spirited Baltimoreans.

The family of which Mr. Preston is a representative is one of the oldest in Maryland, tracing its origin in this country from (1st) Thomas Preston, 1650-1710 (see Rent Rolls), gentleman, who was the father of (2d) James Preston, Senior. James Preston, Senior, was the father (3d) of James Preston, Junior, who married Clemency Bond, March 31, 1749. James Preston, Junior, was the owner of Vineyard, in Harford county, which is still in the family. His son (4th), Bernard Preston, was born August 2, 1786, and married Sarah Fell Bond, daughter of Jacob Bond, who was a son of Thomas Bond. Thomas and Jacob Bond were among the most distinguished men of their time in Maryland. They were owners of large tracts of land in Harford and Baltimore counties and around Baltimore City; were members of the Committee of Safety, and signers of the Bush Declaration of Independence. Jacob Bond was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, 1776; also a member of the Provisional Convention of 1774. Will, October 2, 1738, Harford county.

(V) James Bond Preston, Senior, son of Bernard Preston, married Eliza Johnson, of Elkridge. Their children were James Bond Preston, Junior, David, Caroline, Elizabeth, who married Henry Ruff, and Sarah Frances, who married Rev. T. T. Wysong.

(VI) James Bond Preston, Junior, son of James Bond Preston, Senior, and Eliza Johnson Preston, his wife, was born June 27, 1827, in Harford

county, and inherited from his father a large amount of land there. Having ample means, it was not necessary for him to engage in business enterprises, and he lived the life of a country gentleman. He was a lifelong Democrat, and upon that ticket was elected a member of the General Assembly for Harford county in 1880 and again in 1882. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Preston married Mary Amelia, daughter of James Wilks, Junior, and granddaughter of James Wilks, Senior, who came to this country from Scotland, and settled in Baltimore, where he became a large owner of real estate. About 1800 he created a number of ground rents which are now in the possession of James Harry Preston, his grandson. James Wilks, Junior, is said to have been a wholesale hardware merchant of Baltimore, his warehouse being situated on Baltimore street, near the corner of Eutaw. His mother was a daughter of Henry Stouffer, the mill owner of Baltimore, whose other daughters married, respectively, the father of John W. Garrett and the grandfather of William and Irving Keyser. James Wilks, Junior, married Mary, daughter of Michael Kimmel, Junior, and granddaughter of Michael Kimmel, Senior. The latter came to this country during the French-English war and was a brother officer of General (then Major) Washington, in the army of General Braddock. A miniature of Michael Kimmel, Senior, taken about this time by an English miniature painter, is now in the possession of James Harry Preston, his great-great-grandson. James Wilks, Junior, and his wife, Mary (Kimmel) Wilks, were the parents of one son, James Kimmel Wilks, who died without issue. They had also the following daughters: Clementine, who married William Flagg, of New York, and died, leaving two children, James Henry and Mary; Catherine, who married Samuel Burns, of Baltimore, and left five daughters, three of whom are now living, Grace Mary, widow of Richard C. Wilson, and Clementine, who married James H. Keys, and has one daughter, Catherine, wife of John Patterson; and Mary Amelia, who was born in 1839, in Baltimore, and became the wife of James Bond Preston, as mentioned above. James Wilks, Junior, died in 1859.

The seal of the Preston family, which has been in use as far back as the records go, is the following: Arms: Argent, a unicorn's head sable. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a unicorn's head proper. Motto: *Presto ut prestem*.

James Bond Preston and his wife, Mary Amelia (Wilks) Preston, were the parents of two sons: James Harry, mentioned below; and Walter Wilks, who was born February 14, 1863, and in 1881 graduated from Princeton University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving in 1885 the degree of Master of Arts. He is now (1911) practicing law in Belair, Harford county, Maryland, has been twice a member of the General Assembly, three times state's attorney for Harford county, and is now counsel to the county commissioners of Harford county. He lives near Emmorton, on an estate that has been in the family for two generations. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Mary Amelia (Wilks) Preston died in 1874.

(VII) James Harry, son of James Bond and Mary Amelia (Wilks) Preston, was born March 23, 1860, in Harford county, Maryland, and received his early education at Belair Academy, passing thence to St. John's College, Annapolis. In 1879 he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Preston began practice in Baltimore in association with George M. Gill, and upon the death of Mr. Gill in 1887 formed a partnership with John Gill, Junior, under the firm name of Gill & Preston, the present (1911) style of the firm being Gill, Preston & Field. In addition to his professional duties, which would be in themselves enough to absorb the entire time and attention of an ordinary man, Mr. Preston has numerous financial interests. He was the first president of the Commonwealth Bank and the Calvert Bank, and of the latter institution he is now vice-president, director and counsel. He is vice-president and director of the Southern Soda Fountain Company, the Colonial Park Estates and the Dukeland Park Company, and a director in the United Surety Company, the Development and Securities Corporation and the Lorraine Electric Railway Company.

Mr. Preston is an enthusiastic upholder of the principles advocated by the Democratic party, and has for years taken an active part in political affairs. From 1904 to 1908 he served as police commissioner, and long before, in 1890, almost at the outset of his career, he was elected to the legislature. Four years he was re-elected, serving as speaker of the House of Representatives. From 1892 to 1896 he served on Governor Brown's staff with the rank of colonel. In 1910 he received the enthusiastic support of his friends in the contest for the nomination for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District. In the spring of 1911 Mr. Preston was persuaded to announce himself as a candidate for the mayoralty on the Democratic ticket, and after a strenuous campaign, during which he made a vigorous canvass, visiting factories and other industrial establishments, informing himself in regard to the needs of the people, was triumphantly elected. He has since, with that enthusiasm which has made him a tireless and effective worker in the many fields of endeavor which he covers, set himself to the task of bringing order out of chaos, having many of the cobbled streets relaid with asphalt, and applying himself to the solution of the problem of supplying Baltimore with good water. He has smoothed the friction from the school situation, and, by personal investigation, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the city's requirements. With all the force and determination of one who likes difficulties for the pleasure of overcoming them, he is applying himself to the task now before him, and is proving himself in all respects a mayor who will do his utmost to place Baltimore among the most progressive of cities.

Mr. Preston belongs to the Maryland State Bar Association, the Baltimore Bar Association, the Maryland Historical Association and the Sons of the American Revolution. He affiliates with Mount Ararat and Kedron Lodges, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is connected with the Maryland and Baltimore clubs, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club, and the Green Spring Kennels.

Mr. Preston married, November 14, 1894, Helen, only daughter of Colonel Wilbur F. Jackson, a prominent business man of Baltimore and president of the Continental National Bank, a sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in this work. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Preston: Alice Wilks, James Walter, Mary Bond, Wilbur Jackson and Helen Jackson. The home is a very happy one and in its atmosphere of peace and affection Mr. Preston finds repose from public cares and excitements. Last June he purchased the house at the southwest corner of Charles and Read streets, which was formerly the home of ex-Governor Frank Brown. The mansion was built in 1870 by William

Key Howard, son of General John Eager Howard, and is of brownstone, with a large garage and stables in the rear. Mr. Preston caused the entire interior of the house to be remodelled and decorated, and when he took possession of it with his family it became a scene of domestic happiness and a center of hospitality. The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Preston—"The Colonies"—near Pikesville, is most attractive, its flower gardens being the special delight of its charming mistress. Mrs. Preston is devoted to her husband and to her five children, three girls and two boys, all bright, attractive and individual. Of a gracious and winning personality, a tactful and extremely popular hostess, and withal an accomplished homemaker, Mrs. Preston is in all respects an ideal helpmate for the new mayor of Baltimore.

Strong will, sound judgment, enthusiasm tempered with excellent common sense and a thorough knowledge of men and matters—these are the characteristics which have been the foundation of Mr. Preston's successful career. Perhaps his most obvious, if not his strongest trait, is his intense individuality. Active, virile, alert, good-looking, of most courteous manners, and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right, it would be impossible for anyone who had ever met him to mistake him for anyone else or anyone else for him.

In his devotion to his work of progress Mayor Preston has seemed at times to set tradition at defiance, but, regarding the city's welfare as of paramount importance, he has set himself to the task of promoting it with the inflexible purpose of a man who feels himself in a thoroughly independent position, and in the short time during which he has occupied his seat the results of his methods have abundantly demonstrated their wisdom. Moreover, he has implicit confidence in the people of Baltimore. He knows that their enthusiasm for municipal reform is equal to his own, and that they will, without hesitation and to the utmost of their power, extend to him their unstinted aid and support in the work he is endeavoring to accomplish for the advancement and elevation of their beloved city.

FRANK MARTIN

The present work would be incomplete if it failed to make a record of the lives of those men who have risen to professional eminence in Baltimore, as well as those who by a series of successful efforts have gained a position in the first ranks of our citizens as bankers, merchants and business men, or who have attained great wealth, or contributed to the material advancement of the city in the purely business walks of life. No city on the Continent can furnish the same long list of distinguished names, in the professions, of men who have achieved distinction as doctors, lawyers, scholars and divines as Baltimore. Among men of this class, whose names and reputations belong peculiarly to the city, is Dr. Frank Martin, whose life has been an active one, whose work has been widely extended, and who exerts a strong influence on the affairs of his adopted city. His features indicate his character, there being the nervous determination of the man appearing in every line and every expression.

Dr. Frank Martin was born at Brookville, Montgomery county, Maryland, October 21, 1863, son of Dr. James Stansbury and Lucretia Griffith (Warfield) Martin, natives and descendants of Colonial settlers of Maryland, and grandson of Dr. Samuel B. Martin, who studied medicine under



Frank Martin



A. Leo Knott.

Dr. Brown, of Baltimore, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the days of Dr. Benjamin Rust, early in the last century, locating in East Baltimore, where he practiced throughout a long life, dying in 1876 at the age of ninety-one. He was one of the censors of Washington University. Dr. James Stansbury Martin (father) was a native of Baltimore; he studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and later graduated from Washington University with the degree of M. D., class of 1841. From 1849 to 1855 he was surgeon for the Pacific Mail Steamship service in California, and for five years conducted a hospital at Sacramento, California. For many years he practiced his profession in Baltimore, removing from thence to Brookville, where he continued in active practice until 1895, when he returned to Baltimore, his death occurring there April 14, 1900. His wife died August 26, 1895.

Dr. Frank Martin attended Brookville Academy, Maryland Agricultural College, graduating in 1884, and the University of Maryland School of Medicine, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1886. He was resident clinician at the University of Maryland Hospital prior to graduation and six years following his graduation, and from 1887 to 1892 was resident physician of the same. His first faculty work was in the capacity of chief of clinic to professor of surgery, later lecturer on practice of surgery, and since 1899 was clinical professor of surgery, and professor of operative surgery at University of Maryland, his present chairs. He was one of the visiting surgeons to Bay View Asylum, and at the present time is visiting surgeon to and on surgical staff at University of Maryland Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and Union Protestant Infirmary. In addition to this he has conducted a private practice of his profession in Baltimore, his clients being among the best families of that city and vicinity. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought along the line of his profession by membership in the American Medical Association, Southern Association of Surgeons, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and Baltimore Clinical Society. He is also a member of the Book and Journal Club, Baltimore Club, Maryland Club, Baltimore Country Club, Yacht Club, and Bachelors' Junior Cotillon Club. He is a member of Emmanuel Church (Episcopal), a Democrat in politics, and his leisure time is devoted to tennis and golf, his chief amusements in outdoor sport. His industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, are illustrated in his career, and, brief and imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, it falls far short of justice to him if it fails to excite regret that there are not more citizens like to him in virtue and ability, and gratitude that there are some so worthy of honor and imitation.

Dr. Martin married, June 9, 1897, Anna Rachel, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Coates.

ALOYSIUS LEO KNOTT

Aloysius Leo Knott, who has been prominently identified with the public affairs of Maryland for many years, and whose ability as a lawyer and orator has been well established, is a descendant of James Knott, who immigrated to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, in 1617, and settled in Accomac county, removing in 1643 to Maryland.

Zachary Knott, grandfather of A. Leo Knott, was born in St. Mary's county, removed to Montgomery county in 1771, and was extensively engaged in tobacco planting. Edward Knott, son of the preceding and

father of A. Leo Knott, was born in Montgomery county, and served as a lieutenant during the War of 1812. For many years he was successfully engaged as a farmer and planter, and later removed to the city of Baltimore. He married Elizabeth Sprigg, daughter of Allan and Eleanor (Neale) Sweeney, of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, and granddaughter of Allan Sweeney, an officer who allied himself with the fortunes of the Pretender, fought bravely at Culloden, and after that disastrous engagement escaped to America. Through his connection with the Gerards, Neales, Darnells, Digges, Sewells, Spaldings, and other Catholic families of the early colony of Maryland, Mr. Knott is descended from the first colonists of Maryland, the Pilgrims of the "Ark" and the "Dove", men who, in the words of Bancroft, "were the first in the annals of mankind to make religious freedom the basis of the state". The Gerards, Neales, Digges, Darnells and Sewells filled important positions in the early Colonial government of the Calverts.

Aloysius Leo Knott was born near New Market, Frederick county, Maryland, May 12, 1829. At the age of eight years he was sent to St. John's Literary Institute, in Frederick City, a school which had been established by the late Rev. John McElroy, under the supervision of the Jesuits. Here he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he removed with his parents to Baltimore and was matriculated at St. Mary's College in that city. While in this institution he was noted for the careful attention he gave to his studies, especially the Greek and Latin classics, and was graduated from it with honor in 1847. As a first step in his working life Mr. Knott decided upon the profession of teaching, and received the position of assistant in the Cumberland Academy, a private institution of learning, and at the end of one year he was offered and accepted the position of teacher of Algebra and Greek in St. Mary's College, his *alma mater*. Two years were thus passed with great profit to those under his tuition, when he determined to take up the study of law and make that his life work. For two years he read law in the office and under the able preceptorship of the late Hon. William Schley, an eminent lawyer of that time. He then removed to Howard county, where he resided for two years, and established and for some time conducted a classical school near St. John's Church, in that county, known as the Howard Latin School.

Resuming his legal studies in 1855 in the office of the Hon. William Schley, Mr. Knott was in due time admitted to the bar of Baltimore. He formed a business partnership with James H. Bevans, which continued for two years, since which time Mr. Knott has practiced his profession alone. He was elected in 1867 without opposition to the important and responsible position of State's attorney for Baltimore, having been nominated for this office by the Democratic party, was nominated and re-elected for a term of four years in 1871, and for a third term in 1875. During these years he tried many cases, both of a civil and criminal nature, among them being some involving important questions of constitutional law, one of which was the question of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which was known as the Force Bill. The constitutionality of these laws was opposed by Mr. Knott with great vigor, and he was highly complimented on his management of these questions in a letter written to him from Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 11, 1879, by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the eminent jurist and writer on constitutional law. Mr. Knott retired from office in 1880 and resumed his practice of law, and two years later was offered the nomination for a seat on the Bench of Baltimore by the Independent

party, but declined to accept it. He has always been an earnest supporter of Democratic principles, but sometimes in local elections has supported Independent nominations. During the reform movement in 1859 in Baltimore he was actively engaged in freeing the city and State from the malign control and government of the Know-Nothing party. In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Knott was a prominent and influential figure. He visited Washington a number of times in order to listen to the Senate debates on the status of slavery in the territories, and was present at the debate between Judge Douglas and his famous opponents, Davis, Benjamin and Toombs.

Mr. Knott was a member of the committee of arrangements on the part of the Democratic City Convention at the time of the split in the Democratic party in Baltimore, and he warmly espoused the cause of Judge Douglas, believing that he was the legitimate nominee of the Democratic party, and that his election would be the only barrier against disunion and civil war. However, Mr. Lincoln was elected, and the important events of the Civil War transpired in rapid succession. On the breaking out of the war, however, the feelings and sympathies of Mr. Knott were with his State and section, notwithstanding his disapprobation of their course, and he refused to unite with the Republican, or as it was then known in Maryland, the Unconditional Union party. For, whatever might be the professions put forth by the party, or whatever patriotism might inspire its members, Mr. Knott felt that sooner or later it would stand committed to a course of action toward the Southern States which would be violently unconstitutional and wholly destructive to the rights of the States which his conscience could not approve. His convictions became only too well justified. The military authorities had suppressed the Democratic party in Maryland, but in 1864 it was revived and reorganized in Annapolis under the leadership of ex-Governor Thomas G. Platt, Colonel Oden Bowie, Colonel Thomas Dent, Oliver Miller, William Kimmel, A. Leo Knott, and others.

Mr. Knott, though not reared as a Democrat, allied himself at a meeting held in Annapolis with that party; and when, in February, 1864, it was decided to make an effort to reorganize the Democratic party in Maryland in the interest of constitutional government, Colonel (afterward Governor) Oden Bowie was made chairman, and A. Leo Knott secretary of the State central committee, a position which he held for several years. In that year Mr. Knott was sent as a delegate to the convention which met in Chicago and nominated General George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for president. The Democratic party, however, was defeated.

The next three years were years of stress and turmoil in Maryland. The constitution of 1864, fathered by the extreme wing of the Republican party, had been forced upon the people in a manner which all men now know to have been illegal, and despite the whole power of the federal government, inspired and directed by President Lincoln personally, this instrument was only "counted in" and proclaimed by Governor Bradford a fundamental law of the State by the slender majority of 218 votes. Vast numbers of Democrats were practically disfranchised. It was carried by what was known as the soldier vote, taken in the camps. The majority of the home vote against it was about two thousand.

Undismayed by the powers arrayed against them, the Democrats determined to put a full ticket in the field, and Mr. Knott was the nominee for Congress in the Third District. He was charged with being a rebel sympathizer and a warrant was made out for his arrest at the polls, but

on the remonstrance of one of the judges it was not served, and Mr. Knott was dismissed, but without voting. By methods now well understood the State was carried for Lincoln. The Democrats continued to fight and they began to get recruits from moderate men who had been co-operating with the Republicans. Among these were the Governor, Thomas Swann; Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's first postmaster-general; Edwin Webster, collector of the port of Baltimore; W. P. Purnell, postmaster of Baltimore, and others of similar character. Naturally such influential men brought a considerable following to the reorganized Democracy, and in the last desperate battle, fought the 6th of November, 1866, the Democrats carried every legislative district in Baltimore City, which, with their majority in the State at large, gave them two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly, and enabled them thereby to formulate a call for the new constitutional convention. The main fight was in the city of Baltimore. In this connection the following letter of congratulation to Mr. Knott from Governor Oden Bowie, written the day after the election of November 6, 1866, is indispensable as showing the acknowledged importance of the result in Baltimore, without which there would not have been the present Constitution of 1867:

"Collington, Prince George's Co., Md.,
Nov. 8, 1866.

"My dear Knott,

"You have covered yourselves all over with glory. Most heartily do I congratulate you.

"It seems to me the occasion is worthy of and calls for an address from our committee. I am too much engaged just now, however, in railroad matters to go up and consult you all about the matter, and, as at this distance from *the real battlefield* (*Baltimore City*), I might make a mistake in the *kind* of address our allies might think best, I write to ask you to prepare such a one as on consultation you think best and publish it as coming from ourselves. In haste,

"Yours very truly,

"ODEN BOWIE."

In accordance with the request of Governor Bowie, Mr. Knott prepared and issued an address to the Democratic conservative voters of the State, congratulating them on the brilliant victory they had won over overwhelming Radical Republicans, and the redemption of Maryland from the tyrannical rule of a Radical Republican oligarchy.

Governor Swann had removed the two Republican police commissioners, Messrs. Woods and Hindes, after trial, on the ground of gross misconduct in conducting the municipal election in the previous October and had appointed in their places Messrs. Valiant and Young. The removed commissioners refused to surrender their offices and, with the aid of the mayor, Judge Bond, the State's attorney and the police force, resisted the execution of the order of the Governor.

The two gentlemen appointed by the Governor and Mr. Thompson, the sheriff of the city, were arrested and confined in the city jail without bail on Saturday, November 3, 1866, before the election, by order of Judge Bond of the criminal court, on the charge of riot wrongfully preferred against them by the State's attorney. They were kept in jail until after the election. Subsequently, under habeas corpus proceedings, this action of the judge and the State's attorney was declared by Chief Justice Bartol of the Court of Appeals to be illegal, and the gentlemen so unjustly arrested and imprisoned were discharged. It was the desperate effort of a faction, unscrupulous in means, but insignificant in numbers, to perpetuate its ill-gotten power in the State.

Governor Swann then called on President Johnson for the aid of the federal government in suppressing this insurrectionary movement against the authority of the State. Generals Grant and Canby were dispatched one after the other by the President to Baltimore to examine into and report upon the condition of things in the city. Before calling on Governor Swann both these gentlemen held interviews with the leaders of the Republican insurgents, and, returning to Washington, reported against any interference on part of the government. Nor, after the visits of Generals Grant and Canby and their conduct while in the city, did the Democratic conservatives desire any interference of the federal government, for they felt convinced that if any interference should take place it would, under the influence of Secretary Stanton, the unrelenting enemy of the South, be exerted to support the recalcitrant police commissioners and the Republican party, and not to sustain Governor Swann and the oppressed people of Maryland. All these occurrences tended to dismay, but not to discourage the Democratic conservatives, who entered on the election held on the 6th of November, 1866, without a single judge or clerk, although these had been assured to them by both Grant and Canby, and against the combined and violent opposition of the city authorities, the judge of the Criminal Court, the State's Attorney's office, and the police force, supplemented by five hundred special officers collected from the *canaille* of the city, achieved a brilliant victory, carrying the three legislative districts, assuring thereby a majority of two-thirds in each house of the General Assembly, and the passage of a bill for the call of a constitutional convention.

Of the House of Delegates of that General Assembly Mr. Knott was a member from the second legislative district of Baltimore. He was active in the proceedings, being a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House, of which Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, was chairman, to report a bill for a call for a convention to frame a new constitution in the place of the constitution of 1864 adopted by the Republican party during the war. He was also a member of the committee on federal relations, which reported a resolution refusing the assent of Maryland to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was chairman of the committee on internal improvements that reported the bill for the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, and served on other committees.

The General Assembly was now within three weeks of the close of the session and neither the convention bill nor the military bill had been passed, both necessary and vital measures. The former had encountered unexpected opposition from some of the more timid members of the Democratic Conservative party, who, alarmed by the threats of the Republicans, thought we should be content with a general enfranchisement act passed early in the session. There were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this act enfranchising the people *en bloc* under the 4th Section, Article 1, of the constitution of 1864, and this course therefore would have left the question of the emancipation of the people open to the construction of a hostile judiciary. To this course there were insuperable objections. A caucus of the party was called, at which Mr. Knott offered and advocated the following resolution: "Resolved, That, laying aside all private and public bills, the Democratic Conservatives hereby pledge themselves to devote the remainder of the session to the passage of the convention bill and the military bill."

During the session of the legislature violent threats had been made and resolutions adopted at meetings of Republicans in the city and through-

out the State against the course pursued in that body by the Democratic conservatives in restoring the people to their rights, even to the extent of declaring that the federal government would be invoked to suppress "the rebels and traitors" who were trying to gain possession of the State and renew the rebellion.

To meet any such contingencies as were threatened, should they arise, and admonished by the weakness of the State authorities in the events preceding the election of November 6, 1866, it was deemed necessary to provide, arm and equip an adequate military force and place it in the hands of the governor. The resolutions offered by Mr. Knott were unanimously adopted by the caucus; and these two measures were immediately taken up and passed by the General Assembly. The election of November 6, 1866, thus accomplished its work. The people of Maryland, after a long and arduous struggle, had at length come into their own. It was under the military bill then passed that the Fifth Regiment, now the pride of Baltimore City, was organized in the spring and summer of 1867. Maryland was free.

The constitutional convention submitted the new constitution, which was ratified, and in the fall of 1867, Oden Bowie, who during three years had led the struggle as chairman of the committee of which Mr. Knott was secretary, was nominated and elected governor by forty thousand majority. Mr. Knott was nominated and elected State's attorney of Baltimore by a majority of twenty thousand, and was re-elected to this office in 1871 and again in 1875, making three terms, covering a period of twelve years. On Mr. Knott's nomination as State's attorney he received the following letter from the late Judge Richard B. Carmichael, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, with whom he served in the legislature of 1866-1867:

"Belle View, Md., Oct. 6, 1867.

"A. Leo Knott, Esq.,

"My dear Sir:

"I have only a word to convey my congratulations on your nomination and to express my pleasure at it.

"Perhaps you will permit me '*entre nous*' to remind you that the duties of the place will require all the emphasis which drew down upon you last winter the fierce retort of the 'honorable member' from Dorchester."

This allusion to the "fierce retort" of the member from Dorchester refers to a personal incident which occurred between Hon. Francis P. Phelps and Mr. Knott in the discussion for a State appropriation to the Baltimore ice boat bill, which was strongly antagonized by "the honorable member" from Dorchester. The incident was settled by the intervention of mutual friends.

Mr. Knott was an active and leading member of the House of Delegates in the Legislature of Maryland, which assembled January 1, 1867, and was particularly earnest in his efforts to have the new constitution adopted, which was done in November, 1867. Many other measures of reform were put through in this session, and Mr. Knott was a member of a number of special committees, among them being: Joint committee of the Senate and House to report a bill for the call of a convention to frame a new constitution for the State, member of the judiciary committee, chairman of the committee on elections and of the committee on internal improvements. As chairman of the last named committee he was instrumental in having some amendments to the old charter of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company passed, by means of which a new railway was established between Baltimore and Washington. In the National Demo-

cratic Conventions of 1864 and 1872 Mr. Knott represented his State, and was a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from 1872 until 1876. He was prominently identified in 1884 with the campaign which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, making speeches in Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York. One year later he was offered and accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, which he filled until the close of the first administration of President Cleveland. When Mr. Knott was appointed to this office *The Baltimore Sun* contained the following editorial:

"The appointment of Mr. A. Leo Knott to be second assistant postmaster-general is in every respect one of the best that could have been made. It is as honorable to the president and Mr. Vilas, the postmaster-general, as it is gratifying not only to Maryland, but to all who are acquainted with Mr. Knott, and who know with what conspicuous ability he filled for twelve years the office of state's attorney for the city of Baltimore. During the three successive terms for which he was elected he proved himself to be one of the most fearless and energetic prosecuting officers that Baltimore has ever had; and, on his retirement from a position that was both delicate and arduous, the thoroughly noble manner in which his official duties had been performed was made the subject of the warmest approval from the press of the city. Mr. Knott has been heartily in accord with the principles of the Democratic party ever since the time when, in 1858, he first began to take an active part in political affairs. He has not been a blind partisan, but, while holding to his party, has shown on occasions a conservatism and a spirit of independence that won for him the respect even of those with whom he differed on points of policy or methods of action. He has filled various places of honor in the party, being a member of the legislature, of the state Democratic convention of 1864, and was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1864 and 1872. As an eloquent public speaker his services have frequently been in request at home and in other states. His appointment as second assistant postmaster-general has, therefore, been well earned, and to Maryland it is especially welcome, as it is intimately connected with that branch of the service which concerns the transmission of the mails. We have no doubt that Mr. Knott will bring to the work that is before him the same zeal and thoroughness for which he was distinguished as state's attorney, and which has been a marked feature of his political and professional career."

Other Baltimore papers also referred to the appointment in terms of high praise and satisfaction. The position to which Mr. Knott had been appointed was a very responsible and important one, and during the summer of 1885 he spent several months in examining and inspecting the service in order to familiarize himself with its manifold duties, traveling as far as Salt Lake City, Bismarck, Chicago, and Duluth. During the entire length of time that he held this office it was the custom of Mr. Knott to devote one month each year to tours of inspection of this nature, and he thus acquired most valuable information regarding the specific needs of the various sections of the country, which it would have been a difficult matter for him to obtain in any other manner. He made many important changes and improvements in the transportation system of the mails, some of which have been retained by his successors. In 1886 Mr. Knott prepared and submitted in his annual report to the postmaster-general and to Congress a plan for adjusting the pay of railroad companies for railway mail transportation and postal-car service, whereby the government would have been saved more than one million of dollars annually. The postmaster-general and Congress took no action in the matter, and the cost of this branch of the postal service is now more than fifty-four millions of dollars annually. In the same year Mr. Knott was sent by the President of the United States to the Governor-General of Cuba to arrange a convention with the Governor-General for the transmission of mails between Spain and Cuba by way of Key West, Tampa and New York, a mission in which

he was highly successful. Upon the resignation of Judge William A. Fisher from the bench of Baltimore City, Governor Lloyd offered the appointment to the vacancy to Mr. Knott, which the latter accepted. President Cleveland, however, having expressed a decided wish that Mr. Knott remain in office until the close of his administration, Mr. Knott declined the appointment, and upon his retirement from office, April, 1889, resumed his legal practice, with offices in Washington and Baltimore.

The following year he became associated with the late Linden Kent, R. Byrd Lewis, and Robert J. Washington in the management of the interests of the heirs of Henry Harford, the last lord proprietary of Maryland, in the suit instituted by the United States government concerning the rights and titles to submerged lands in the Potomac, opposite Washington. This case was argued before the Supreme Court in 1898. In the campaign in favor of Cleveland in 1892 Mr. Knott was an active participant, as he also was in the campaign in favor of Bryan in 1896. A fluent speaker, he has on many occasions given conclusive evidence of his ability to argue forcibly and convincingly. He has frequently been requested to deliver addresses on historical and literary subjects before learned bodies in Baltimore, New York and Washington, among others, an address to the graduates of Manhattan College, New York; to the graduates of Loyola College and of Rock Hill College, Baltimore; of Washington College, Chestertown, and to the students and graduates of his *alma mater*, St. Mary's College and Seminary, on the celebration of her centenary in 1891. He also delivered the address on Christopher Columbus on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected by the Italian Societies of Baltimore to the great navigator. Mr. Knott is the author of the article "Maryland" in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, and of the article "The Roman Catholic Church in Maryland" in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*. He has been a frequent contributor to the press on historical and political subjects. He is the author of a work entitled "A Relation of Some Political Transactions in Maryland, 1861-1867". In these transactions Mr. Knott took a prominent part as a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore City in 1867. His book was well received by both press and public, many favorable notices being given it. *The Baltimore Sun* said, in part:

"A biographical sketch of Hon. A. Leo Knott will prove of absorbing interest, not only to his many friends in Baltimore, but to all Marylanders who recall the memorable struggle in this state from 1861 to 1867 for political freedom. Mr. Knott is one of the most distinguished citizens of Baltimore, and was among those who led the fight for political liberty in this critical period in the history of Maryland. With the other distinguished men who were engaged in that bitter struggle he displayed an indomitable will, invincible courage, and ability of the highest order, entitling him to an honorable place among those who have served the state well and faithfully. It is believed that but for the intrigues and selfishness of some of those who subsequently secured the control of the Democratic party of Maryland, Mr. Knott would doubtless have been elevated to the bench, a position which he was well fitted to adorn. The volume is an invaluable compendium of the political history of that period, and it presents Mr. Knott and those who were associated with him in the struggle in the light of patriots who, regardless of the consequences and unawed by power, made one of the most determined fights in the history of the American republic for the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen as against a minority sustained by Federal bayonets and ruling in defiance of the spirit of our institutions."

Mr. Knott was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1899, took a prominent part in the proceedings and deliberations of that body, was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He took an active and influential part in effecting a reduction in the price of gas to the people of Baltimore from \$1.50 to \$1.10 per

thousand feet. In June, 1900, Mr. Knott was chosen by the Democratic State Convention as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City, July 4, 1909.

Mr. Knott is a member of the Maryland Club, of the Maryland Historical Society, of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, and president of the Maryland Original Research Society. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland, of the General Society of the War of 1812, of which latter he is and has been for many years the judge advocate general. By birth, education and conviction he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Knott married, 1873, Regina M., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Phelan) Keenan, old and respected citizens of Baltimore. The ancestors of Mary (Phelan) Keenan came from Waterford, Ireland, in 1776. John and Philip Phelan joined the American Army in Boston, 1776. Philip Phelan was a lieutenant of the Third Company of Colonel Henry Jackson's Sixteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line. Later he held the same rank in the Continental Army, was with General Greene in his southern campaigns, and fell at the battle of Eutaw Springs. John Phelan entered the army as an ensign and was promoted, January 1, 1777, to the rank of lieutenant in Colonel Smith's Regiment of the Continental army. He also was with General Greene in his southern campaigns, went through the Revolutionary struggle, remaining in the army until its disbandment at Newburg, October, 1783, attained the rank of captain, and that of major by brevet, and after the war settled in New York and engaged in a mercantile life. He made several voyages as a supercargo, being wrecked in one and losing all his possessions. He removed to Baltimore upon his return to America and opened and for many years conducted a classical and mathematical school on North Exeter street. Among his pupils who later became famous were: Christopher Hughes, an accomplished diplomat, who was for a number of years the American minister at The Hague; the late Hon. William H. Gatchell; George W. Andrews, formerly a well-known chemist of Baltimore. Major Phelan, who was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, died in Baltimore, September 13, 1827, and was buried with military honors.

Mrs. Knott was a prominent and influential member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its formation, being a resident of the city of Washington at that time, 1890. She was one of the fifteen honorary vice-presidents-general for life, a position conferred for distinguished services rendered the society. On her removal to Baltimore Mrs. Knott instituted the Society of the Daughters in Maryland, March 4, 1891, and was the first State regent. She established the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was its regent for ten years. Mrs. Knott was a graduate of the Visitation Convent, Mt. De Sales, Catonsville, and was the first president of the Alumnae Society of that institution.

Mrs. Knott was a native of Baltimore, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, and active in the charitable and religious work of that church. A woman not only of unusual sweetness and beauty of character, but possessed of great intellectuality, she was an ornament to Baltimore society, and her death, October 30, 1911, was the cause of great sorrow to many.

A loyal son of Maryland, Mr. Knott ever gives his best efforts to the advancement of the material prosperity of his State and city, but over and above this he is a true and faithful citizen, maintaining the public-spirited traditions of the family from which he is descended.

CLINTON PAXTON PAINE

Clinton Paxton Paine, son of Allen and Margaret (Paxton) Paine, was born October 8, 1847, in Baltimore. He attended the Old University of Maryland, which was conducted by the Rev. E. A. Dalrymple. After the completion of the course there, Mr. Paine entered the firm of Allen Paine & Son, wholesale dealers in carriage hardware, of which firm his father was the head. He succeeded to the business on the death of his father, in 1872, conducting it until he retired in 1886.

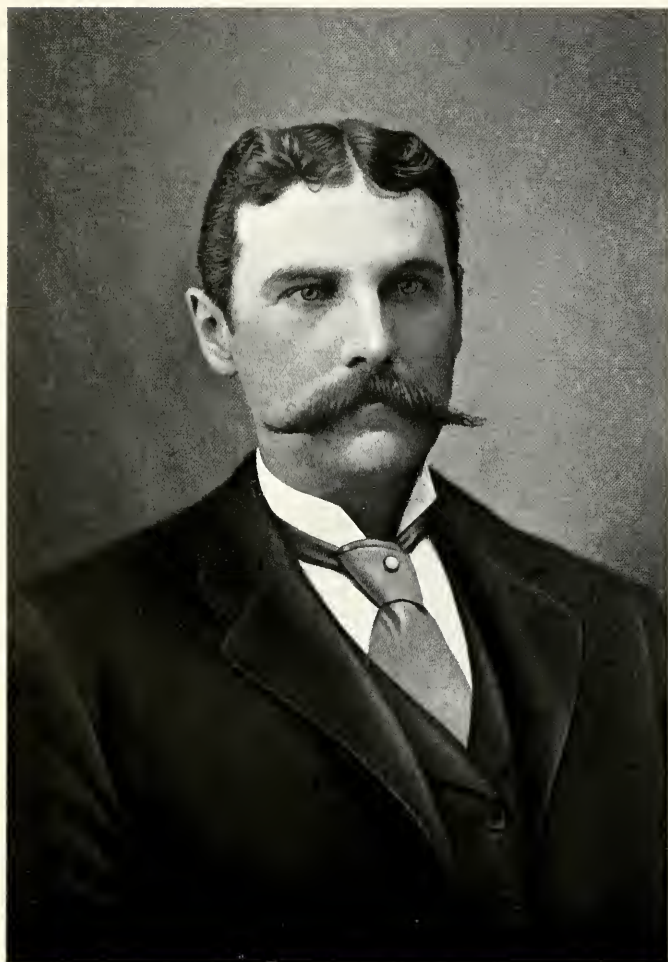
After retiring from business, Mr. Paine spent four years in travel, and in 1890 he, with other Baltimoreans, organized the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, of which company he was the first president. He served as president for three years, when he resigned, but until his death remained a director and a member of the Executive Committee. As chairman of the Building Committee he had charge of the construction of the handsome building which the company now occupies at the corner of Charles and Lexington streets.

In 1894 Mr. Paine organized the banking and brokerage firm of Clinton P. Paine & Company, of which he remained the senior partner until his death. He was also a director of several other institutions, among them being the Union Trust Company and the Maryland Savings Bank, of which he was president for several years immediately preceding his death.

In politics Mr. Paine was a Democrat and was closely identified with the Democratic business men's organizations. He was appointed by Governor Lloyd a member of his staff with the rank of general, and was re-appointed by Governors Jackson and Brown. Mr. Paine was president of the supervisors of election under Governor Lloyd; a member of the Water Board of Baltimore City under Mayor Hodges and for three succeeding administrations; was also a director in the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, to represent the State. In the late eighties Governor Lloyd appointed Mr. Paine as commissioner to represent Maryland at Philadelphia at the ceremonies attending the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution. At this celebration Mr. Paine was selected a member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the military parade, which was one of the main features of the celebration, and in which soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy, as well as troops of the National Guard from almost all of the states of the Union participated. Mr. Paine presented to General Sheridan, commander-in-chief of the army, almost twenty-four thousand men.

Mr. Paine married (first), in 1872, Kate, daughter of Charles F. Pitt, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. Mrs. Paine died in 1875, and the only surviving child of the marriage is Gordon Paxton Paine, a sketch of whom follows. On April 14, 1880, Mr. Paine married (second) Alice, daughter of John B. McCreary, a prominent capitalist of Philadelphia and one of the pioneer coal operators of Pennsylvania. The surviving children of this marriage are Mabel, married, May 27, 1911, Baron Hartman-Ernst von Schlotheim, of Germany, and Dorothy McCreary Paine.

Mr. Paine died March 14, 1902, in Naples, Italy, while traveling abroad, and is buried in Baltimore.



Stanton Paine



Gordon F. Davis



Richard W. Lippett

GORDON PAXTON PAINE

Gordon Paxton Paine, son of Clinton Paxton and Kate (Pitt) Paine, was born August 20, 1873. He was educated in the private schools of Baltimore and at St. John's College, Annapolis. From 1893 until 1896 he practiced the profession of civil engineering in Baltimore, Maryland, Tennessee and Texas. In May, 1896, Mr. Paine returned to Baltimore and became associated with his father in the firm of Clinton P. Paine & Company, in the banking and brokerage business. On the death of his father, in 1902, Mr. Paine continued the business alone for a year, when J. Sawyer Wilson Jr. became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Paine & Wilson. In February, 1907, this partnership was dissolved and the firm has since been Gordon P. Paine & Company, with Mr. Paine as the sole member.

From 1896 until 1906 Mr. Paine was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and has for some years been a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange and a member of its Board of Governors. He is a director and vice-president of the Birmingham & Southeastern Railway Company, and was for some years a director of the Maryland Savings Bank. Politically Mr. Paine is a Democrat. He is a member of the Maryland, Merchants', Elkridge Fox Hunting, Baltimore Country and Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs. He attends and is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Paine married, May 5, 1897, Emma Vaughn, daughter of Joseph Hamilton and Ella (Vaughn) Thompson, of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Thompson is president of the Nashville Trust Company. Mr. and Mrs. Paine have two children, Gordon Paxton Jr., born March 4, 1903, and Joseph Hamilton Thompson, born April 15, 1906.

RICHARD BEAUREGARD TIPPETT

Prominent as a lawyer of ability and wide success, and as a business man to whose energy and enterprise the city of Baltimore owes much, Richard Beauregard Tippet may be regarded as a typical citizen of a class to whom is due the development and social and industrial progress of the great American cities. Coming from a family long and honorably known in the annals of Maryland, Richard B. Tippet is the son of Robert Bruce Tippet and Susan E. Tippet, *née* Payne. His father was a large land owner of St. Mary's county, and there, on an estate that had belonged to the Tippetts for many generations, Richard was born, January 14, 1862. Not only had the family been conspicuous as large land owners, but his father's people, the Allstans, had been known, as far back as the latter part of the seventeenth century, as some of the largest ship owners of the port of Baltimore which, before the rise of steam, controlled the clipper trade and sent out those fleets which made the American merchant marine of that day famous in the carrying trade, both for speed and efficiency. Richard B. Tippet's maternal grandfather, Richard Payne, was a large slaveholder and owner of extensive plantations in Southern Maryland.

He was fortunate in having had from his earliest years the advantages of a thorough and carefully directed education. He was sent first to the old historic school known as the Charlotte Hall Military Academy, going from thence to St. John's College at Annapolis, from which latter institution he graduated as the valedictorian of his class. He then entered upon

the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Very shortly after this he came to Baltimore, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his profession, and was subsequently joined by his brother, James E. Tippet, who had recently graduated in law at the University at Maryland, and they entered into a partnership under the firm name of R. B. Tippet & Brother. As a lawyer Mr. Tippet has shown consummate ability and has won a success and a reputation which is founded on substantial work of a high order. He is keen and resourceful in his method of eliciting testimony, and has a trenchant way of cutting into the heart of the matter that is both illuminating and conclusive. He has taken a noteworthy part in some of the most important cases tried in recent years. One notable instance is the case relative to the Luray caverns of Virginia, in which, though still a youth, he appeared against such antagonists as John P. Poe, Col. Charles Marshall, Joseph C. France and other eminent lawyers. Winning the case against such odds, the legal fraternity first then became aware of the ability and force of the young Mr. Tippet. His law firm now consists of himself and his son, James Royall Tippet, under the style of Richard B. Tippet & Son, with offices in the Fidelity Building.

Successful as a lawyer, Mr. Tippet has also achieved his ambitions along other lines. Gifted with that constructive imagination which sees the possibilities in things that other men pass by heedlessly, he has been the organizer of suburbs of great beauty, and a creator of civic order and utility out of the waste and unsightly spots that usually disfigure an American city's neighborhood. By the expenditure of imagination, brains, money and unmeasured energy, he has transformed a hitherto barren region into the beautiful residential section known as Walbrook. Here he has also built for himself a handsome residence, and his example has since been followed by Judge Charles E. Phelps, the second resident, and many other men of prominence in business and social circles. The real estate operations of Mr. Tippet have been as successful in other directions, and have always been characterized by a far-sighted sagacity and a deep underlying understanding of the principles of economic development. Mr. Tippet is also interested in other business enterprises of moment. He organized the leading chocolate and candy companies of Baltimore, and many other companies which are contributing vastly to the industrial success of Baltimore. He organized the James Robertson Manufacturing Company, of which he is a director.

In his religious beliefs Mr. Tippet is a Roman Catholic, and is a prominent member of St. Cecilia's Church. He has for years taken a leading part in all affairs in Baltimore that particularly concern the Roman Catholic communion in that city. Upon the occasion of the return of Cardinal Gibbons from Rome after the election of the present Pope Pius X, Mr. Tippet was the chairman of the delegation that met that distinguished prelate and presented the address of welcome upon his arrival. He is a Democrat in his political views, with just that amount of progressiveness that would be expected from a man of his calibre. He was in 1898 nominated by his party for Congress. He is a member of the Catholic Club; supreme president of the Supreme Council of the Benevolent Legion, which office he has filled for eleven successive terms; a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Catholic Club of New York, of the Automobile Club of America, and is an honorary member of several other clubs and societies.

Of decidedly artistic tastes, Mr. Tippet, like many other men of wealth and social position, has made a hobby of the collecting of pictures. He has shown in his collection, upon which he has expended much time, thought

and money, taste of a rare quality. He is reckoned one of the notable connoisseurs of paintings in a city that is famous for its fine private galleries of paintings. Another recreation for Mr. Tippetts has been in writing. He has contributed sketches to the *Baltimore Sun* which showed unusual force, grace and wit.

Mr. Tippetts married, April 7, 1885, Margaret F., daughter of James M. Thornton, of Baltimore, and they have five children: James Royall, Mary Helen, Richard Edgar, Margaret Natalie, and Richard B. Jr.

THOMAS EMERSON BOND, M.D.

The entire history of the Bond family is unusually interesting, including, as it does, the annals of numerous men famous in the various walks of life. The family is of Norman origin, and may easily be traced to John le Bonnd, of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire, England, who was assessed as an inhabitant of that parish as early as 1327, during the reign of Edward III., and again in 1332 as John Bonde. His grandson, Robert Bond, of Hatch Beauchamp, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hody, Knight, Chief Justice of England in 1440, and sister of Sir William Hody, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. A descendant, Roger Bond, was a priest, rector of Kingston Russell, and died in 1559. Giles Bond, another descendant, baptized in 1571, was captain of the ship *Dragon*, of Weymouth, and his son, John Bond, of London, was appointed captain-general to command an expedition for the "discovery" and occupation of Madagascar during the reign of Charles I., and he was also in the East Indies. A cousin of Captain-General John Bond, "fair Alice" Bond, who was baptized in 1617, married, in 1636, John Lisle, one of the judges of Charles I. He was a Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Oliver Cromwell, a member of the House of Lords, and was assassinated at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1664, and his wife, Alice (Bond) Lisle, after being tried and condemned for high treason by Lord Jeffreys, was beheaded at Winchester in 1685. Dennis Bond, born in 1588, was a member of Parliament in 1648, was named one of the commission to try Charles I., but appears not to have taken any part in that proceeding. He was a member of the Council of State from 1648 until 1652, and at his death in 1658 was buried in Westminster Abbey. Many members of this family were represented in Parliament. Elias Bond, baptized in 1596, was appointed lieutenant of the Isle and captain of the Castle of Portland in 1646, and was also a member of Parliament. John Bond, LL.D., who was born in 1612, was a member of Parliament, a member of the Assembly of Divines, master of the Savoy in 1645, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1646, and a professor of law at Gresham College in 1649. Nathaniel Bond, born in 1634, was a member of Parliament for Corfe Castle, and King's sergeant-at-law, and his namesake, who was born in 1754, was barrister-at-law and King's counsel, was also a member of Parliament for Corfe Castle from 1800 until 1807, and Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1801-2-3. He was one of the King's Privy Council in 1803, vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1804, and judge-advocate-general of the army in 1806. Several members of this family chose the religious profession as their life work, and were as distinguished in this line as the others in the legal profession. One became vicar at Wells, another prebendary at Salisbury, and others attained other high places.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron, sable, three bezants or. Crest: A demi pegasus, azure, winged and semee of estoiles, or. Motto: *Non sufficit orbis*. These arms, borne by the descendants of Peter Bond, colonist to Maryland in 1660, and which have been carefully preserved from generation to generation, indicate the descent of the Maryland family from one of the old and honorable families of Cornwall, England. These are the "Bonds of Earth and Holewood", now represented by the "Bonds of the Grange", of Dorset, England.

(I) Peter Bond, the American progenitor of this family, came to America and for a time was in Virginia, from whence he came to Maryland in 1660. He received large grants of land on both sides of the Patapsco river, about the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, which became known as Bond's Pleasant Hills, and is now included within the limits of Baltimore. He also patented Harris' Trust, and purchased the adjacent tract called Prosperity, in 1691, this lying on both sides of the Bush river. It is said that two brothers came with Peter Bond to America, but nothing further is known of them, and it may be only tradition. He was twice married, and died in 1705. He left a number of children, among them being: Peter and Thomas, of whom further; William and John. The two last named were the children of his second wife, Alice or Elsie, and were minors at the time of the death of their father. Alice or Elsie Bond married (second), 1707, Philip Washington, and the following year an agreement appears in the records which states: "Whereas Philip Washington and Alice, his wife, have joyously consent to separate and live apart", etc.

(II) Peter, son of Peter Bond, succeeded to all the estate of his father except Prosperity and Harris' Trust, which were divided by will among his three younger brothers, Thomas, William and John. He was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1716-17, and died in 1718.

(II) Thomas, son of Peter Bond and his first wife, died in 1755. He established himself in what was afterward Harford county, and patented in 1703 Knave's Misfortune, adjacent to the tracts mentioned above, where he built a substantial brick dwelling in which he lived and which was in excellent preservation within recent years. In 1714 he received from Lord Baltimore the grants of Bond's Forest, 3,100 acres, lying between Bynam's Run and Little Falls of the Gunpowder; and in 1731, a manor of 5,000 acres, lying in Baltimore county, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, called Bond's Manor, which was near York, Pennsylvania, on the debatable land between Maryland and that State. He sold a portion of this land in 1739 to Captain Thomas Cresap, who thus became involved in the boundary dispute. Thomas Bond in 1735 patented Poplar Neck, which comprised 1,000 acres on Bush river, and in 1749 made a deed to his sons, Thomas and John, as trustees, conveying a lot, part of the tract known as Bond's Forest, to be laid out conveniently near the main road, including a house intended for a meeting house for "the people called Quakers" to worship God, and also a schoolhouse already built. The records of Gunpowder Meeting show acceptance of this deed in 1753, and this was the commencement of the Little Falls Meeting at Fallston. In 1710 Thomas Bond was a member of the celebrated grand jury which protested against the removal of the county seat from Forks of Gunpowder to Joppa, denouncing it as "a palpable, notorious grievance to this county". The land records of Baltimore contain many conveyances signed by Thomas Bond, and also many signed by his wife. He married, in 1700, Anne Robertson (or Richardson), of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Children: 1. Thomas, married Elizabeth Scott, and became the ancestor of the families of Jarrett, Amos, Bos-

ley, Howard, Gibson, Munnikhuysen, Cradford, Hamilton and others; one of his descendants, Shadrach Bond, was a Member of Congress and Governor of the State of Illinois. 2. John (see forward). 3. Joshua, married Anne, daughter of Dr. Partridge; among his descendants are the families of Lee, Morris of Philadelphia, Morrison, Wilson, Howard and Richardson. 4. Jacob, married Fanny, daughter of Dr. Partridge; from him are descended the families of Preston, Wilmer, Abbott, Gittings, Holland, Whitaker and Pugh. 5. Daniel, married Patience Bosley; children: Betsey, Anna, Zaccheus, Joshua B., and Thomas S. 6. Sarah, married William Fell, one of the founders of Baltimore Town; among their descendants are the Fells, Fewes, Days, Kennards, Dorseys and Johnsons.

(III) John, son of Thomas and Anne (Robertson or Richardson) Bond, was born in 1712. He resided in winter on Fells Point, and was known as "John Bond, Gentleman", of Baltimore Town. As a record of his residence there we have Aliceanna and Bond streets. He was a large landowner and merchant, shipping tobacco from Joppa and Baltimore to England, until he became involved in financial difficulties connected with the Bush River Company, which he and his father-in-law had organized, and for which the first iron furnace in the colonies had been erected. He was among those who purchased in 1746, lots in Joppa, which was the county seat from 1708 until 1768. Bills of lading, etc., from the "Port of Joppa", are still to be found among his papers. He was one of the foremost men of his time, served as justice of the peace, coroner, judge of the Orphans' Court, 1769-73, and was dealt with by Gunpowder Meeting for taking the oath of office "contrary to the testimony", finally being read out of meeting for his contumacy. The family of Bonds seems to have been found "unruly members" by the Quakers, for from 1759 until 1776 the sons and daughters, including the two trustees of the meeting house, were dealt with twelve times for serious offenses, such as "lent a man a gun", "took oath as magistrate", "purchased a negro", "married out of meeting", etc. It was probably owing to his earlier affiliation with meeting, although he had been read out of it, that John Bond declined to serve Harford county as a member of the "Committee on Correspondence" to which he had been called. His brother Jacob was prominent as a member of Revolutionary committees, and was a member of the legislature from Harford county in 1776. A nephew, Thomas Bond, was one of the signers of the Maryland Declaration. John Bond married, 1732, Alice Anna Webster, and among their descendants we find such names as Fell, Kell, Lee, Wilson, Bradford, Johnson, Gibbs, Walsh, Carrington and Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland. Children: 1. Thomas (see forward). 2. Dr. John, married Sarah Elliott. 3. Pamela, married William Moore. 4. Samuel, married Cynthia Richardson. 5. Colonel William, married Sarah Wrong. 6. Susan, married (first) Phineas Hunt, (second) ——— Johns. 7. Alice Anne, married Thomas Kell. 8. Ann, married (first) ——— Giles, (second) Edward Fell. 9. Jane, married Samuel Bradford, sheriff of Harford county; one of their children was Governor Augustus W. Bradford. 10. Abigail, married ——— Abbott.

(IV) Thomas, son of John and Alice Anna (Webster) Bond, served as a justice of the peace and as a judge of the Orphans' Court. He was one of the earliest adherents of the Methodist denomination, and his house became the rallying place of the society. He married (first), 1771, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Tobias Stansbury, (second) Sarah Chew. Children: 1. John, who became an itinerant preacher, and was the warm personal friend of Bishop Asbury, being his associate in his missionary travels

through the wilderness. 2. Thomas Emerson (see forward). 3. Ann, married Rev. John Wood, of New York.

(V) Dr. Thomas Emerson Bond, second son of Thomas Bond, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where his kinsmen, Dr. Thomas Bond and Dr. Phineas Bond, were members of the faculty. He was one of the founders of the Medical School of the University of Maryland, and it is said that when the bill for its incorporation was presented to the legislature, one of the members observed that but one of the names signed was followed by the letters "M. D". He expressed surprised that not more of the signers had been honored with a medical degree, and it was explained to him that this degree had been conferred by an English university, and that American colleges could not legally confer it. The legislature then formulated a resolution to the effect that American physicians were entitled to degrees with as much right as English ones, and decided that these letters be inserted after each name, the degree being conferred by statute. Dr. Bond was engaged in the practice of medicine in Baltimore for many years after his marriage, his residence being in Lombard street, near Sharp street, at that time one of the most desirable residential districts of the city, but now given over to wholesale warehouses, and he retained the Harford homestead as a summer residence. He retired from medical practice in 1844, and accepted the office of editor for *The Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal church. This necessitated his removal to New York City, where he resided until his death in 1856.

Dr. Bond married Christiana, daughter of Dr. Solomon and Jane (McCulloch) Birkhead, the latter a brother of James McCulloch, collector of the Port of Baltimore. Dr. Solomon Birkhead, who was one of the most eminent physicians of his day in Baltimore, was the son of Colonel Christopher Birkhead, of Talbot county, Maryland. Children: 1. James B., of New York; died unmarried. 2. Dr. Thomas E. Jr., of Baltimore; married Annie, daughter of George and Annie Morris; some of their children settled in the Western States; those living at the present time are: i. William M., of Denver, Colorado, married Nannie Evans, of Harford county, Maryland. ii. Alexander Tower, of Boston, Massachusetts, married Amanda Johnson. iii. James McCulloch, of Chicago, Illinois, married Elizabeth Latimer. iv. G. Morris, married Margaret H., deceased, daughter of John J. Wight, and their only child, Amy Hyatt, married William H. Hayward, of Baltimore. v. Thomas E., of Baltimore, married Fannie Bell Arrington, of Goldsboro, North Carolina. vi. Dr. Allen Kerr, of Baltimore. 3. Emily, married Dr. John W. Lindsay, of New York. 4. Charles W., of Toledo, Ohio, married Sarah Harker, of that State. 5. Anna, married Dr. Jesse Lee Warfield, of Baltimore. 6. Harriet, married William B. Skidmore, of New York. 7. Jane, married Dr. Thomas Littig, of Harford county, Maryland. 8-9. Matilda and Susan, died unmarried. 10. Dr. John W., of Toledo, Ohio; married Amanda Sturgis, of that State. 11. Judge Hugh Lennox (see sketch). 12. Christiana, of New York.

ERRATA

Abercrombie, p. 705; for Elizabeth (Daniels) Abercrombie, read Elizabeth (Daniel) Abercrombie.

Miller, p. 56, 1st Par.; for First Constitutional Presbyterian Church, read First Central Congregational Church.

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